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LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor-General, under the 19th of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

THE INDIAN CIVIL CODE,

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328. Refund cannot be called for if legacy paid voluntarily.

329. In what case a legacy cannot be claimed from an executor which has become due on performance of a condition within further time allowed under Section 127.

330. In what case an executor is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

331. Executor or administrator after notice to be entitled to distribute assets in payment of such lawful claims as he knows of, without liability for claims of which he shall not have had notice.

332. Within what period a creditor who has not received payment of his debt may call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund.

333. In what case a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under Section 331, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund.

334. In what case an unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor, if solvent. and in what case he can oblige satisfied legatees to refund.

335. Limit to the refunding of one legatee to another.

336. Refunding to be without interest.

337. Residue of the deceased's property after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee appointed by Will.

338. Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.

339. And of executor or administrator who occasions loss by neglect to get in any part of the property of the deceased.

340. Succession to property of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and certain Wills, intestacies, and marriages not affected by this Act.

THE INDIAN CIVIL CODE,

CHAPTER I.

THE LAW OF INTESTATE AND TESTAMENTARY SUCCESSION.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the rules of law applicable to Intestate and Testamentary Succession in British India. It is enacted as follows :—

Title.

I. This Act shall be called, and may be referred to as the First Chapter of the Indian Civil Code.

The Law of India in cases of Intestate or Testamentary succession.

II. Except as provided by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force, the rules contained in this Chapter of the Indian Civil Code shall constitute the law of India applicable to all cases of Intestate or Testamentary succession.

"Number." "Gender."

III. Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number, and words importing the male sex include the female sex.

"Person."

The word "Person" includes any Company or Association, or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

"Year" "Month."

Whenever the word "Year" or the word "Month" is used, it is to be understood that the year or the month is to be reckoned according to the British Calendar.

Zillah Judge.

The words "Zillah Judge" include Judges of Cities and other Officers possessing the powers of a Zillah Judge.

Rights neither acquired nor lost upon marriage.

IV. No person shall, by marriage, acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries, nor become incapable of doing any act in respect of his or her own property, which he or she could have done if unmarried.

Age of majority.

V. The age of majority shall, in all cases, be eighteen years complete.

Succession to a deceased person's immoveable and moveable property, respectively, by what law regulated.

VI. Succession to the immoveable property of a person deceased is regulated by the law of India, wherever he may have had his domicile at the time of his death. Succession to the moveable property of a person deceased is regulated by the law of the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A having his domicile in India, dies in France, leaving moveable property in France, moveable property in England, and property, both moveable and immoveable, in India. The succession to the whole is regulated by the law of India.

(*b*) A, an Englishman having his domicile in France, dies in India, and leaves property, both moveable and immoveable, in India. The succession to the moveable property is regulated by the rules which govern, in France, the succession to the moveable property of an Englishman dying domiciled in France, and the succession to the immoveable property is regulated by the law of India.

One domicile only affects succession.

VII. A person can only have one domicile for the purpose of succession to his moveable property.

Domicile of origin of person of legitimate birth.

VIII. The domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which at the time of his birth his father was domiciled: or, if he is a posthumous child, in the country in which his father was domiciled at the time of the father's death.

Illustration.

At the time of the birth of A, his father was domiciled in England. A's domicile of origin is in England, whatever may be the country in which he was born.

Domicile of origin of illegitimate child.

IX. The domicile of origin of an illegitimate child is in the country in which, at the time of his birth, his mother was domiciled.

Continuance of domicile of origin.

X. The domicile of origin prevails until a new domicile has been acquired.

New domicile how acquired.

XI. A man acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin.

Explanation.—A man is not to be considered as having taken up his fixed habitation in India merely by reason of his residing there in Her Majesty's Civil or Military Service, or in the exercise of any profession or calling.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, whose domicile of origin is in England, proceeds to India, where he settles as a Barrister or a Merchant, intending to reside there during the remainder of his life. His domicile is now in India.

(*b*) A, whose domicile is in England, goes to Austria, and enters the Austrian service, intending to remain in that service. A has acquired a domicile in Austria.

(*c*) A, whose domicile of origin is in France, comes to reside in India under an engagement with the Indian Government for a certain number of years. It is his intention to return to France at the end of that period. He does not acquire a domicile in India.

(*d*) A, whose domicile is in England, goes to reside in India for the purpose of winding up the affairs of a partnership which has been dissolved, and with the intention of returning to England as soon as that purpose is accomplished. He does not by such residence acquire a domicile in India, however long the residence may last.

(*e*) A, having gone to reside in India under the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding illustration, afterwards alters his intention, and takes up his fixed habitation in India. A. has acquired a domicile in India.

(*f*) A, whose domicile is in the French Settlement of Chandernagore, is compelled by political events to take refuge in Calcutta, and resides in Calcutta for many years in the hope of such political changes as may enable him to return with safety to Chandernagore. He does not by such residence acquire a domicile in British India.

(*g*) A, having come to Calcutta under the circumstances stated in the last preceding illustration, continues to reside there after such political changes have occurred as would enable him to return with safety to Chandernagore, and he intends that his residence in Calcutta shall be permanent. A has acquired a domicile in British India.

Special mode of acquiring domicile in India.

XII. Any person may acquire a domicile in India by making and depositing in some Office in India (to be fixed by the Governor-General in Council or the Governor in Council, as the case may be), a declaration in writing under his hand of his desire to acquire such domicile, provided that he shall have been resident in India for one year immediately preceding the time of his making such declaration.

Domicile not acquired by residence in a country by a person representing the Government of another country, or by service or residence in such person's family.

XIII. A person who is appointed by the Government of one country to be its ambassador, consul, or other representative, in another country, does not acquire a domicile in the latter country by reason only of residing there in pursuance of his appointment; nor does any other person acquire such domicile by reason only of residing with him as a servant or as part of his family.

Continuance of new domicile.

XIV. A new domicile continues until the former domicile has been resumed, or another has been acquired.

Domicile of minor.

XV. The domicile of a minor follows the domicile of the parent from whom he derived his domicile of origin.

Exception.—The domicile of a minor does not change with that of his parent, if the minor is married or holds any Office or employment in the service of Her Majesty, or has set up, with the consent of the parent, in any distinct business.

Domicile acquired by a woman by marriage.

XVI. By marriage a woman acquires the domicile of her husband, if she had not the same domicile before.

Domicile of wife during marriage.

XVII. The wife's domicile during the marriage follows the domicile of her husband.

Exception.—The wife's domicile no longer follows that of her husband if they be separated by the sentence of a competent Court, or if the husband is undergoing a sentence of transportation.

Except in cases stated no new domicile acquired by a minor.

XVIII. Except in the cases above provided for, a person cannot during minority acquire a new domicile.

New domicile how acquired by insane person.

XIX. An insane person cannot acquire a new domicile in any other way than by his domicile following the domicile of another person.

Succession to a person's moveable property in India, in absence of proof of his domicile elsewhere, by what law regulated.

XX. If a man dies leaving moveable property in India; in the absence of proof of any domicile elsewhere, succession to the property is regulated by the law of India.

Kindred or Consanguinity.

XXI. Kindred or consanguinity is the connexion or relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor.

Lineal Consanguinity.

XXII. Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between two persons, one of whom is descended in a direct line from the other, as between a man and his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, and so upwards in the direct ascending line; or between a man, his son, grandson, great-grandson, and so downwards in the direct descending line. Every generation constitutes a degree, either ascending or descending. A man's father is related to him in the first degree, and so likewise is his son; his grandfather and grandson in the second degree; his great-grandfather and great grandson in the third.

Collateral Consanguinity.

XXIII. Collateral consanguinity is that which subsists between two persons who are descended from the same stock or ancestor, but neither of whom is descended in a direct line from the other. For the purpose of ascertaining in what degree of kindred any collateral relative stands to a person deceased, it is proper to reckon upwards from the person deceased to the common stock, and then downwards to the collateral relative, allowing a degree for each person, both ascending and descending.

What persons are alike held to be related to a person deceased.

XXIV. For the purpose of succession, there is no distinction between those who are related to a person deceased through his father and those who are related to him through his mother; nor between those who are related to him by the full blood, and those who are related to him by the half blood; nor between those who were actually born in his life-time, and those who at the date of his death were only conceived in the womb, but who have been subsequently born alive.

Mode of computing degrees of kindred.

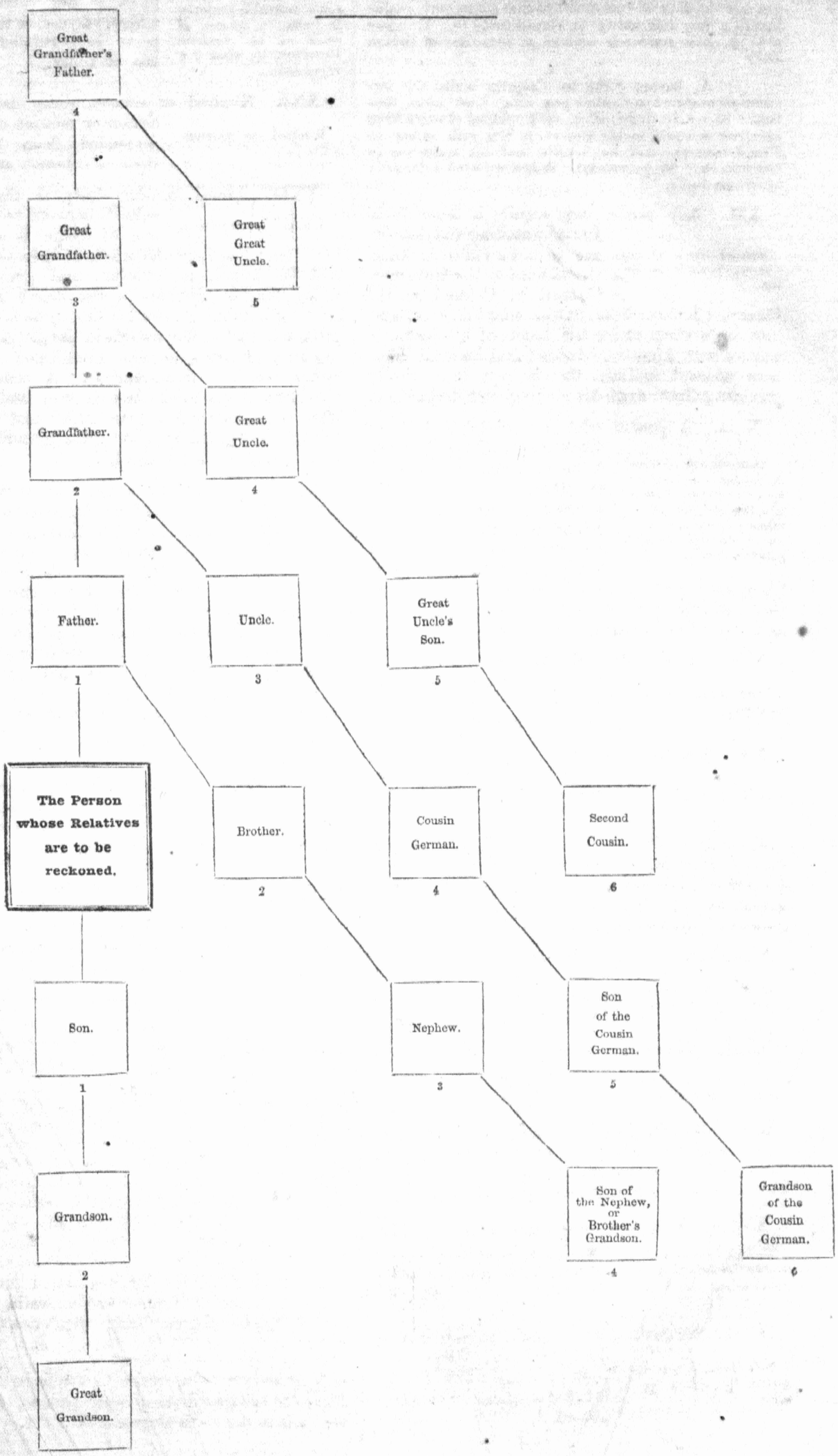
XXV. In the annexed table of kindred the degrees are computed as far as the sixth, and are marked by numeral figures.

The person whose relatives are to be reckoned, and his cousin german, or first cousin, are, as shown in the table, related in the fourth degree; there being one degree of ascent to the father, and another to the common ancestor the grandfather; and from him one of descent to the uncle, and another to the cousin german; making in all four degrees.

A grandson of the brother and a son of the uncle, *i. e.* a great nephew and a cousin german, are in equal degree, being each four degrees removed.

A grandson of a cousin german is in the same degree as the grandson of a great uncle, for they are both in the sixth degree of kindred.

TABLE OF CONSANGUINITY.



As to what property a deceased person is considered to have died intestate.

XXVI. A man is considered to die intestate in respect of all property of which he has not made a testamentary disposition which is capable of taking effect.

Illustrations.

(a) A has left no Will. He has died intestate in respect of the whole of his property.

(b) A has left a Will, whereby he has appointed B his executor; but the Will contains no other provisions. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of his property.

(c) A has bequeathed his whole property for an illegal purpose. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of his property.

(d) A has bequeathed 1,000*l.*, to B and 1,000*l.* to the eldest son of C., and has made no other bequest; and has died leaving the sum of 2,000*l.* and no other property. C died before A without having ever had a son. A has died intestate in respect of the distribution of 1,000*l.*

Devolution of such property.

XXVII. Such property devolves upon the wife or husband, or upon those who are of the kindred of the deceased, in the order and according to the rules herein prescribed.

Explanation.—The widow is not entitled to the provision hereby made for her, if by a valid contract made before her marriage she has been excluded from her distributive share of her husband's estate.

Order of devolution when the intestate has left a widow and has left lineal descendants, or kindred only, or no kindred.

XXVIII. Where the intestate has left a widow, if he has also left any lineal descendants, one-third of his property shall belong to his widow, and the remaining two-thirds shall go to his lineal descendants, according to the rules herein contained. If he has left no lineal descendant, but has left persons who are of kindred to him, one-half of his property shall belong to his widow and the other half shall go to those who are of kindred to him, in the order and according to the rules herein contained. If he has left none who are of kindred to him, the whole of his property shall belong to his widow.

Where the intestate has left no widow, and where he has left no kindred.

XXIX. Where the intestate has left no widow, his property shall go to his lineal descendants or to those who are of kindred to him, not being lineal descendants, according to the rules herein contained: and if he has left none who are of kindred to him, it shall go to the Crown.

Rules of distribution.

XXX. The rules for the distribution of the intestate's property (after deducting the widow's share, if he has left a widow) amongst his lineal descendants are as follows.

Where the intestate has left a child or children only.

XXXI. Where the intestate has left surviving him a child or children, but no more remote lineal descendant through a deceased child, the property shall belong to his surviving child, if there be only one, or shall be equally divided among all his surviving children.

Where the intestate has left no child, but a grandchild or grandchildren.

XXXII. Where the intestate has not left surviving him any child, but has left a grandchild or grandchildren, and no more remote descendant through a deceased grandchild, the property shall belong to his surviving grandchild, if there be only one, or shall be equally divided among all his surviving grandchildren.

Illustrations.

(a) A has three children, and no more; John, Mary, and Henry. They all die before the father, John leaving two children, Mary three, and Henry four. Afterwards A dies intestate, leaving those nine grandchildren and no descendant of any deceased grandchild. Each of his grandchildren shall have one-ninth.

(b) But if Henry has died, leaving no child, then the whole is equally divided between the intestate's five grandchildren, the children of John and Mary.

(c) A has two children, and no more; John and Mary. John dies before his father, leaving his wife pregnant. Then A dies, leaving Mary surviving him, and in due time a child of John is born. A's property is to be equally divided between Mary and such posthumous child.

Where the intestate has left only great grandchildren or lineal descendants in a more remote degree.

XXXIII. In like manner the property shall go to the surviving lineal descendants who are nearest in degree to the intestate, where they are all in the degree of great grandchildren to him, or are all in a more remote degree.

Division and allotment of property where the intestate has left lineal descendants not all in the same degree of kindred.

XXXIV. If the intestate has left lineal descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to him, and the persons through whom the more remote are descended from him are dead, the property shall be divided into such a number of equal shares as may correspond with the number of the lineal descendants of the intestate who either stood in the nearest degree of kindred to him at his decease, or, having been of the like degree of kindred to him, died before him, leaving lineal descendants who survived him; and one of such shares shall be allotted to each of the lineal descendants who stood in the nearest degree of kindred to the intestate at his decease; and one of such shares shall be allotted in respect of each of such deceased lineal descendants; and the share allotted in respect of each of such deceased lineal descendants shall belong to his surviving child or children or more remote lineal descendants, as the case may be; such surviving child or children or more remote lineal descendants always taking the share which their parents would have been entitled to respectively if they had survived the intestate.

Illustrations.

(a) A had three children, John, Mary, and Henry; John died, leaving four children, and Mary died, leaving one, and Henry alone survived the father. On the death of A intestate, one-third is allotted to Henry, one-third to John's four children, and the remaining third to Mary's one child.

(b) A left no child, but left eight grandchildren, and two children of a deceased grandchild. The property is divided into nine parts, one of which is allotted to each grandchild; and the remaining one-ninth is equally divided between the two great grandchildren.

(c) A has three children, John, Mary, and Henry. John dies leaving four children, and one of John's children dies leaving two children. Mary dies leaving one child. A afterwards dies intestate. One-third of his property is allotted to Henry; one-third to Mary's child; and one-third is divided into four parts, one of which is allotted to each of John's three surviving children, and the remaining part is equally divided between John's two grandchildren.

Rules of distribution where the intestate has left no lineal descendants.

XXXV. Where an intestate has left no lineal descendants, the rules for the distribution of his property (after deducting the widow's share, if he has left a widow) are as follows.

Where intestate's father is living.

XXXVI. If the father of the intestate be living, he shall succeed to the property.

Where intestate's father is dead and his mother is living, and he leaves also brothers and sisters.

XXXVII. If the father of the intestate is dead, but the mother of the intestate is living, and there are also brothers or sisters of the intestate living, and there is no child living of any deceased brother or sister, the mother and each living brother or sister shall succeed to the property in equal shares.

Illustration.

A dies intestate, survived by his mother and two brothers of the full blood, John and Henry, and a sister Mary, who is the daughter of his mother, but not of his father. The mother takes one-fourth, each brother takes one-fourth, and Mary, the sister of half blood, takes one-fourth.

Where intestate's father is dead and his mother is living, and he leaves a brother or sister, and there are children of any deceased brother or sister.

XXXVIII. If the father is dead, but the mother is living, and if any brother or sister, and the child or children of any deceased brother or sister are also living, then the mother and each living brother or sister, and the living child or children of each deceased brother or sister, shall be entitled to the property in equal shares, the children taking the share which their parents would have been entitled to, if they had survived the intestate.

Illustration.

A the intestate leaves his mother, his brothers, John and Henry, and also one child of a deceased sister, Mary, and two children of George, a deceased brother of the half blood, who was the son of his father but not of his mother. The mother takes one-fifth, John and Henry each take one-fifth, the child of Mary takes one-fifth, and the two children of George divide the remaining one-fifth equally between them.

Where intestate's father is dead and his mother is living, and the children of any deceased brother or sister.

XXXIX. If the father is dead, but the mother is living, and the brothers and sisters are all dead, but all or any of them have left children who survived the intestate, the mother and the child or children of each deceased brother or sister shall be entitled to the property in equal shares, such child or children taking the share which their respective parents would have taken, if they had survived the intestate.

Illustration.

A the intestate leaves no brother or sister, but leaves his mother and one child of a deceased sister Mary, and two children of a deceased brother George. The mother takes one-third, the child of Mary takes one-third, and the children of George take one-third between them.

Where intestate's father is dead, but his mother is living, and there is no brother or sister or child of such brother or sister.

XL. If the father is dead, but the mother is living, and there is neither brother nor sister, nor child of any brother or sister of the intestate, the property shall belong to the mother.

Where intestate has left neither lineal descendant nor father nor mother.

XLI. Where the intestate has left neither lineal descendant nor father nor mother, the property is divided equally between his brothers and sisters and the children of such of them as may have died before him, such children taking the shares which their respective parents would have taken if they had survived the intestate.

Where intestate has left neither lineal descendant, nor parent, nor brother, nor sister.

XLII. If the intestate left neither lineal descendant, nor parent, nor brother, nor sister, his property shall be divided equally among those of his relatives who are in the nearest degree of kindred to him.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the intestate, has left a grandfather or a grandmother, and no other relative standing in the same or a nearer degree of kindred to him. They being in the second degree will be entitled to the property in equal shares, exclusive of any uncle or aunt of the intestate, uncles and aunts being only in the third degree.

(b) A, the intestate, has left a great grandfather or great grandmother, and uncles and aunts, and no other relative standing in the same or a nearer degree of kindred to him. All of these being in the third degree shall take equal shares.

(c) A, the intestate left a great grandfather, an uncle, and a nephew, but no relative standing in a nearer degree of kindred to him. All of these being in the third degree shall take equal shares.

(d) Ten children of one brother or sister of the intestate, and one child of another brother or sister of the intestate, constitute the class of relatives of the nearest degree of kindred to him. They shall each take one eleventh of the property.

Rights of surviving husband and widow respectively.

XLIII. The husband surviving his wife has the same rights in respect of her property, if she die intestate, as the widow has in respect of her husband's property, if he die intestate.

No rights to property, other than that comprised in an antenuptial settlement, acquired by marriage between a person not domiciled in India and a person there domiciled.

XLIV. If a person whose domicile is not in India marries in India a person whose domicile is in India, neither party acquires by the marriage any rights in respect of any property of the other party not comprised in a settlement made previous to the marriage, which he or she would not acquire thereby if both were domiciled in India at the time of the marriage.

Property of a minor how may be settled in contemplation of marriage.

XLV. The property of a minor may be settled in contemplation of marriage, provided the settlement be made by the minor, with the approbation of the minor's father, or if he be dead or absent from India, with the approbation of the High Court of the Presidency, or other Court of the last resort in India, having the local jurisdiction.

Under what circumstances property disposed of by way of advancement not to be taken into account in estimating a distributive share.

XLVI. Where a distributive share in the property of a person who has died intestate shall be claimed by a child, or any descendant of a child of such person, no money or other property which the intestate may during his life have paid, given, or settled to or for the advancement of the child by whom or by whose descendant the claim is made, shall be taken into account in estimating such distributive share.

"Will" defined.

XLVII. A will is the legal declaration of the intentions of the testator with respect to his property, which he desires to be carried into effect after his death.

By whom and when a Will may be revoked or altered.

XLVIII. A Will is liable to be revoked or altered by the maker of it at any time when he is competent to dispose of his property by Will.

"Codicil" defined.

XLIX. A Codicil is an instrument made in relation to a Will, and explaining, altering, or adding to its dispositions. It is considered as forming an additional part of the Will.

Who may dispose of property by Will.

L. Every person of the age of eighteen years complete, and of sound mind, may dispose of his property by Will.

Explanation 1.—A married woman may dispose by Will of any property which she could alienate by her own act during her life.

Explanation 2.—Persons who are deaf, or dumb, or blind are not thereby incapacitated for making a Will if they are able to know what they do by it.

Explanation 3.—One who is ordinarily insane may make a Will during an interval in which he is of sound mind.

Explanation 4.—No person can make a Will while he is in such a state of mind, whether arising from drunkenness, or from illness, or from any other cause, that he does not know what he is doing.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A can perceive what is going on in his immediate neighbourhood, and can answer familiar questions, but has not a competent understanding as to the nature of his property, or the persons who are of kindred to him, or in whose favour it would be proper that he should make his Will. A cannot make a valid Will.

(*b*) A executes an instrument purporting to be his Will, but he does not understand the nature of the instrument nor the effect of its provisions. This instrument is not a valid Will.

(*c*) A being very feeble and debilitated, but capable of exercising a judgment as to the proper mode of disposing of his property, makes his Will. This is a valid Will.

What renders void a Will or part of a Will.

LI. A Will or any part of a Will, the making of which has been caused by fraud or coercion, or by such importunity as takes away the free agency of the testator, is void.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A falsely and knowingly represents to the testator that the testator's only child is dead, or that he has done some undutiful act, and thereby induces the testator to make a Will in his, A's favor; such Will has been obtained by fraud, and is invalid.

(*b*) A by fraud and deception prevails upon the testator to bequeath a legacy to him. The bequest is void

(*c*) A, being a prisoner by lawful authority, makes his Will. The Will is not invalid by reason of the imprisonment.

(*d*) A threatens to shoot B, or to burn his house, or to cause him to be arrested on a criminal charge, unless he makes a bequest in favor of C. B in consequence makes a bequest in favor of C. The bequest is void, the making of it having been caused by coercion.

(*e*) A being of sufficient intellect, if undisturbed by the influence of others, to make a Will, yet being so much under the control of B that he is not a free agent, makes a Will dictated by B. It appears that he would not have executed the Will but for fear of B. The Will is invalid.

(*f*) A being in so feeble a state of health as to be unable to resist importunity, is pressed by B to make a Will of a certain purport, and does so merely to purchase peace, and in submission to B. The Will is invalid.

(*g*) A being in such a state of health as to be capable of exercising his own volition, B uses urgent intercession and persuasion with him to induce him to make a Will of a certain purport. A, in consequence of the intercession and persuasion, but in the free exercise of his judgment and volition, makes his Will in the manner recommended by B. The Will is not rendered invalid by the intercession and persuasion of B.

(*h*) A, with a view to obtaining a legacy from B, pays him attention and flatters him, and thereby produces in him a capricious partiality to A. B, in consequence of such attention and flattery, makes his Will, by which he leaves a legacy to A. The bequest is not rendered invalid by the attention and flattery of A.

Guardian during minority by whom and how to be appointed.

LII. A father, whatever his age may be, may by Will appoint a guardian or guardians for his child during minority.

LIII. Every testator, not being a soldier employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or a mariner at sea, must execute his Will according to the following rules :—

With certain exceptions, all Wills to be executed according to prescribed rules.

First.—The testator shall sign or shall affix his mark to the Will, or it shall be signed by some other person in his presence and by his direction.

Second.—The signature or mark of the testator or the signature of the person signing for him shall be so placed that it shall appear that it was intended thereby to give effect to the writing as a Will.

Third.—The Will shall be attested by two or more witnesses, each of whom must have seen the testator sign or affix his mark to the Will, or have seen some other person sign the Will in the presence and by the direction of the testator, or have received from the testator a personal acknowledgment of his signature or mark, or of the signature of such other person ; and each of the witnesses must sign the Will in the presence of the testator, but it shall not be necessary that more than one witness be present at the same time, and no particular form of attestation shall be necessary.

LIV. If a testator, in a Will or Codicil duly attested, refers to any other document then actually written, as expressing any part of his intentions, such document shall be considered as forming a part of the Will or Codicil in which it is referred to.

What documents to be considered as forming part of a Will or Codicil.

LV. Any Soldier being employed in an expedition, or engaged in actual warfare, or any mariner being at sea, may, if he has attained the age of eighteen years, dispose of his property by a Will made as is mentioned in Section LVI. Such Wills are called privileged Wills.

A privileged Will by whom may be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the surgeon of a regiment is actually employed in an expedition. He is a soldier actually employed in an expedition, and can make a privileged Will.

(*b*) A is at sea in a merchant ship, of which he is the purser. He is a mariner, and being at sea can make a privileged Will.

(*c*) A, a soldier serving in the field against insurgents, is a soldier engaged in actual warfare, and as such can make a privileged Will.

(*d*) A, a mariner of a ship in the course of a voyage, is temporarily on shore while she is lying in harbour. He is, in the sense of the words used in this clause, a mariner at sea, and can make a privileged Will.

(*e*) A, an admiral who commands a naval force, but who lives on shore, and only occasionally goes on board his ship, is not considered as at sea, and cannot make a privileged Will.

(*f*) A, a mariner serving on a military expedition, but not being at sea, is considered as a soldier, and can make a privileged Will.

LVI. Privileged Wills may be in writing, or may be made by word of mouth. The execution of them shall be governed by the following rules :—

Mode of making, and rules for executing, a privileged Will.

First.—The Will may be written wholly by the testator, with his own hand. In such case it need not be signed nor attested.

Second.—It may be written wholly or in part by another person, and signed by the testator. In such case it need not be attested.

Third.—If the instrument purporting to be a Will is written wholly or in part by another person, and is not signed by the testator, it shall be considered to be his Will, if it be shown that it was written by the testator's directions, or that he recognized it as his Will. If it appear on the face of the instrument, that the execution of it in the manner intended by him was not completed, the instrument shall not by reason of that circumstance be invalid, provided that his non-execution of it can be reasonably ascribed to some cause other than the abandonment of the testamentary intentions expressed in the instrument.

Fourth.—If the soldier or mariner shall have written instructions for the preparation of his Will, but shall have died before it could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his Will.

Fifth.—If the soldier or mariner shall in the presence of two witnesses have given verbal instructions for the preparation of his Will, and they shall have been reduced into writing in his life-time, but he shall have died before the instrument could be prepared and executed, such instructions shall be considered to constitute his Will, although they may not have been reduced into writing in his presence, nor read over to him.

Sixth.—Such soldier or mariner as aforesaid may make a Will by word of mouth by declaring his intentions before two witnesses present at the same time.

Seventh.—A Will made by word of mouth shall be null at the expiration of one month after the testator shall have ceased to be entitled to make a privileged Will.

LVII.—A Will shall not be considered as insufficiently attested by reason of any benefit thereby given, either by way of bequest or by way of appointment to any person attesting it, or to his or her wife or husband : but the bequest or appointment shall be void so far as concerns the person so attesting, or the wife or husband of such person, or any person claiming under either of them.

Effect of gift to attesting witness.

LVIII. No person, by reason of interest in or of his being an executor of a Will, is disqualified as a witness to prove the execution of the Will, or to prove the validity or invalidity thereof.

Witness not disqualified by interest or by being Executor.

LIX. Every Will shall be revoked by the marriage of the maker, except a Will made in exercise of a power of appointment, when the property over which the power of appointment is exercised would not in default of such appointment pass to his or her executor, or administrator, or to the person entitled in case of intestacy.

What Wills are revoked by marriage of maker.

LX. No unprivileged Will or Codicil, nor any part thereof, shall be revoked otherwise than by marriage, or by another Will or Codicil,

Unprivileged Will or Codicil how revoked.

or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same, and executed in the manner in which an unprivileged Will is hereinbefore required to be executed, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has made an unprivileged Will; afterwards A makes another unprivileged Will, which purports to revoke the first. This is a revocation.

(*b*) A has made an unprivileged Will. Afterwards, A being entitled to make a privileged Will, makes a privileged Will, which purports to revoke his unprivileged Will. This is a revocation.

Effect of obliteration, interlineation or alteration in unprivileged Will.

LXI. No obliteration, interlineation, or other alteration made in any unprivileged Will after the execution thereof shall have any effect, except so far as the words or meaning of the Will shall have been thereby rendered illegible or undiscernible, unless such alteration shall be executed in like manner as hereinbefore is required for the execution of the Will; save that the Will, as so altered, shall be deemed to be duly executed if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses be made in the margin or on some other part of the Will opposite or near to such alteration, or at the foot or end of or opposite to a memorandum referring to such alteration, and written at the end or some other part of the Will.

Revival of unprivileged Will.

LXII. No unprivileged Will or Codicil, nor any part thereof, which shall be in any manner revoked, shall be revived otherwise than by the re-execution thereof, or by a Codicil executed in manner hereinbefore required, and showing an intention to revive the same; and when any Will or Codicil which shall be partly revoked, and afterwards wholly revoked, shall be revived, such revival shall not extend to so much thereof as shall have been revoked before the revocation of the whole thereof, unless an intention to the contrary shall be shown.

Extent of revival of Will or Codicil partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked.

Privileged Will or Codicil how revoked.

LXIII. A privileged Will or Codicil may be revoked by the testator, by an unprivileged Will or Codicil, or by any act expressing an intention to revoke it, and accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged Will, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

Explanation.—In order to the revocation of a privileged Will or Codicil by an act accompanied with such formalities as would be sufficient to give validity to a privileged Will, it is not necessary that the testator should at the time of doing that act be in a situation which entitles him to make a privileged Will.

Wording of Will.

LXIV. It is not necessary that any technical words or terms of art shall be used in a Will, but only that the wording shall be such that the intentions of the testator can be known therefrom.

What facts to be enquired into for determining questions as to what person or what property is denoted by words in a Will.

LXV. For the purpose of determining questions as to what person or what property is denoted by any words used in a Will, a Court must inquire into every material fact relating to the persons who claim to be interested under such Will, the property which is claimed as the subject of disposition, the circumstances of the testator and of his family, and into every fact a knowledge of which may conduce to the right application of the words which the testator has used.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, by his Will, bequeaths 1000 rupees to his eldest son, or to his youngest grand-child, or to his Cousin Mary. A Court may make inquiry in order to ascertain to what person the description in the Will applies.

(*b*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "his estate called Black Acre." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what is the subject matter of the bequest; that is to say, what estate of the testator's is called Black Acre.

(*c*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "the estate which he purchased of C." It may be necessary to take evidence in order to ascertain what estate the testator purchased of C.

Misnomer or misdescription of legatee or class of legatees.

LXVI. Where the words used in the Will to designate or describe a legatee, or a class of legatees, sufficiently show what is meant, an error in the name or description shall not prevent the legacy from taking effect. A mistake in the name of a legatee may be corrected by a description of him, and a mistake in the description of a legatee may be corrected by the name.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths a legacy "to Thomas, the second son of his brother John." The testator has an only brother, named John, who has no son named Thomas, but has a second son whose name is William. William shall have the legacy.

(*b*) The testator bequeaths his property "to A and B, the legitimate children of C." C has no legitimate child, but has two illegitimate children, A and B. The bequest to A and B takes effect, although they are illegitimate.

(*c*) The testator gives his residuary estate to be divided among "his seven children," and proceeding to enumerate them, mentions six names only. This omission shall not prevent the seventh child from taking a share with the others.

(*d*) The testator having six grandchildren, makes a bequest to "his six grandchildren," and proceeding to mention them by their Christian names, mentions one twice over, omitting another altogether. The one whose name is not mentioned shall take a share with the others.

(*e*.) The testator bequeaths "1,000 rupees to each of the three children of A." At the date of the Will, A has four children. Each of these four children shall, if he survives the testator, receive a legacy of 1,000 rupees.

LXVII. Where any word material to the full expression of the meaning has been omitted, it may be supplied by the context.

What words may be supplied from the context.

Illustration.

The testator gives a legacy of "Five hundred" to his daughter A, and a legacy of "Five hundred rupees" to his daughter B. A shall take a legacy of five hundred rupees.

LXVIII. If the thing which the testator intended to bequeath can be sufficiently identified from the description of it given in the Will, but some parts of the description do not apply, such parts of the description shall be rejected as erroneous, and the bequest shall take effect.

In description of object all particulars need not be correct.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, but had no marsh lands in the occupation of X. The words "in the occupation of X" shall be rejected as erroneous, and the marsh lands of the testator lying in L shall pass by the bequest.

(*b*) The testator bequeaths to A "his zemindary of Rampore." He had an estate at Rampore, but it was a talook and not a zemindary. The talook passes by this bequest.

LXIX. If the Will mentions several circumstances as descriptive of the thing which the testator intends to bequeath, and there is any property of his in respect of which all those circumstances exist, the bequest shall be considered as limited to such property, and it shall not be lawful to reject any part of the description as erroneous, because the testator had other property to which such part of the description does not apply.

In what case part of description may not be rejected.

Explanation.—In judging whether a case falls within the meaning of this Section, any words which would be liable to rejection under Section LXVIII are to be considered as struck out of the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The bequest shall be considered as limited to such of the testator's marsh lands lying in L as were in the occupation of X.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B "his marsh lands lying in L, and in the occupation of X, comprising 1,000 beegahs of land." The testator had marsh lands lying in L, some of which were in the occupation of X, and some not in the occupation of X. The measurement is wholly inapplicable to the marsh lands of either class, or to the whole taken together. The measurement shall be considered as struck out of the Will, and such of the testator's marsh lands lying in L, as were in the occupation of X, shall alone pass by the bequest.

LXX. Where the words of the Will are unambiguous, but it is found by extrinsic evidence that they admit of applications, one only of which can have been intended by the testator, extrinsic evidence may be taken to show which of these applications was intended.

In what case extrinsic evidence may be taken.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A man having two cousins of the name of Mary, bequeaths a sum of money to "his cousin Mary." It appears that there are two persons, each answering the description in the Will. That description, therefore, admits of two applications, only one of which can have been intended by the testator. Evidence is admissible to show which of the two applications was intended.

(*b*) A, by his Will, leaves to B "his estate called Black Acre." It turns out that he had two estates called Black Acre. Evidence is admissible to show which estate was intended.

LXXI. Where there is an ambiguity or deficiency on the face of the Will, no extrinsic evidence as to the intentions of the testator shall be admitted.

In what case extrinsic evidence may not be taken.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A man has an aunt Caroline and a cousin Mary and has no aunt of the name of Mary. By his Will he bequeaths 1,000 rupees to "his aunt Caroline" and 1,000 rupees to "his cousin Mary," and afterwards bequeaths 2,000 rupees to "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." There is no person to whom the description given in the Will can apply, and evidence is not admissible to show who was meant by "his before-mentioned aunt Mary." The bequest is therefore void for uncertainty under Section LXXIX.

(*b*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to leaving a blank for the name of the legatee. Evidence is not admissible to show what name the testator intended to insert.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B rupees, or "his estate of ." Evidence is not admissible to show what sum or what estate the testator intended to insert.

LXXII. The meaning of any clause in a Will is to be collected from the entire instrument, and all its parts are to be construed with reference to each other; and for this purpose a Codicil is to be considered as part of the Will.

Meaning of any clause whence to be collected.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator gives to B a specific fund or property at the death of A, and by a subsequent clause gives the whole of his property to A. The effect of the several clauses taken together is to vest the specific fund or property in A for life, and after his decease in B: it appearing from the bequest to B that the testator meant to use in a restricted sense the words in which he describes what he gives to A.

(*b*) Where a testator having an estate, one part of which is called Black Acre, bequeaths the whole of his estate to A, and in another part of his Will bequeaths Black Acre to B, the latter bequest is to be read as an exception out of the first, as if he had said, "I give Black Acre to B, and all the rest of my estate to A."

LXXIII. General words may be understood in a restricted sense where it may be collected from the Will that the testator meant to use them in a restricted sense; and words may be understood in a wider sense than that which they usually bear, where it may be collected from the other words of the Will that the testator meant to use them in such wider sense.

In what cases words may be understood in a restricted sense, or a sense wider than that which they usually bear.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A testator gives to A "his farm in the occupation of B," and to C "all his marsh lands in L." Part of the farm in the occupation of B consists of marsh lands in L., and the testator also has other marsh lands in L. The general words, "all his marsh lands in L, are restricted by the gift to A. A takes the whole of the farm in the occupation of B, including that portion of the farm which consists of marsh lands in L.

(*b*) The testator (a sailor on ship board) bequeathed to his mother his gold ring, buttons, and chest of clothes, and to his friend A (a shipmate) his red box, arrack, and all things not before bequeathed. The testator's share in a house does not pass to A under this bequest.

(*c*) A, by his Will, bequeathed to B all his household furniture, plate, linen, china, books, pictures, and all other goods of whatever kind; and afterwards bequeathed to B a specified part of his property. Under the first bequest B is entitled only to such articles of the testator's as are of the same nature with the articles therein enumerated.

Where a clause is open to two constructions, that one to be preferred which has some effect.

LXXIV. Where a clause is susceptible of two meanings, according to one of which it has some effect, and according to the other it can have none, the former is to be preferred.

No part of Will to be rejected, if reasonable construction can be put on it.

LXXV. No part of a Will is to be rejected as destitute of meaning, if it is possible to put a reasonable construction upon it.

Interpretation of words repeated in different parts of Will.

LXXVI. If the same words occur in different parts of the same Will, they must be taken to have been used everywhere in the same sense, unless there appears an intention to the contrary.

Effect to be given to intention as far as possible.

LXXVII. The intention of the testator is not to be set aside because it cannot take effect to the full extent, but effect is to be given to it as far as possible.

Illustration.

The testator by a Will made on his death-bed bequeathed all his property to C D for life, and after his decease, to a certain hospital. The intention of the testator cannot take effect to its full extent, because the gift to the hospital is void under Section CVIII, but it shall take effect so far as regards the gift to C D.

Posterior of two inconsistent clauses preferred.

LXXVIII. Where two clauses or gifts in a Will are irreconcileable, so that they cannot possibly stand together, the last shall prevail.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator by the first clause of his Will leaves his estate of Ramnuggur "to A." and by the last clause of his Will leaves it "to B and not to A.," B shall have it.

(*b*) If a man at the commencement of the Will gives his house to A, and at the close of it directs that his house shall be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of B, the latter disposition shall prevail.

Will or bequest when void for uncertainty.

LXXIX. A Will or bequest not expressive of any definite intention is void for uncertainty.

Illustration.

If a testator says—"I bequeath goods to A;" or "I bequeath to A:" or "I leave to A all the goods mentioned in a Schedule," and no Schedule is found; or "I bequeath 'money,' 'wheat,' 'oil,' or the like," without saying how much, this is void.

Words describing the subject of gift to be deemed to refer to property at the testator's death.

LXXX. The description contained in a Will of property the subject of gift, shall be deemed to refer to and comprise the property answering that description at the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention appear by the Will.

Bequest of testator's estate, what property to include.

LXXXI. Unless a contrary intention shall appear by the Will, a bequest of the estate of the testator shall be construed to include any property which he may have power to appoint by Will to any object he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power; and a bequest of property described in a general manner shall be construed to include any property to which such description may extend, which he may have power to appoint by Will to any object he may think proper, and shall operate as an execution of such power.

Explanation.—Where a man is invested with power to determine the disposition of property of which he is not the owner, he is said to have power to appoint such property.

Property bequeathed to the objects of a power of appointment when shared equally.

LXXXII. Where property is bequeathed to or for the benefit of such of certain objects as a specified person shall appoint, or for the benefit of certain objects in such proportions as a specified person shall appoint, and the Will does not provide for the event of no appointment being made; if the powers given by the Will be not exercised, the property belongs to all the objects of the power in equal shares.

Illustration.

(*a*) A, by his Will, bequeaths a fund to his wife for her life, and directs that at her death it shall be divided among his children in such proportions as she shall appoint. The widow dies without having made any appointment. The fund shall be divided equally among the children.

Effect of bequest to "heirs," &c., of a particular person without qualifying terms.

LXXXIII. Where a bequest is made to the "heirs" or "right heirs," or "relations" or "nearest relations," or "family," or "kindred," or "nearest of kin," or "next of kin," of a particular person, without any qualifying terms, and the class so designated forms the direct and independent object of the bequest, the property bequeathed shall be distributed as if it had belonged to such person and he had died intestate in respect of it, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A leaves his property "to his own nearest relations." The property goes to those who would be entitled to it if A had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

(*b*) A bequeaths 10,000 rupees "to B for his life, and after the death of B, to his own right heirs." The legacy after B's death belongs to those who would be entitled to it if it had formed part of A's unbequeathed property.

(*c*) A leaves his property to B; but if B dies before him, to B's next of kin; B dies before A, the property devolves as if it had belonged to B, and he had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of such property.

(*d*) A leaves 10,000 rupees "to B for his life, and after his decease, to the heirs of C." The legacy goes as if it had belonged to C, and he had died intestate, leaving assets for the payment of his debts independently of the legacy.

Effect of bequest to "representatives," &c., of a particular person.

LXXXIV. Where a bequest is made to the "representatives," or "legal representatives," or "personal representatives," or "executors or administrators" of a particular person, and the class so designated forms the direct and independent object of the bequest, the property bequeathed shall be distributed as if it had belonged to such person, and he had died intestate in respect of it.

Illustration.

(*a*) A bequest is made to the "legal representatives" of A. A has died intestate and insolvent. B is his administrator. B is entitled to receive the legacy, and shall apply it in the first place to the discharge of such part of A's debts as may remain unpaid; if there be any surplus, B shall pay it to those persons who at A's death would have been entitled to receive any property of A's which might remain after payment of his debts, or to the representatives of such persons.

In what case a person entitled to the testator's whole interest in property bequeathed.

LXXXV. Where property is bequeathed to any person, he is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless it appears from the Will that only a restricted interest was intended for him.

Effect of bequest in the alternative.

LXXXVI. Where property is bequeathed to a person, with a bequest in the alternative to another person or to a class of persons;—if a contrary intention does not appear by the Will, the legatee first named shall be entitled to the legacy if he be alive at the time when it takes effect; but if he be then dead, the person or class of persons named in the second branch of the alternative shall take the legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A survives the testator. B takes nothing.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A dies after the date of the Will, and before the testator. The legacy goes to B.

(*c*) A bequest is made to A or to B. A is dead at the date of the Will. The legacy goes to B.

(*d*) Property is bequeathed to A or his heirs. A survives the testator. A takes the property absolutely.

(*e*) Property is bequeathed to A or his nearest of kin. A dies in the life-time of the testator. Upon the death of the testator the bequest to A's nearest of kin takes effect

(*f*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B or his heirs. A and B survive the testator. B dies in A's life-time. Upon A's death the bequest to the heirs of B takes effect.

(*g*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B or his heirs. B dies in the testator's life-time. A survives the testator. Upon A's death the bequest to the heirs of B takes effect.

Effect of words describing a class added to a bequest to a person.

LXXXVII. Where property is bequeathed to a person, and words are added which describe a class of persons, but do not denote them as direct objects of a distinct and independent gift, such person is entitled to the whole interest of the testator therein, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made—

to A and his children,
to A and his children by his present wife,
to A and his heirs,
to A and the heirs of his body,
to A and the heirs male of his body,
to A and the heirs female of his body,
to A and his issue,
to A and his family,
to A and his descendants,
to A and his representatives,
to A and his personal representatives,
to A his executors and administrators.

In each of these cases, A takes the whole interest which the testator had in the property.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A and his brothers. A and his brothers are jointly entitled to the legacy.

(*c*) A bequest is made to A for life, and after his death to his issue. At the death of A the property belongs in equal shares to all persons who shall then answer the description of issue of A.

Construction of words of bequest to a class of persons under a general description only.

LXXXVIII. Where a bequest is made to a class of persons under a general description only, no one to whom the words of the description are not in their ordinary sense applicable shall take the legacy.

Construction of terms.

LXXXIX. The word "children" in a Will applies only to lineal descendants in the first degree; the word "grandchildren" applies only to lineal descendants in the second degree of the person whose "children," or "grandchildren," are spoken of; the words "nephews" and "nieces" apply only to children of brothers or sisters; the words "cousins" or "first cousins," or "cousins german," apply only to children of brothers or of sisters of the father or mother of the person whose "cousins", or "first cousins", to "cousins german", are spoken of; the words "first cousins once removed" apply only to children of cousins german, or to cousins german of a parent, of the person whose "first cousins once removed" are spoken of; the words "second cousins" apply only to grandchildren of brothers or of sisters of the father or mother of the person whose "second cousins" are spoken of; the words "issue" and "descendants" apply to all lineal descendants whatever of the person whose "issue" or "descendants" are spoken of. Words expressive of collateral rela-

tionship apply alike to relatives of full and of half blood. All words expressive of relationship apply to a child in the womb who is afterwards born alive.

Any word expressing relationship to be understood to denote only legitimate relative, or failing such to denote reputed relative.

XC. In the absence of any intimation to the contrary in the Will, the term "child," "son," or "daughter," or any word which expresses relationship, is to be understood as denoting only a legitimate relative, or where there is no such legitimate relative, a person who has acquired, at the date of the Will, the reputation of being such relative.

Illustrations.

(a) A, having three children, B, C, and D, of whom B and C are legitimate, and D is illegitimate, leaves his property to be equally divided among "his children." The property belongs to B and C in equal shares, to the exclusion of D.

(b) A, having a niece of illegitimate birth, who has acquired the reputation of being his niece, and having no legitimate niece, bequeaths a sum of money to his niece. The illegitimate niece is entitled to the legacy.

(c) A, having in his Will enumerated his children, and named as one of them B, who is illegitimate, leaves a legacy to "his said children." B will take a share in the legacy along with the legitimate children.

(d) A leaves a legacy to the "children of B." B is dead, and has left none but illegitimate children. All those who had, at the date of the Will, acquired the reputation of being the children of B are objects of the gift.

(e) A bequeathed a legacy to "the children of B." B never had any legitimate child. C and D had at the date of the Will acquired the reputation of being children of B. After the date of the Will, and before the death of the testator, E and F were born, and acquired the reputation of being children of B. Only C and D are objects of the bequest.

(f) A makes a bequest in favour of his child by a certain woman, not his wife. B had acquired at the date of the Will the reputation of being the child of A by the woman designated. B takes the legacy.

(g) A makes a bequest in favor of his child to be born of a woman, who never becomes his wife. The bequest is void.

(h) A makes a bequest in favor of the child of which a certain woman, not married to him, is pregnant. The bequest is valid.

Rules of construction where a Will purports to make two bequests to the same person.

XCI. Where a Will purports to make two bequests to the same person, and a question arises whether the testator intended to make the second bequest instead of or in addition to the first; if there is nothing in the Will to show what he intended, the following rules shall prevail in determining the construction to be put upon the Will:—

First.—If the same specific thing is bequeathed twice to the same legatee in the same Will, or in the Will and again in a Codicil, he is entitled to receive that specific thing only.

Second.—Where one and the same Will or one and the same Codicil purports to make in two places a bequest to the same person of the same quantity or amount of anything, he shall be entitled to one such legacy only.

Third.—Where two legacies of unequal amount are given to the same person in the same Will, or in the same Codicil, the legatee is entitled to both.

Fourth.—Where two legacies, whether equal or unequal in amount, are given to the same legatee, one by a Will and the other by a Codicil, or each by a different Codicil, the legatee is entitled to both legacies.

Explanation.—In the four last rules, the word Will does not include a Codicil.

Illustrations.

(a) A having ten shares, and no more, in the Bank of Bengal, made his Will, which contains near its commencement, the words "I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." After other bequests, the Will concludes with the words "and I bequeath my ten shares in the Bank of Bengal to B." B is entitled simply to receive A's ten shares in the Bank of Bengal.

(b) A having one diamond ring, which was given him by B, bequeathed to C the diamond ring which was given him by B. A afterwards made a Codicil to his Will, and thereby after giving other legacies, he bequeathed to C the diamond ring which was given him by B. C can claim nothing except the diamond ring which was given to A by B.

(c) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees, and afterwards, in the same Will, repeats the bequest in the same words. B is entitled to one legacy of 5,000 rupees only.

(d) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees, and afterwards, by the same Will, bequeaths to B the sum of 6,000 rupees. B is entitled to 11,000 rupees.

(e) A, by his Will, bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees, and by a Codicil to the Will he bequeaths to him 5,000 rupees. B is entitled to receive 10,000 rupees.

(f) A, by one Codicil to his Will, bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees, and by another Codicil, bequeaths to him 6,000 rupees. B is entitled to receive 11,000 rupees.

(g) A., by his Will bequeaths "500 rupees to B because she was his nurse," and in another part of the Will bequeaths 500 rupees to B "because she went to England with his children." B is entitled to receive 1,000 rupees.

(h) A by his Will bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees, and also, in another part of the Will, an annuity of 400 rupees. B is entitled to both legacies.

(i) A by his Will bequeaths to B the sum of 5,000 rupees, and also bequeaths to him the sum of 5,000 rupees if he shall attain the age of 18. B is entitled absolutely to one sum of 5,000 rupees, and takes a contingent interest in another sum of 5,000 rupees.

Residuary legatee how constituted.

XCII. A residuary legatee may be constituted by any words that show an intention on the part of the testator that the person designated shall take the surplus or residue of his property.

Illustrations.

(a) A makes her Will, consisting of several testamentary papers, in one of which are contained the following words:—"I think there will be something left, after all funeral expenses, &c., to give to B, now at school, towards equipping him to any profession he may hereafter be appointed to." B is constituted residuary legatee.

(*b*) A makes his will, with the following passage at the end of it:—"I believe there will be found sufficient "in my banker's hands to defray and discharge my debts, "which I hereby desire B to do, and keep the residue "for her own use and pleasure." B is constituted the residuary legatee.

(*c*) A bequeaths all his property to B except certain stocks and funds, which he bequeaths to C. B is the residuary legatee.

To what property belonging to the testator residuary legatee entitled.

XCIII. Under a residuary bequest, the legatee is entitled to all property belonging to the testator at the time of his death, of which he has not made any other testamentary disposition which is capable of takng effect.

Illustration.

(*a*) A by his Will bequeaths certain legacies, one of which is void under Section CVIII, and another lapses by the death of the legatee. He bequeaths the residue of his property to B. After the date of his Will, A purchases a zemindary, which belongs to him at the time of his death. B is entitled to the two legacies and the zemindary as part of the residue.

Time of vesting of legacy in general terms.

XCIV. If a legacy be given in general terms, without specifying the time when it is to be paid, the legatee has a vested interest in it from the day of the death of the testator, and if he dies without having received it, it shall pass to his representatives.

In what case a legacy lapses.

XCV. If the legatee does not survive the testator, the legacy cannot take effect, but shall lapse and form part of the residue of the testator's property, unless it appear by the Will that the testator intended that it should go to some other person. In order to entitle the representatives of the legatee to receive the legacy, it must be proved that he survived the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator bequeaths to B "500 rupees which B owes him." B dies before the testator; the legacy lapses.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A and his children. A dies before the testator. The legacy to A and his children lapses.

(*c*) A legacy is given to A, and in case of his dying before the testator, to B. A dies before the testator, the legacy goes to B.

(*d*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. A dies in the lifetime of the testator; B survives the testator. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*e*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A on his completing his eighteenth year, and in case he should die before he completes his eighteenth year, to B. A completes his eighteenth year, and dies in the lifetime of the testator. The legacy to A lapses, and the bequest to B does not take effect.

(*f*) The testator and the legatee perished in the same shipwreck. There is no evidence to show which died first. The legacy will lapse.

A legacy does not lapse if one of two joint legatees die before the testator.

XCVI. If a legacy be given to two persons jointly, and one of them die before the testator, the other legatee takes the whole.

Illustration.

The legacy is simply to A and B. A dies before the testator. B takes the legacy.

Effect in such a case, of words showing that testator intended that the shares should be distinct.

XCVII. But where a legacy is given to legatees in words which show that the testator intended to give them distinct shares of it, then if any legatee die before the testator, so much of the legacy as was intended for him shall fall into the residue of the testator's property.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed to A, B, and C, to be equally divided among them. A dies before the testator. B and C shall only take so much as they would have had if A had survived the testator.

In what case lapsed share shall go as undisposed of.

XCVIII. Where the share that lapses is a part of the general residue bequeathed by the Will, that share shall go as undisposed of.

Illustration.

The testator bequeaths the residue of his estate to A, B, and C, to be equally divided between them. A dies before the testator. His one-third of the residue goes as undisposed of.

In what case bequest to child or lineal descendant of testator not to lapse on his death in the lifetime of testator.

XCIX. Where a bequest shall have been made to any child or other lineal descendant of the testator and the legatee shall die in the life-time of the testator, but any lineal descendant of his shall survive the testator, the bequest shall not lapse, but shall take effect as if the death of the legatee had happened immediately after the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the Will.

Illustration.

A makes his Will, by which he bequeaths a sum of money to his son B for his own absolute use and benefit. B dies before A, leaving a son who survives A, and having made his Will whereby he bequeaths all his property to C. The money goes to C.

When a bequest is made to a person for the benefit of another, legacy does not lapse by the death of the first.

C. Where a bequest is made to one person for the benefit of another, the legacy does not lapse by the death, in the testator's life-time, of the person to whom the bequest is made.

Survivorship in case of bequest to a described class.

CI. Where a bequest is made simply to a described class of persons, the thing bequeathed shall go only to such as shall be alive at the testator's death.

Exception.—If property is bequeathed to a class of persons described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual, but their possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator, by reason of a prior bequest or otherwise, the property shall at that time go to such of them as shall be then alive, and to the representatives of any of them who have died since the death of the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to "the children of B" without saying when it is to be distributed among them. B had died previous to the date of the Will, leaving three children, C, D, and E. E died after the date of the Will, but before the death of A. C and D survive A. The legacy shall belong to C and D, to the exclusion of the representatives of E.

(*b*) A bequeaths a legacy to the children of B. At the time of the testator's death B has no children. The bequest is void.

(*c*) A lease for years of a house was bequeathed to A for his life, and after his decease to the children of B. At the death of the testator, B had two children living, C and D; and he never had any other child. Afterwards, during the life-time of A, C died, leaving E his executor. D has survived A. D and E are jointly entitled to so much of the leasehold term as remains unexpired.

(*d*) A sum of money was bequeathed to A for her life, and after her decease to the children of B. At the death of the testator, B had two children living, C and D, and after that event, two children, E and F, were born to B. C and E died in the life-time of A, C having made a Will, E having made no Will. A has died, leaving D and F surviving her. The legacy is to be divided into four equal parts, one of which is to be paid to the executor of C, one to D, one to the administrator of E, and one to F.

(*e*) A bequeaths one-third of his lands to B for his life, and after his decease to the sisters of B. At the death of the testator, B had two sisters living C and D, and after that event another sister E was born. C died during the life of B; D and E have survived B. One-third of A's lands belongs to D, E, and the representatives of C, in equal shares.

(*f*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B for life, and after his death equally among the children of C. Up to the death of B, C had not had any child. The bequest after the death of B is void.

(*g*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to "all the children born or to be born" of B, to be divided among them at the death of C. At the death of the testator, B has two children living, D and E. After the death of the testator, but in the life-time of C, two other children, F and G, are born to B. After the death of C, another child is born to B. The legacy belongs to D, E, F, and G, to the exclusion of the after-born child of B.

(*h*) A bequeaths a fund to the children of B, to be divided among them when the eldest shall attain majority. At the testator's death B had one child living, named C. He afterwards had two other children, named D and E. E died, but C and D were living when C attained majority. The fund belongs to C, D, and the representatives of E, to the exclusion of any child who may be born to B after C's attaining majority.

Bequest to a person by a particular description, when void.

CII. Where a bequest is made to a person by a particular description, and there is no person in existence at the testator's death who answers the description, the bequest is void.

Exception.—If property is bequeathed to a person described as standing in a particular degree of kindred to a specified individual, but his possession of it is deferred until a time later than the death of the testator, by reason of a prior bequest, or otherwise; and if a person answering the description is alive at the death of the testator, or comes into existence between that event and such later time, the property shall, at such later time, go to that person, or if he be dead, to his representatives.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to the eldest son of B. At the death of the testator B has no son. The bequest is void.

(*b*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B for life, and after his death to the eldest son of C. At the death of the testator, C had no son. Afterwards, during the life of B, a son is born to C. Upon B's death, the legacy goes to C's son.

(*c*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B for life, and after his death to the eldest son of C. At the death of the testator, C had no son; afterwards, during the life of B, a son, named D, is born to C. D dies, then B dies. The legacy goes to the representative of D.

(*d*) A bequeaths his estate of Greenacre to B for life, and at his decease to the eldest son of C. Up to the death of B, C has had no son. The bequest is void.

(*e*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to the eldest son of C, to be paid to him after the death of B. At the death of the testator, C has no son, but a son is afterwards born to him during the life of B and is alive at B's death. C's son is entitled to the 1,000 rupees.

Bequest to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death, subject to a prior bequest contained in the Will—when void.

CIII. Where a bequest is made to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death, subject to a prior bequest contained in the Will, the later bequest shall be void, unless it comprises the whole of the remaining interest of the testator in the thing bequeathed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) Property is bequeathed to A, for his life, and after his death to his eldest son for life, and after the death of the latter to his eldest son. At the time of the testator's death, A has no son. Here the bequest to A's eldest son is a bequest to a person not in existence at the testator's death. It is not a bequest of the whole interest that remains to the testator. The bequest to A's eldest son for his life is void.

(*b*) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his daughters. A survives the testator. A has daughters some of whom were not in existence at the testator's death. The bequest to A's daughters comprises the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The bequest to A's daughters is valid.

(*c*) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to his daughters, with a direction that if any of them marries under the age of 18, her portion shall be settled so that it may belong to herself for life, and may be divisible among her children after her death. A has no daughters living at the time of the testator's death, but has daughters born afterwards who survive him. Here the direction for a settlement has the effect in the case of each daughter who marries under 18, of substituting for the absolute bequest to her a bequest to her merely for her life; that is to say, a bequest to a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death of something which is less than the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The direction to settle the fund is void.

(*d*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B for life, and directs that upon the death of B, the fund shall be settled upon his daughters, so that the portion of each daughter may belong to herself for life, and may be divided among her children after her death. B has no daughter living at the time of the testator's death. In this case the only bequest to the daughters of B is contained in the direction to settle the fund, and this direction amounts to a bequest, to persons not yet born, of a life-interest in the fund, that is to say, of something which is less than the whole interest that remains to the testator in the thing bequeathed. The direction to settle the fund upon the daughters of B is void.

Rule against perpetuity.

CIV. No bequest is valid whereby the vesting of the thing bequeathed may be delayed beyond the life-time of one or more persons living at the testator's decease, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the thing bequeathed is to belong.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life; and after his death to B for his life; and after B's death to such of the sons of B as shall first attain the age of 25. A and B survive the testator. Here the son of B who shall first attain the age of 25, may be a son born after the death of the testator; such son may not attain 25 until more than 18 years have elapsed from the death of the longer liver of A and B; and the vesting of the fund may thus be delayed beyond the life-time of A and B, and the minority of the sons of B. The bequest after B's death is void.

(*b*) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life, and after B's death to such of B's sons as shall first attain the age of 25. B dies in the life-time of the testator, leaving one or more sons. In this case the sons of B are persons living at the time of the testator's decease, and the time when either of them will attain 25 necessarily falls within his own life-time. The bequest is valid.

(*c*) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B for his life; with a direction that after B's death it shall be divided amongst such of B's children as shall attain the age of 18; but that if no child of B shall attain that age, the fund shall go to C. Here the time for the division of the fund must arrive at the latest at the expiration of 18 years from the death of B, a person living at the testator's decease. All the bequests are valid.

(*d*) A fund is bequeathed to trustees for the benefit of the testator's daughters, with a direction that if any of them marry under age, her share of the fund shall be settled so as to devolve after her death upon such of her children as shall attain the age of 18. Any daughter of the testator to whom the direction applies must be in existence at his decease, and any portion of the fund which may eventually be settled as directed must vest not later than 18 years from the death of the daughter whose share it was. All these provisions are valid.

Bequest to a class, some of whom may come under the rules in the last two Sections, to be void.

CV. If a bequest is made to a class of persons, with regard to some of whom it is inoperative by reason of the rules contained in the two last preceding Sections, or either of them, such bequest shall be wholly void.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to all his children who shall attain the age of 25. A survives the testator, and has some children living at the testator's death. Each child of A's living at the testator's death must attain the age of 25 (if at all) within the limits allowed for a bequest. But A may have children after the testator's decease, some of whom may not attain the age of 25 until more than 18 years have elapsed after the decease of A. The bequest to A's children, therefore, is inoperative as to any child born after the testator's death; and as it is given to all his children as a class, it is not good as to any division of that class, but is wholly void.

(*b*) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to B, C, D, and all other the children of A who shall attain the age of 25. B, C, and D are children of A living at the testator's decease. In all other respects the case is the same as that supposed in Illustration (*a*). The mention of B, C, and D by name does not prevent the bequest from being regarded as a bequest to a class, and the bequest is wholly void.

Bequest in the same Will, to take effect on failure of bequest void under any of the last three Sections, to be also void.

CVI. Where a bequest is void by reason of any of the rules contained in the last three Sections, any bequest contained in the same Will, and intended to take effect after or upon failure of such prior bequest, is also void.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to such of his sons as shall first attain the age of 25, for his life, and after the decease of such son, to B. A and B survive the testator. The bequest to B is intended to take effect after the bequest to such of the sons of A as shall first attain the age of 25, which bequest is void under Section CIV. The bequest to B is void.

(*b*) A fund is bequeathed to A for his life, and after his death to such of his sons as shall first attain the age of 25, and if no son of A shall attain that age, to B. A and B survive the testator. The bequest to B is intended to take effect upon failure of the bequest to such of A's sons as shall first attain the age of 25, which bequest is void under Section CIV. The bequest to B is void.

Direction to accumulate income to be void. Exception.

CVII. A direction to accumulate the income arising from any property shall be void; and the property shall be disposed of as if no accumulation had been directed.

Exception.—Where the property is immoveable, or where accumulation is directed to be made from the death of the testator, the direction shall be valid in respect only of the income arising from the property within one year next following the testator's death; and at the end of the year such property and income shall be disposed of respectively, as if the period during which the accumulation has been directed to be made had elapsed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The Will directs that the sum of 10,000 rupees shall be invested in Government securities, and the income accumulated for 20 years, and that the principal, together with the accumulations, shall then be divided between A, B, and C. A, B, and C are entitled to receive the sum of 10,000 rupees at the end of the year from the testator's death.

(*b*) The Will directs that 10,000 rupees shall be invested, and the income accumulated until A shall marry, and shall then be paid to him. A is entitled to receive 10,000 rupees at the end of a year from the testator's death.

(*c*) The Will directs that the rents of the farm of Greenacre shall be accumulated for 10 years, and that the accumulation shall be then paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator, A has an eldest son living, named B. B shall receive at the end of one year from the testator's death the rents which have accrued during the year, together with any interest which may have been made by investing them.

(*d*) The Will directs that the rents of the farm of Greenacre shall be accumulated for 10 years, and that the accumulations shall then be paid to the eldest son of A. At the death of the testator, A has no son. The bequest is void.

(e) A bequeaths a sum of money to B, to be paid to him when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs the interest to be accumulated till he shall arrive at that age. At A's death the legacy becomes vested in B; and so much of the interest as is not required for his maintenance and education is accumulated, not by reason of the direction contained in the Will, but in consequence of B's minority.

Bequest to religious or charitable uses, under what restrictions, and how to be made.

CVIII. No man having a nephew or niece or any nearer relative shall have power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses, except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited within six months from its execution in some place provided by law for the safe custody of the Wills of living persons.

Illustrations.

A having a nephew makes a bequest by a Will not executed nor deposited as required—

For the relief of poor people;

For the maintenance of sick soldiers;

For the erection or support of a hospital;

For the education and preferment of orphans;

For the support of scholars;

For the erection or support of a school;

For the building and repairs of a bridge;

For the making of roads;

For the erection or support of a church;

For the repairs of a church;

For the benefit of ministers of religion;

For the formation or support of a public garden,

All these bequests are void.

Period when a legacy becomes vested in interest.

CIX. Where by the terms of a bequest the legatee is not entitled to immediate possession of the thing bequeathed, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will, become vested in the legatee on the testator's death, and shall pass to the legatee's representatives if he dies before that time and without having received the legacy. And in such cases the legacy is from the testator's death said to be vested in interest.

Explanation.—An intention that a legacy to any person shall not become vested in interest in him is not to be inferred merely from a provision whereby the payment or possession of the thing bequeathed is postponed, or whereby a prior interest therein is bequeathed to some other person, or whereby the income arising from the fund bequeathed is directed to be accumulated until the time of payment arrives, or from a provision that if a particular event shall happen, the legacy shall go over to another person.

Illustrations.

(a) A bequeaths to B 100 rupees, to be paid to him at the death of C. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B, and if he dies before C, his representatives are entitled to the legacy.

(b) A bequeaths to B 100 rupees, to be paid to him upon his attaining the age of 18. On A's death the legacy becomes vested in interest in B.

(c) A fund is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B. On the testator's death the legacy to B becomes vested in interest in B.

(d) A fund is bequeathed to A until B attains the age of 18, and then to B. The legacy to B is vested in interest from the testator's death.

(e) A bequeaths the whole of his property to B, upon trust to pay certain debts out of the income, and then to make over the fund to C. At A's death the gift to C becomes vested in interest in him.

(f) A fund is bequeathed to A, B, and C in equal shares, to be paid to them on their attaining the age of 18 respectively, with a proviso that, if all of them die under the age of 18, the legacy shall devolve upon D. On the death of the testator, the shares vest in interest in A, B, and C, subject to be divested in case A, B, and C shall all die under 18, and upon the death of any of them (except the last survivor) under the age of 18, his vested interest passes, so subject, to his representatives.

Period of vesting, when legacy is contingent upon a specified uncertain event to happen or not to happen.

CX. A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall happen does not vest until that event happens. A legacy bequeathed in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen does not vest until the happening of that event becomes impossible. In either case, until the condition has been fulfilled, the interest of the legatee is called contingent.

Exception.—Where a fund is bequeathed to any person upon his attaining a particular age, and the Will also gives to him absolutely the income to arise from the fund before he reaches that age, or directs the income, or so much of it as may be necessary, to be applied for his benefit; the bequest of the fund is not contingent.

Illustrations.

(a) A legacy is bequeathed to D in case A, B, and C shall all die under the age of 18. D has a contingent interest in the legacy until A, B, and C all die under 18, or one of them attains that age.

(b) A sum of money is bequeathed to A "in case he shall attain the age of 18," or, "when he shall attain the age of 18." A's interest in the legacy is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by his attaining that age.

(c) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, if B shall then be living, but if B shall not be then living, to C. A, B, and C survive the testator; B and C each take a contingent interest in the estate until the event which is to vest it in one or in the other shall have happened.

(d) An estate is bequeathed as in the case last supposed. B dies in the life-time of A and C. Upon the death of B, C acquires a vested right to obtain possession of the estate upon A's death.

(e) A legacy is bequeathed to A when she shall attain the age of 18, or shall marry under that age with the consent of B, with a proviso that if she shall not attain 18, or marry under that age with B's consent, the legacy shall go to C. A and C each take a contingent interest in the legacy. A attains the age of 18. A becomes absolutely entitled to the legacy, although she may have married under 18 without the consent of B.

(f) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall marry, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until the condition shall be fulfilled by A's marrying.

(g) An estate is bequeathed to A until he shall take advantage of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and after that event to B. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until A takes advantage of the Act.

(*h*) An estate is bequeathed to A if he shall pay 500 rupees to B. A's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has paid 500 rupees to B.

(*i*) A leaves his farm of Greenacre to B, if B shall convey his own farm of Blackacre to C. B's interest in the bequest is contingent until he has conveyed farm Blackacre to C.

(*j*) A fund is bequeathed to A if B shall not marry C within five years after the testator's death. A's interest in the legacy is contingent, until the condition shall be fulfilled by the expiration of the five years without B's having married C, or by the occurrence, within that period, of an event which makes the fulfilment of the condition impossible.

(*k*) A fund is beqeathed to A if B shall not make any provision for him by Will. The legacy is contingent until B's death.

(*l*) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees a year upon his attaining the age of 18, and directs that the interest, or a competent part thereof, shall be applied for his benefit until he reaches that age. The legacy is vested.

(*m*) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees when he shall attain the age of 18, and directs that a certain sum, out of another fund, shall be applied for his maintenance until he arrives at that age. The legacy is contingent.

Interest in a bequest to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age, when vested.

CXI. Where a bequest is made only to such members of a class as shall have attained a particular age, a person who has not attained that age cannot have a vested interest in the legacy.

Illustration.

A fund is bequeathed to such of the children of A as shall attain the age of 18, with a direction that while any child of A shall be under the age of 18, the income of the share, to which it may be presumed he will be eventually entitled, shall be applied for his maintenance and education. No child of A who is under the age of 18 has a vested interest in the bequest.

Bequest imposing obligation to be fully accepted.

CXII. Where a bequest imposes an obligation on the legatee, he can take nothing by it unless he accepts it fully.

Illustration.

A having shares in (X) a prosperous joint stock company, and also shares in (Y) a joint stock company which is in difficulties, and in respect of which heavy calls are expected to be made, bequeaths to B all his shares in joint stock companies. B refuses to accept the shares in (Y). He forfeits the shares in (X).

One of two separate bequests may be accepted, and the other refused.

CXIII. Where a Will contains two separate and independent bequests to the same person, the legatee is at liberty to accept one of them and refuse the other, although the former may be beneficial and the latter onerous.

Illustration.

A having a lease for a term of years of a house at a rent which he and his representatives are bound to pay during the term, and which is higher than the house can be let for, bequeaths to B the lease and a sum of money. B refuses to accept the lease. He shall not by this refusal forfeit the money.

Where a legacy is contingent upon a specified uncertain event, effect of event not happening before time of payment.

CXIV. Where a legacy is given if a specified uncertain event shall happen, and no time is mentioned in the Will for the occurrence of that event, the legacy cannot take effect unless such event happens before the period when the fund bequeathed is payable or distributable.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death, to B. If A survives the testator, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*b*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, and in case of his death without children, to B. If A survives the testator, or dies in his life-time leaving a child, the legacy to B does not take effect.

(*c*) A legacy is bequeathed to A when and if he attains the age of 18, and in case of his death, to B. A attains the age of 18. The legacy to B does not take effect.

(*d*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, and, "in case of B's death without children," to C. The words "in case of B's death without children," are to be understood as meaning in case B shall die without children during the life-time of A.

(*e*) A legacy is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, and "in case of B's death," to C. The words "in case of B's death" are to be considered as meaning "in case B shall die in the life-time of A."

Sharers how determined, where bequest is to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period not exactly specified.

CXV. Where a bequest is made to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period, but the exact period is not specified, the legacy shall go to such of them as shall be alive at the time of payment or distribution, unless a contrary intention appear by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) Property is bequeathed to A and B, equally to be divided between them, or to the survivor of them. If both A and B survive the testator, the legacy is equally divided between them. If A dies before the testator, and B survives the testator, it goes to B.

(*b*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, equally to be divided between them, or to the survivor of them. B dies during the life of A; C survives A. At A's death the legacy goes to C.

(*c*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, or the survivor, with a direction that if B should not survive the testator, his children are to stand in his place. C dies during the life of the testator; B survives the testator, but dies in the life-time of A. The legacy goes to the representative of B.

(*d*) Property is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B and C, with a direction that in case either of them dies in the life-time of A, the whole shall go to the survivor. B dies in the life-time of A. Afterwards C dies in the life-time of A. The legacy goes to the representative of C.

Effect of impossible condition on bequest.

CXVI. A bequest upon an impossible condition is void.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall walk one hundred miles in an hour. The bequest is void.

(*b*) A bequeaths 500 rupees to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter. A's daughter was dead at the date of the will. The bequest is void.

Effect of illegal or immoral condition on bequest.

CXVII. A bequest upon a condition, the fulfilment of which would be contrary to law or to morality, is void.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 500 rupees to B on condition that he shall kill C. The bequest is void.

(*b*) A bequeaths 5,000 rupees to his niece if she will desert her husband. The bequest is void.

Condition precedent to the vesting of a legacy, when considered to have been fulfilled.

CXVIII. Where a Will imposes a condition to be fulfilled before the legatee can take a vested interest in the thing bequeathed, the condition shall be considered to have been fulfilled if it has been substantially complied with.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, D, and E. A marries with the written consent of B. C is present at the marriage. D sends a present to A previous to the marriage. E has been personally informed by A of his intentions, and has made no objection. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*b*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, and D. D dies. A marries with the consent of B and C. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*c*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, and D A marries in the life-time of B, C, and D, with the consent of B and C only. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*d*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, and D A obtains the unconditional assent of B, C, and D to his marriage with E. Afterwards B, C, and D capriciously retract their consent. A marries E. A has fulfilled the condition.

(*e*) A legacy is bequeathed to A on condition that he shall marry with the consent of B, C, and D. A marries without the consent of B, C, and D, but obtains their consent after the marriage. A has not fulfilled the condition.

(*f*) A makes his Will, whereby he bequeaths a sum of money to B if B shall marry with the consent of A's executors. B marries during the life-time of A, and A afterwards expresses his approbation of the marriage A dies. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*g*) A legacy is bequeathed to A if he executes a certain document within a time specified in the Will. The document is executed by A within a reasonable time, but not within the time specified in the Will. A has not performed the condition, and is not entitled to receive the legacy.

Where there are bequests of the same thing to two persons, second bequest to take effect on failure of the first.

CXIX. Where there is a bequest to one person and a bequest of the same thing to another, if the prior bequest shall fail; the second bequest shall take effect upon the failure of the prior bequest, although the failure may not have occurred in the manner contemplated by the testator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths a sum of money to his own children surviving him, and if they all die under 18, to B. A dies without having ever had a child. The bequest to B takes effect.

(*b*) A bequeaths a sum of money to B., on condition that he shall execute a certain document within three months after A's death, and if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in the testator's life-time. The bequest to C takes effect.

But the Will showing intention that the second shall not take effect unless the first fails in a particular manner, it shall not take effect unless the first fails in that manner.

CXX. Where the Will shows an intention that the second bequest shall take effect only in the event of the first bequest failing in a particular manner, the second bequest shall not take effect unless the prior bequest fails in that particular manner.

Illustration.

A makes a bequest to his wife, but in case she should die in his life-time, bequeaths to B that which he had bequeathed to her. A and his wife perish together, under circumstances which make it impossible to prove that she died before him. The bequest to B does not take effect.

Bequest over may be made conditional upon the happening or not happening of a specified uncertain event Such bequest subject to what rules.

CXXI. A bequest may be made to any person with the condition superadded that in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, the thing bequeathed shall go to another person; or, that in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen, the thing bequeathed shall go over to another person. In each case the ulterior bequest is subject to the rules contained in Sections CX, CXI, CXII, CXIII, CXIV, CXV, CXVI, CXVII, CXIX, CXX.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A, to be paid to him at the age of 18, and if he shall die before he attains that age, to B. A takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be devested and to go to B in case A shall die under 18.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A with a proviso that if A shall dispute the competency of the testator to make a Will, the estate shall go to B. A disputes the competency of the testator to make a Will. The estate goes to B

(*c*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A for life, and after his death to B, but if B shall then be dead, leaving a son, such son is to stand in the place of B B takes a vested interest in the legacy, subject to be divested if he dies leaving a son in A's life-time.

(*d*) A sum of money is bequeathed to A and B, and if either should die during the life of C, then to the survivor living at the death of C. A and B die before C. The gift over cannot take effect, but the representative of A takes one-half of the money, and the representative of B takes the other half.

(*e*) A bequeaths to B the interest of a fund for life, and directs the fund to be divided, at her death, equally among her three children, or such of them as shall be living at her death All the children of B die in B's life-time. The bequest over cannot take effect, but the interests of the children pass to their representatives.

Condition must be strictly fulfilled.

CXXII. An ulterior bequest of the kind contemplated by the last Section cannot take effect, unless the condition is strictly fulfilled.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if he marries without the consent of B, C, and D, the legacy shall go to E. D dies A marries. The gift to E does not take effect.

(*b*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if he marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries with the consent of B. He afterwards becomes a widower and marries again without the consent of B. The bequest to C does not take effect.

(*c*) A legacy is bequeathed to A, to be paid at 18, or marriage, with a proviso that if A dies under 18, or marries without the consent of B, the legacy shall go to C. A marries under 18, without the consent of B. The bequest to C takes effect.

Original bequest not affected by invalidity of second.

CXXIII. If the ulterior bequest be not valid, the original bequest is not affected by it.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a condition superadded that if he shall not on a given day walk 100 miles in an hour, the estate shall go to B. The condition being void, A retains his estate as if no condition had been inserted in the Will.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A for her life, and if she do not desert her husband, to B. A is entitled to the estate during her life as if no condition had been inserted in the Will.

(*c*) An estate is bequeathed to A for life, and, if he marries, to the eldest son of B for life. B, at the date of the testator's death, had not had a son. The bequest over is void under Section XCV, and A is entitled to the estate during his life.

Bequest may be made with the condition that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen or not happen.

CXXIV. A bequest may be made with the condition superadded that it shall cease to have effect in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, or in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.

Illustrations.

(*a*) An estate is bequeathed to A for his life, with a proviso that in case he shall cut down a certain wood the bequest shall cease to have any effect. A cuts down the wood; he loses his life interest in the estate.

(*b*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that if he marries under the age of 25 without the consent of the executors named in the Will, the estate shall cease to belong to him. A marries under 25 without the consent of the executors. The estate ceases to belong to him.

(*c*) An estate is bequeathed to A, provided that if he shall not go to England within three years after the testator's death, his interest in the estate shall cease. A does not go to England within the time prescribed. His interest in the estate ceases.

(*d*) An estate is bequeathed to A, with a proviso that if she becomes a Nun she shall cease to have any interest in the estate. A becomes a Nun. She loses her interest under the Will.

(*e*) A fund is bequeathed to A for life and after his death to B, if B shall be then living, with a proviso that if B shall become a Nun, the bequest to her shall cease to have any effect. B becomes a Nun in the lifetime of A. She thereby loses her contingent interest in the fund.

Such condition must not be invalid under Section CX.

CXXV. In order that a condition that a bequest shall cease to have effect may be valid, it is necessary that the event to which it relates be one which could legally constitute the condition of a bequest, as contemplated by Section CX.

Result of legatee rendering impossible or indefinitely postponing the performance of a certain act, required to be performed as a condition upon which the subject matter of bequest is to remain his.

CXXVI. Where a bequest is made with a condition superadded that unless the legatee shall perform a certain act the subject matter of the bequest shall go to another person, or the bequest shall cease to have effect; but no time is specified for the performance of the act; if the legatee takes any step which renders impossible or indefinitely postpones the performance of the act required, the legacy shall go as if the legatee had died without performing such act.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequest is made to A with a proviso that unless he enters the Army the legacy shall go over to B. A takes holy orders, and thereby renders it impossible that he should fulfil the condition. B is entitled to receive the legacy.

(*b*) A bequest is made to A with a proviso that it shall cease to have any effect if he does not marry B's daughter. A marries a stranger, and thereby indefinitely postpones the fulfilment of the condition. The bequest ceases to have effect.

Where legatee is required to perform an act within a specified time, as a condition upon which the legacy is to remain his, the act must be performed within the specified time, unless performance be prevented by fraud.

In case of fraud, what further time shall be allowed.

CXXVII. Where the Will requires an act to be performed by the legatee within a specified time, either as a condition to be fulfilled before the legacy is enjoyed, or as a condition upon the non-fulfilment of which the subject-matter of the bequest is to go over to another person, or the bequest is to cease to have effect; the act must be performed within the time specified, unless the performance of it be prevented by fraud, in which case such further time shall be allowed as shall be requisite to make up for the delay caused by such fraud.

Where a direction that funds shall be employed in a particular manner follows an absolute bequest of the same to or for the benefit of any person, such direction of no effect.

CXXVIII. Where a fund is bequeathed absolutely to or for the benefit of any person, but the Will contains a direction that it shall be applied or enjoyed in a particular manner, the legatee shall be entitled to receive the fund as if the Will had contained no such direction.

Illustration.

A sum of money is bequeathed towards purchasing a country residence for A, or to purchase an annuity for A, or to purchase a commission in the Army for A, or to place A in any business. A chooses to receive the legacy in money. He is entitled to do so.

Where there is an absolute bequest of a fund, but the mode of enjoyment thereof by the legatee is directed to be restricted, in order to secure a specified benefit for him, which in fact cannot be secured, such direction of no effect.

CXXIX. Where a testator absolutely bequeaths a fund, so as to sever it from his own estate, but directs that the mode of enjoyment of it by the legatee shall be restricted, so as to secure a specified benefit for the legatee; if that benefit cannot be obtained for the legatee, the fund

belongs to him, as if the Will had contained no such direction.

Illustrations.

(a) A bequeaths the residue of his property to be divided equally among his daughters, and directs that the shares of the daughters shall be settled upon themselves respectively for life, and be paid to their children after their death. All the daughters die unmarried, the representatives of each daughter are entitled to her share of the residue.

(b) A directs his trustees to raise a sum of money for his daughter, and he then directs that they should invest the fund, and shall pay the income arising from it to her during her life, and divide the principal among her children after her death. The daughter dies without having ever had a child. Her representatives are entitled to the fund.

Where there is not an absolute bequest of a fund, but it is given for certain purposes, part whereof cannot be fulfilled.

CXXX. Where a testator does not absolutely bequeath a fund, so as to sever it from his own estate, but gives it for certain purposes, and part of those purposes cannot be fulfilled, the fund, or so much of it as has not been exhausted upon the objects contemplated by the Will, remains a part of the estate of the testator.

Illustrations.

(a) A directs that his trustees shall invest a sum of money in a particular way, and shall pay the interest to his son for life, and at his death shall divide the principal among his children; the son dies without having ever had a child. The fund, after the son's death, belongs to the estate of the testator.

(b) A bequeaths the residue of his estate to be divided equally among his daughters, with a direction that they are to have the interest only during their lives, and that at their decease the fund shall go to their children. The daughters have no children. The fund belongs to the estate of the testator.

A legatee named as executor cannot take unless he manifests intention to act as executor.

CXXXI. If a legacy is bequeathed to a person who is named an executor of the Will, he shall not take the legacy unless he proves the Will or otherwise manifests an intention to act as executor.

Illustration.

A legacy is given to A, who is named an executor. A orders the funeral according to the directions contained in the Will, and dies a few days after the testator, without having proved the Will. A has manifested an intention to act as executor.

Specific legacy defined.

CXXXII. Where a testator bequeaths to any person a specified part of his property, which is distinguished from all other parts of his property, the legacy is said to be specific.

Illustrations.

(a) A bequeaths to B—
"The diamond ring presented to him by C."
"His gold chain."
"A certain bale of wool."
"A certain piece of cloth."
"All his household goods, which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M Street, in Calcutta, at the time of his death."
"The sum of 1,000 rupees in a certain chest."
"The debt which B owes him."
"All his bills, bonds, and securities belonging to him, lying in his lodgings in Calcutta."
"All his furniture in his house in Calcutta."
"All his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the River Hooghly."
"2,000 rupees which he has in the hands of C."
"The money due to him on the bond of D."
"His mortgage on the Rampore factory."
"One-half of the money owing to him on his mortgage of Rampore factory."
"1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to him from C."
"His capital Stock of 1,000 *ls.* in East India Stock."
"His promissory notes of the Government of India, for 10,000 rupees in their 4 per cent. loans."
"All such sums of money as his executors may, after his death, receive in respect of the debt due to him from the insolvent firm of D and Company."
"All the horses which he may have in his stable at the time of his death."
"Such of his horses as B may select."
"All his shares in the Bank of Bengal."
"All the shares in the Bank of Bengal which he may possess at the time of his death."
"All the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."
"All the Government securities he shall be entitled to at the time of his decease."
Each of these legacies is specific.

(b) A having Government promissory notes for 10,000 rupees, bequeaths to his executors "Government promissory notes for 10,000 Rupees in trust to sell" for the benefit of B.
The legacy is specific.

(c) A having property at Benares, and also in other places, bequeaths to B all his property at Benares.
The legacy is specific.

(d) A bequeaths to B—
His house in Calcutta.
His zemindary of Rampore.
His talook of Ramnuggur.
His lease of the Indigo factory of Sulkea.
An annuity of 500 rupees out of the rents of his zemindary of W.
A directs his zemindary of X to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of B.
Each of these bequests is specific.

(e) A by his Will charges his zemindary of Y with an annuity of 1,000 rupees to C during his life, and subject to this charge he bequeaths the zemindary to D.
Each of these bequests is specific.

(f) A bequeaths a sum of money to buy a house in Calcutta for B.
To buy an estate in Zillah Fureedpore for B.
To buy a diamond ring for B.
To buy a horse for B.
To be invested in shares in the Bank of Bengal for B.
To be invested in Government securities for B.
A bequeaths to B—
"A diamond ring."
"A horse."
"10,000 Rupees worth of Government securities."
"An annuity of 500 rupees."
"2,000 rupees, to paid in cash."
"So much money as will produce 5,000 rupees 4 per cent. Government securities."
These bequests are not specific.

(g) A, having property in England and property in India, bequeaths a legacy to B, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in India. He also bequeaths a legacy to C, and directs that it shall be paid out of the property which he may leave in England.
No one of these legacies is specific.

Where a sum certain is bequeathed, bequest not specific only because stocks, funds, or securities in which it is invested are described.

CXXXIII. Where a sum certain is bequeathed, the legacy is not specific merely because the stocks, funds, or securities in which it is invested are described in the Will.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B—

"10,000 rupees of his funded property."

"10,000 rupees of his property now invested in Shares of the East Indian Railway Company."

"10,000 Rupees, at present secured by mortgage of Rampore Factory."

No one of these legacies is specific.

Where a certain amount of stock is bequeathed, legacy is not specific, only because the testator was at the date of his Will possessed of an equal or greater amount of stock of the same kind.

CXXXIV. Where a bequest is made in general terms, of a certain amount of any kind of stock, the legacy is not specific merely because the testator was at the date of his Will, possessed of stock of the specified kind, to an equal or greater amount than the amount bequeathed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 5,000 rupees five per cent Government securities. A had at the date of the Will five per cent Government securities for 5,000 Rupees.

The legacy is not specific.

A money legacy is not specific, only because it is not directed to be paid until some part of the property of the testator shall have been disposed of in a certain way.

CXXXV. A money legacy is not specific merely because the Will directs its payment to be postponed until some part of the property of the testator shall have been reduced to a certain form, or remitted to a certain place.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 10,000 rupees, and directs that this legacy shall be paid as soon as A's property in India shall be realized in England.

The legacy is not specific.

Enumerated articles where not to be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

CXXXVI. Where a Will contains a bequest of the residue of the testator's property along with an enumeration of some items of property not previously bequeathed, the articles enumerated shall not be deemed to be specifically bequeathed.

Where subject of specific legacy to be retained in the form in which testator left it, though of such nature as to be continually decreasing in value.

CXXXVII. Where property is specifically bequeathed to two or more persons in succession, it shall be retained in the form in which the testator left it, although it may be of such a nature that its value is continually decreasing.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A having a lease of a house for a term of years, 15 of which were unexpired at the time of his death, has bequeathed the lease to B for his life, and after B's death to C. B is to enjoy the property as A left it, although if B lives for 15 years, C can take nothing under the bequest.

(*b*) A having an annuity during the life of B bequeaths it to C for his life, and after C's death, to D. C is to enjoy the annuity as A left it, although if B dies before D, D can take nothing under the bequest.

Property comprised in a bequest to two or more persons in succession when to be sold, and in what securities the proceeds to be invested.

CXXXVIII. Where property comprised in a bequest to two or more persons in succession, is not specifically bequeathed, it shall in the absence of any direction to the contrary be sold and the proceeds of the sale shall be invested in such securities as the High Court of the Presidency or other Court of the last resort in India having the local jurisdiction may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the fund thus constituted shall be enjoyed by the successive legatees according to the terms of the Will.

Illustration.

A, having a lease for a term of years, bequeaths "all his property" to B for life, and after B's death to C. The lease must be sold, and the proceeds invested as stated in the text, and the annual income arising from the fund is to be paid to B for life. At B's death the capital of the fund is to be paid to C.

Demonstrative legacy defined.

CXXXIX. Where a testator bequeaths a certain sum of money, or a certain quantity of any other commodity, and refers to a particular fund or stock so as to constitute the same the primary fund or stock out of which payment is to be made, the legacy is said to be demonstrative.

Explanation.—The distinction between a specific legacy and a demonstrative legacy consists in this, that where specified property is given to the legatee the legacy is specific; where the legacy is directed to be paid out of specified property, it is demonstrative.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The legacy to B is specific; the legacy to C is demonstrative.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B ten bushels of the corn which shall grow in his field of "Greenacre."

"80 chests of the Indigo which shall be made at his factory of Rampore."

"10,000 rupees out of his five per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India."

An annuity of 500 rupees "from his funded property."

"1,000 rupees out of the sum of 2,000 rupees due to him by C."

A bequeaths to B an annuity, and directs it to be paid out of the rents arising from his talook of Ramnuggur.

A bequeaths to B "10,000 rupees out of his estate at Ramnuggur," or charges it on his estate at Ramnuggur.

"10,000 rupees, being his share of the capital embarked in a certain business."

Each of these bequests is demonstrative.

When a legacy is directed to be paid out of a fund which is also the subject of a specific legacy, the latter is to be first paid, and the demonstrative legacy out of the residue.

CXL. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed and a legacy is directed to be paid out of the same fund, the portion specifically bequeathed shall first be paid to the legatee; and the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the residue of the fund, and, so far as the residue shall be deficient, out of the general assets of the testator.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, being part of a debt due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. The debt due to A from W is only 1,500 rupees; of these 1,500 rupees, 1,000 rupees belong to B, and 500 rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

Ademption of legacy.

CXLI. If anything which has been specifically bequeathed does not belong to the testator at the time of his death, or has been converted into property of a different kind, the legacy is adeemed; that is, it cannot take effect by reason of the subject-matter having been withdrawn from the operation of the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B—
"The diamond ring presented to him by C."
"His gold chain."
"A certain bale of wool,"
"A certain piece of cloth."
"All his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in M Street in Calcutta at the time of his death."
A, in his life-time,
Sells or gives away the ring
Converts the chain into a cup.
Converts the wool into cloth.
Makes the cloth into a garment.
Takes another house into which he removes all his goods.
Each of these legacies is adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B—
"The sum of 1,000 rupees in a certain chest."
"All the horses in his stable."
At the death of A no money is found in the chest, and no horses in the stable.
The legacies are adeemed.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B certain bales of goods. A takes the goods with him on a voyage. The ship and goods are lost at sea, and A is drowned.
The legacy is adeemed.

Demonstrative legacy when not adeemed, and whence to be paid.

CXLII. A demonstrative legacy is not adeemed by reason that the property on which it is charged by the Will does not exist at the time of the death of the testator, or has been converted into property of a different kind; but it shall in such case be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Where the subject of specific bequest is the right to receive something from a third party, effect of receipt thereof by testator.

CXLIII. Where the thing specifically bequeathed is the right to receive something of value from a third party, and the testator himself receives it, the bequest is adeemed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B,
"The debt which C owes him."
"2,000 rupees which he has in the hands of D."
"The money due to him on the bond of E."
"His mortgage on the Rampore Factory."
All these debts are extinguished in A's life-time, some with and some without his consent.
All the legacies are adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B,
"His interest in certain policies of life assurance."
A in his life-time receives the amount of the policies.
The legacy is adeemed.

Effect of receipt by testator of part of entire thing specifically bequeathed.

CXLIV. The receipt by the testator of a part of an entire thing specifically bequeathed shall operate as an ademption of the legacy to the extent of the sum so received.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "the debt due to him by C." The debt amounts to 10,000 rupees. C pays to A 5,000 rupees, the one half of the debt. The legacy is revoked by ademption, so far as regards the 5,000 rupees received by A.

Effect of receipt by testator of portion of an entire fund or stock of which a portion has been specifically bequeathed.

CXLV. If a portion of an entire fund or stock be specifically bequeathed, the receipt by the testator of a portion of the fund or stock shall operate as an ademption only to the extent of the amount so received; and the residue of the fund or stock shall be applicable to the discharge of the specific legacy.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B one half of the sum of 10,000 rupees due to him from W. A in his life-time received 6,000 rupees, part of the 10,000 rupees. The 4,000 rupees which are due from W to A at the time of his death belong to B under the specific bequest.

Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund to another, and the testator having received a portion of that fund, the remainder is insufficient to pay both legacies; order of payment of such legacies, and out of what property they are to be paid.

CXLVI. Where a portion of a fund is specifically bequeathed to one legatee, and a legacy charged on the same fund is bequeathed to another legatee; if the testator receives a portion of that fund, and the remainder of the fund is insufficient to pay both the specific and the demonstrative legacy, the specific legacy shall be paid first, and the residue (if any) of the fund shall be applied so far as it will extend in payment of the demonstrative legacy, and the rest of the demonstrative legacy shall be paid out of the general assets of the testator.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, part of the debt of 2,000 rupees due to him from W. He also bequeaths to C 1,000 rupees to be paid out of the debt due to him from W. A afterwards receives 500 rupees, part of that debt, and dies leaving only 1,500 rupees due to him from W. Of these 1,500 rupees, 1,000 rupees belong to B, and 500 rupees are to be paid to C. C is also to receive 500 rupees out of the general assets of the testator.

Result where stock, having been specifically bequeathed, does not exist at testator's death.

CXLVII. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed does not exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B,
"His capital stock of 1,000*l.* in East India Stock:"
"His promissory notes of the Government of India for 10,000 rupees in their 4 per cent loan."
A sells the stock and the notes.
The legacies are adeemed.

Result where stock, having been specifically bequeathed, exists in part only at testator's death.

CXLVIII. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed, does only in part exist at the testator's death, the legacy is adeemed so far as regards that part of the stock which has ceased to exist.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B,

"His 10,000 rupees in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

A sells one half of his 10,000 rupees in the loan in question.

One half of the legacy is adeemed.

Under what circumstances a specific bequest of goods under a description connecting them with a certain place is not adeemed by reason that they have been removed.

CXLIX. A specific bequest of goods under a description connecting them with a certain place, is not adeemed by reason that they have been removed from such place from any temporary cause, or by fraud, or without the knowledge or sanction of the testator.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." The goods are removed from the house to save them from fire. A dies before they are brought back.

A bequeaths to B "all his household goods which shall be in or about his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death." During A's absence upon a journey, the whole of the goods are removed from the house. A dies without having sanctioned their removal.

Neither of these legacies is adeemed.

Removal of thing bequeathed from the place in which it is stated to be in the Will, when not to constitute ademption.

CL. The removal of the thing bequeathed from the place in which it is stated in the Will to be situated, does not constitute an ademption, where the place is only referred to in order to complete the description of what the testator meant to bequeath.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B all the bills, bonds, and other securities for money belonging to him then lying in his lodgings in Calcutta. At the time of his death, these effects had been removed from his lodgings in Calcutta.

A bequeaths to B all his furniture then in his house in Calcutta. The testator has a house at Calcutta and another at Chinsurah, in which he lives alternately, being possessed of one set of furniture only, which he removes with himself to each house. At the time of his death, the furniture is in the house at Chinsurah.

A bequeaths to B all his goods on board a certain ship then lying in the River Hooghly. The goods are removed by A's directions to a warehouse, in which they remain at the time of A's death.

No one of these legacies is revoked by ademption.

When the thing bequeathed is money or other commodity to be received from a third person; and the testator himself, or his representatives, receive the same, in what case an ademption is constituted.

CLI. Where the thing bequeathed is not the right to receive something of value from a third person, but the money or other commodity which shall be received from the third person by the testator himself or by his representatives, the receipt of such sum of money or other commodity by the testator shall not constitute an ademption; but if he mixes it up with the general mass of his property, the legacy is adeemed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B whatever sum may be received from his claim on C. A receives the whole of his claim on C, and sets it apart from the general mass of his property. The legacy is not adeemed.

In what cases the subject of a specific bequest may undergo a change between the date of the Will and the testator's death without ademption.

CLII. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the Will and the testator's death, and the change takes place by operation of law, or in the course of execution of the provisions of any legal instrument under which the thing bequeathed was held, the legacy shall not, by reason of such change, be taken to have been adeemed.

Illustrations.

A bequeaths to B "all the money which he has in the 5½ per cent. loan of the Government of India."

The securities for the 5½ per cent. loan are converted during A's life-time into 5 per cent. stock.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 2,000*l.*, invested in Consols in the names of trustees for A.

The sum of 2,000*l.* is transferred by the trustees into A's own name.

A bequeaths to B the sum of 10,000 rupees in promissory notes of the Government of India which he has power, under his marriage settlement, to dispose of by will. Afterwards, in A's life-time, the fund is converted into Consols by virtue of an authority contained in the settlement.

No one of these legacies has been adeemed.

Where such change takes place without the knowledge or sanction of the testator, the legacy is not adeemed.

CLIII. Where a thing specifically bequeathed undergoes a change between the date of the Will and the testator's death, and the change takes place without the knowledge or sanction of the testator, the legacy is not adeemed.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B "all his 3 per cent. Consols." The Consols are, without A's knowledge, sold by his agent, and the proceeds converted into East India Stock. This legacy is not adeemed.

Where stock specifically bequeathed is lent to a third party on condition that it shall be replaced, in what case the legacy is not adeemed.

CLIV. Where stock which has been specifically bequeathed is lent to a third party on condition that it shall be replaced, and it is replaced accordingly, the legacy is not adeemed.

Nor where stock specifically bequeathed is sold but replaced and belongs to the testator at his death.

CLV. Where stock specifically bequeathed is sold, and an equal quantity of the same stock is afterwards purchased and belongs to the testator at his death, the legacy is not adeemed.

Where property specifically bequeathed is subject at the death of the testator to any incumbrance created by him, legatee accepting such bequest liable to make good the amount of such incumbrance.

CLVI. Where property specifically bequeathed is subject at the death of the testator to any pledge, lien, or incumbrance, created by the testator himself or by any person under whom he claims; then, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will, the legatee, if he accepts the bequest, shall accept it subject to such pledge or incumbrance, and shall (as between himself and the testator's

estate) be liable to make good the amount of such pledge or incumbrance. A contrary intention shall not be inferred from any direction which the Will may contain for the payment of the testator's debts generally.

Explanation.—A periodical payment in the nature of land revenue or in the nature of rent is not such an incumbrance as is contemplated by this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B the diamond ring given him by C. At A's death the ring is held in pawn by D, to whom it has been pledged by A. It is the duty of A's executors, if the state of the testator's assets will allow them, to allow B to redeem the ring.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B a zemindary, which at A's death is subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees, and the whole of the principal sum, together with interest to the amount of 1,000 rupees, is due at A's death. B, if he accepts the bequest, accepts it subject to this charge, and is liable, as between himself and A's estate, to pay the sum of 11,000 rupees thus due.

Anything to be done to complete the title of the testator to the things bequeathed to be at cost of his estate.

CLVII. Where anything is to be done to complete the title of the testator to the thing bequeathed, it is to be done at the cost of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A having contracted in general terms for the purchase of a piece of land at a certain price, bequeaths it to B, and dies before he has paid the purchase-money. The purchase-money must be made good out of A's assets.

(*b*) A having contracted for the purchase of a piece of land for a certain sum of money, one-half of which is to be paid down, and the other half secured by mortgage of the land, bequeaths it to B, and dies before he has paid or secured any part of the purchase-money. One-half of the purchase-money must be paid out of A's assets.

Where any interest in immoveable property is bequeathed, in respect of which payment in the nature of revenue or rent has to be made, estate of testator liable up to the day of his death.

CLVIII. Where there is a bequest of any interest in immoveable property, in respect of which payment in the nature of land revenue or in the nature of rent has to be made periodically, the estate of the testator shall (as between such estate and the legatee) make good such payments or a proportion of them up to the day of his death.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B a zemindary, in respect of which 365 rupees are payable annually by way of land revenue. A pays his revenue at the usual time, and dies 25 days after. A's estate shall make good 25 rupees in respect of the land revenue.

Where there is a specific bequest of stock in a Joint Stock Company, payment due from testator at the time of his death to be borne by his estate: payment due after his death by legatee if he accept.

CLIX. In the absence of any direction in the Will, where there is a specific bequest of stock in a Joint Stock Company, if any call or other payment is due from the testator at the time of his death in respect of such stock, such call or payment shall, as between the estate of the testator and the legatee, be borne by the estate of the testator; but if any call or other payment shall, after the death of the testator, become due in respect of such stock, the same shall, as between the estate of the testator and the legatee, be borne by the legatee if he accept the bequest.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeathed to B his shares in a certain railway. At A's death there was due from him the sum of 5*l* in respect of each share, being the amount of a call which had been duly made, and the sum of 5*s*. in respect of each share, being the amount of interest which had accrued due in respect of the call. These payments must be borne by A's estate.

(*b*) A has agreed to take 50 shares in an intended Joint Stock Company, and has contracted to pay up 5*l*. in respect of each share, which sum must be paid before his title to the shares can be completed. A bequeaths these shares to B. The estate of A must make good the payments which were necessary to complete A's title.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a certain railway. B accepts the legacy. After A's death, a call is made in respect of the shares. B must pay the call.

(*d*) A bequeaths to B his shares in a Joint Stock Company. B accepts the bequest. Afterward the affairs of the Company are wound up, and each shareholder is called upon for contribution. The amount of the contribution must be borne by the legatee.

(*e*) A is the owner of ten shares in a Railway Company. At a meeting held during his life-time, a call is made of 3*l*. per share, payable by three instalments. A bequeaths his shares to B, and dies between the day fixed for the payment of the first and the day fixed for the payment of the second instalment, and without having paid the first instalment. A's estate must pay the first instalment, and B, if he accepts the legacy, must pay the remaining instalments.

Where there is a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, specific legacy not liable to abate with general legacies.

CLX. If there be a deficiency of assets to pay legacies, a specific legacy is not liable to abate with the general legacies.

Where there is a bequest of something generally described, duty of executor.

CLXI. If there be a bequest of something described in general terms, the executor must purchase for the legatee what will reasonably answer the description.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B *a* pair of carriage horses, or *a* diamond ring. The executor must provide the legatee with such articles, if the state of the assets will allow it.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B "*his* pair of carriage horses." A had no carriage horses at the time of his death. The legacy fails.

Where the interest or produce of a fund is bequeathed to any person, and the Will affords no indication that the enjoyment of the bequest is to be of limited duration, the principal as well as the interest to belong to the legatee.

CLXII. Where the interest or produce of a fund is bequeathed to any person, and the Will affords no indication of an intention that the enjoyment of the bequest should be of limited duration, the principal as well as the interest shall belong to the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B the interest of his 5 per cent promissory notes of the Government of India. There is no other clause in the Will affecting those securities. B is entitled to A's 5 per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India.

(*b*) A bequeaths the interest of his 5½ per cent. promissory notes of the Government of India to B for his life, and after his death to C. B is entitled to the interest of the notes during his life, and C is entitled to the notes upon B's death.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B the rents of his lands at X. B is entitled to the lands.

Annuity created by Will is payable for life only, unless a contrary intention appears, whether payable out of the testator's property, or to be purchased with money bequeathed.

CLXIII. Where an annuity is created by Will, the legatee is entitled to receive it for his life only, unless a contrary intention appears by the Will. And this rule shall not be varied by the circumstance that the annuity is directed to be paid out of the property generally, or that a sum of money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of it.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B 500 rupees a year. B is entitled during his life to receive the annual sum of 500 rupees.

(*b*) A bequeaths to B the sum of 500 rupees monthly. B is entitled during his life to receive the sum of 500 rupees every month.

(*c*) A bequeaths an annuity of 500 rupees to B for life, and on B's death to C. B is entitled to an annuity of 500 rupees during his life. C, if he survives B, is entitled to an annuity of 500 rupees from B's death until his own death.

Where a Will directs that an annuity be provided out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of an annuity for any person, at what period legacy vests in interest.

CLXIV. Where the Will directs that an annuity shall be provided for any person out of the proceeds of property, or out of property generally, or where money is bequeathed to be invested in the purchase of an annuity for any person, the legacy vests in interest in the legatee on the death of the testator, and he is entitled at his option to have an annuity purchased for him, or to receive the money appropriated for that purpose by the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A by his Will directs that his executors shall out of his property purchase an annuity of 1,000 rupees for B. B is entitled at his option to have an annuity of 1,000 rupees for his life purchased for him, or to receive such a sum as will be sufficient for the purchase of such an annuity.

(*b*) A bequeaths a fund to B for his life, and directs that after B's death it shall be laid out in the purchase of an annuity for C. B and C survive the testator. C dies in B's life-time. On B's death the fund belongs to the representative of C.

Where assets are not sufficient to pay legacies, annuity bequeathed to abate in like proportion.

CLXV. Where an annuity is bequeathed but the assets of the testator are not sufficient to pay all the legacies given by the Will, the annuity shall abate in the same proportion as the other pecuniary legacies given by the Will.

Where there is a gift of an annuity, and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity to be first satisfied.

CLXVI. Where there is a gift of an annuity and a residuary gift, the whole of the annuity is to be satisfied before any part of the residue is paid to the residuary legatee, and, if necessary, the capital of the testator's estate shall be applied for that purpose.

Where legacy is bequeathed to a creditor, in what case creditor entitled to both legacy and payment of debt.

CLXVII. Where a debtor bequeaths a legacy to his creditor, and it does not appear from the Will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the debt, the creditor shall be entitled to the legacy as well as to the amount of the debt.

Where a parent, having contracted to provide a portion for his child, has failed to do so, and afterwards bequeaths a legacy to the child, in what case the child entitled to receive the legacy as well as the portion.

CLXVIII. Where a parent who is under obligation by contract to provide a portion for a child, fails to do so, and afterwards bequeaths a legacy to the child, and does not intimate by his Will that the legacy is meant as a satisfaction of the portion, the child shall be entitled to receive the legacy as well as the portion.

Illustration.

A, by articles entered into in contemplation of his marriage with B, covenanted that he would pay to each of the daughters of the intended marriage a portion of 20,000 rupees on her marriage. This covenant having been broken, A bequeaths 20,000 rupees to each of the married daughters of himself and B. The legatees are entitled to the benefit of this bequest in addition to their portions.

No ademption caused by a subsequent provision by settlement or otherwise for the legatee.

CLXIX. No bequest shall be wholly or partially adeemed by a subsequent provision made by settlement or otherwise for the legatee.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 20,000 rupees to his son B. He afterwards gives to B the sum of 20,000 rupees. The legacy is not thereby adeemed.

(*b*) A bequeaths 40,000 rupees to B, his orphan niece, whom he had brought up from her infancy. Afterwards, on the occasion of B's marriage, A settles upon her the sum of 30,000 rupees. The legacy is not thereby diminished.

Where testator disposes of something of which he has no right to dispose, the person to whom the thing belongs to elect either to confirm or to dissent from such disposition. Consequence of his dissent.

CLXX. Where a man, by his Will, professes to dispose of something which he has no right to dispose of, the person to whom the thing belongs shall elect either to confirm such disposition or to dissent from it, and in the latter case he shall give up any benefits which may have been provided for him by the Will.

The interest relinquished by the owner how to devolve, subject to what charge.

CLXXI. The interest so relinquished shall devolve as if it had not been disposed of by the Will in favour of the legatee, subject nevertheless to the charge of making good to the disappointed legatee the amount or value of the gift attempted to be given to him by the Will.

Rule to apply whether the testator does or does not believe the thing bequeathed to be his own.

CLXXII. This rule will apply whether the testator does or does not believe that which he professes to dispose of by his Will to be his own.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The farm of Whiteacre was the property of C. A bequeathed it to B, giving a legacy of 1,000 rupees to C. C has elected to retain his farm of Whiteacre, which is worth 800 rupees. C forfeits his legacy of 1,000 rupees, of which 800 rupees goes to B, and the remaining 200 rupees falls into the residuary bequest, or devolves according to the rules of intestate succession, as the case may be.

(*b*) A bequeaths an estate to B in case his elder brother (who is married and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death A also bequeaths to C a jewel, which belongs to B. B must elect to give up the jewel, or to lose the estate.

(*c*) A bequeaths to B 1,000 rupees, and to C an estate which will under a settlement belong to B if his elder brother (who is married, and has children) shall leave no issue living at his death. B must elect to give up the estate, or to lose the legacy.

(*d*) A, a person of the age of 18 domiciled in India, but owning real property in England, to which C is heir-at-law, bequeaths a legacy to C, and subject thereto devises and bequeaths to B "all his property, whatsoever and wheresoever," and dies under 21. The real property in England does not pass by the Will. C may claim his legacy without giving up the real property in England.

Bequest for a man's benefit how regarded for the purpose of election.

CLXXIII. A bequest for a man's benefit is, for the purpose of election, the same thing as a bequest made to himself.

Illustration.

The farm of Whiteacre being the property of B, A bequeathed it to C; and bequeathed another farm called Blackacre to his own executors, with a direction that it should be sold, and the proceeds applied in payment of B's debts. B must elect whether he will abide by the Will, or keep his farm of Whiteacre in opposition to it.

A person deriving a benefit indirectly not put to his election.

CLXXIV. A person taking no benefit directly under the Will, but deriving a benefit under it indirectly, is not put to his election.

Illustration.

The lands of Whiteacre are settled upon C for life, and after his death upon D, his only child. A bequeaths the lands of Whiteacre to B and 1,000 rupees to C. C dies intestate, shortly after the testator, and without having made any election. D takes out administration to C, and as administrator elects on behalf of C's estate to take under the Will. In that capacity he receives the legacy of 1,000 rupees, and accounts to B for the rents of the lands of Whiteacre which accrued after the death of the testator and before the death of C. In his individual character he retains the lands of Whiteacre in opposition to the Will.

A person taking a benefit under a Will in his individual capacity, may elect to take in opposition to it in another character.

CLXXV. A person who in his individual capacity takes a benefit under the Will, may in another character elect to take in opposition to the Will.

Illustration.

The estate of Whiteacre is settled upon A for life, and after his death upon B. A leaves the estate of Whiteacre to D, and 2,000 rupees to B, and 1,000 rupees to C, who is B's only child. B dies intestate, shortly after the testator, without having made an election. C takes out administration to B, and as administrator elects to keep the estate of Whiteacre in opposition to the Will, and to relinquish the legacy of 2,000 rupees. C may do this, and yet claim his legacy of 1,000 rupees under the Will.

Exception to the six last Rules.—Where a particular gift is expressed in the Will to be in lieu of something belonging to the legatee, which is also in terms disposed of by the Will, if the legatee claims that thing, he must relinquish the particular gift, but he is not bound to relinquish any other benefit given to him by the Will.

Illustration.

Under A's marriage settlement his wife is entitled, if she survives him, to the enjoyment of the estate of Whiteacre during her life.

A by his Will bequeaths to his wife an annuity of 200*l* during her life, in lieu of her interest in the estate of Whiteacre, which estate he bequeaths to his son. He also gives his wife a legacy of 1,000*l*. The widow elects to take what she is entitled to under the settlement. She is bound to relinquish the annuity, but not the legacy of 1,000*l*.

In what case acceptance of a benefit given by a Will constitutes an election by the legatee to take under the Will.

CLXXVI. Acceptance of a benefit given by the will constitutes an election by the legatee to take under the Will, if he has knowledge of his right to elect, and of those circumstances which would influence the judgment of a reasonable man in making an election, or if he waives inquiry into the circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is owner of an estate called Whiteacre, and has a life interest in another estate called Blackacre, to which, upon his death, his son B will be absolutely entitled. The Will of A gives the estate of Whiteacre to B, and the estate of Blackacre to C. B, in ignorance of his own right to the estate of Blackacre, allows C to take possession of it, and enters into possession of the estate of Whiteacre. B has not confirmed the bequest of Blackacre to C.

(*b*) B the eldest son of A is the possessor of an estate called Whiteacre. A bequeaths Whiteacre to C, and to B the residue of A's property. B, having been informed by A's executors that the residue will amount to 5,000 rupees, allows C to take possession of Whiteacre. He afterwards discovers that the residue does not amount to more than 500 rupees. B has not confirmed the bequest of the estate of Whiteacre to C.

Presumption arising from enjoyment by legatee for two years.

CLXXVII. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be presumed if the legatee has enjoyed for two years the benefits provided for him by the Will without doing any act to express dissent.

Inference from act of legatee, rendering it impossible to place persons interested in the subject matter of the bequest in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

CLXXVIII. Such knowledge or waiver of inquiry may be inferred from any act of the legatee which renders it impossible to place the persons interested in the subject-matter of the bequest, in the same condition as if such act had not been done.

Illustration.

A bequeaths to B an estate to which C is entitled, and to C a coal mine. C takes possession of the mine, and exhausts it. He has thereby confirmed the bequest of the estate to B.

After what period testator's representatives may call upon legatee to elect.

Effect of his not complying with their request within a reasonable time.

CLXXIX. If the legatee shall not within one year after the death of the testator signify to the testator's representatives his intention to confirm or to dissent from the Will, the representatives shall, upon the expiration of that period, require him to make his election; and if he does not comply with such requisition within a reasonable time after he has received it, he shall be deemed to have elected to confirm the Will.

In case of disability, until what period the election to be postponed.

CLXXX. In case of disability the election shall be postponed until the disability ceases, or until the election shall be made by some competent authority.

What property may be disposed of by gift made in contemplation of death.

A gift in what case said to be made in contemplation of death.

Such gift may be resumed. In what case it does not take effect.

CLXXXI. A man may dispose, by gift made in contemplation of death, of any property which he could dispose of by Will. A gift is said to be made in contemplation of death where a man who is ill and expects to die shortly of his illness, delivers to another the possession of any moveable property to keep as a gift in case the donor shall die of that illness. Such a gift may be resumed by the giver. It does not take effect if he recovers from the illness during which it was made; nor if he survives the person to whom it was made.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B, to be retained by him in case of A's death,—

A watch.
A bond granted by C to A.
A Bank Note.
A promissory note of the Government of India endorsed in blank.
A Bill of Exchange endorsed in blank.
Certain mortgage deeds.

A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles.

B is entitled to——

The watch.
The debt secured by C's bond.
The Bank note.
The promissory note of the Government of India.
The Bill of Exchange.
The money secured by the mortgage deed.

(*b*) A being ill, and in expectation of death, delivers to B the key of a trunk, or the key of a warehouse in which goods of bulk belonging to A are deposited, with the intention of giving him the control over the contents of the trunk, or over the deposited goods, and desires him to keep them in case of A's death. A dies of the illness during which he delivered these articles. B is entitled to the trunk and its contents, or to A's goods of bulk in the warehouse.

(*c*) A being ill and in expectation of death, puts aside certain articles in separate parcels, and marks upon the parcels respectively the names of B and C. The parcels are not delivered during the life of A. A dies of the illness during which he set aside the parcels. B and C are not entitled to the contents of the parcels.

Probate defined.

CLXXXII. Probate is the copy of a Will certified under the seal of a Court of competent jurisdiction, with a grant of administration to the estate of the testator.

Executor defined.

CLXXXIII. An executor is a person to whom the execution of the last Will of a deceased person is, by the testator's appointment, confided.

Administrator defined.

CLXXXIV. An administrator is a person appointed by competent authority to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor.

Character and property of executor or administrator as such.

CLXXXV. The executor or administrator, as the case may be, of a deceased person, is his legal representative for all purposes, and all the property of the deceased person vests in him as such.

In what case letters of administration may be granted with a copy of the Will annexed.

CLXXXVI. When a Will has been proved and deposited in a Court of competent jurisdiction, situated beyond the limits of the Presidency, whether in the British dominions, or in a foreign country, and a properly authenticated copy of the Will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such copy annexed.

Probate to be granted to executor only.

CLXXXVII. Probate can be granted only to an executor appointed by the Will.

Appointment of executor how to be made.

CLXXXVIII. The appointment may be express, or by necessary implication.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A wills that C be his executor if B. will not; B is appointed executor by implication.

(*b*) A gives a legacy to B and several legacies to other persons, among the rest to his daughter-in-law, C, and adds, "but should the within-named C be not "living, I do constitute and appoint B my whole and "sole executrix." C is appointed executrix by implication.

(*c*) A appoints several persons executors of his Will and Codicils, and his nephew residuary legatee, and in another Codicil are these words:—"I appoint my "nephew my residuary legatee to discharge all lawful "demands against my Will and Codicils, signed of differ-"ent dates." The nephew is appointed an executor by implication.

Persons to whom probate cannot be granted.

CLXXXIX Probate cannot be granted to any person who is under the age of 18 years, or is of unsound mind, nor to a married woman without the consent of her husband.

When several executors are appointed, probate may be granted to all.

CXC. When several executors are appointed, probate may be granted to them all simultaneously or at different times.

Illustration.

A is an executor of B's Will by express appointment, and C an executor of it by implication. Probate may be granted to A and C at the same time, or to A first and then to C, or to C first and then to A.

In what case separate probate may be granted of codicil discovered after grant of probate.

CXCI. If a Codicil be discovered after the grant of probate, a separate probate of that Codicil may be granted to the executor, if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the Will. If different executors are appointed by the Codicil, the probate of the Will must be revoked, and a new probate granted of the Will and the Codicil together.

Course of proceeding if different executors are appointed by the codicil.

When probate has been granted to several executors, and one of them dies, to whom representation accrues.

CXCII. When probate has been granted to several executors, and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors.

No right as executor or legatee can be established, unless probate or letters of administration shall have been granted by a competent Court.

CXCIII. No right as executor or legatee can be established in any Court of Justice, unless a Court of competent jurisdiction within the Presidency shall have granted probate of the Will under which the right is claimed, or shall have granted letters of administration under Section CLXXXVI.

From what period probate establishes the Will.

CXCIV. Probate of a Will when granted establishes the Will from the death of the testator, and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such.

Persons to whom letters of administration may not be granted.

CXCV. Letters of administration cannot be granted to any person who is under the age of 18 years, or is of unsound mind, nor to a married woman without the consent of her husband.

No right to property of intestate can be established, unless letters of administration shall have first been granted by a competent Court.

CXCVI. No right to any part of the property of a person who has died intestate can be established in any Court of Justice, unless letters of administration have first been granted by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

From what period letters of administration entitle administrator to rights.

CXCVII. Letters of administration entitle the administrator to all rights belonging to the intestate as effectually as if the administration had been granted at the moment after his death.

What intermediate acts of administrator are not rendered valid by letters of administration.

CXCVIII. Letters of administration do not render valid any intermediate acts of the administrator, tending to the diminution or damage of the intestate's estate.

When executor has not renounced, what to be done before grant of letters of administration to any other person.

CXCIX. When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration shall not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued, calling upon the executor to accept or renounce his executorship; except that when one or more of several executors have proved a Will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved.

Exception.

Renunciation how to be made. Precludes from afterwards applying for probate.

CC. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge, or by a writing signed by the person renouncing, and when made shall preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate.

What proceedings may be taken, if executor renounce or fail to accept within the time limited.

CCI. If the executor renounce, or fail to accept the executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the Will may be proved and letters of administration, with a copy of the Will annexed, may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy.

In what case letters of administration may be granted to an universal or residuary legatee.

CCII. When the deceased has made a Will, but has not appointed an executor, or when he has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act, or has died before the testator, or before he has proved the Will, or when the executor dies after having proved the Will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased; an universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the Will, and letters of administration with the Will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate, or of so much thereof as may be unadministered.

Right to administration of representative of deceased residuary legatee.

CCIII. When a residuary legatee who has a beneficial interest, survives the testator, but dies before the estate has been fully administered, his representative has the same right to administration with the Will annexed, as such residuary legatee.

To whom letters of administration may be granted, when there is no executor, or residuary legatee, or representative of such legatee.

CCIV. When there is no executor and no residuary legatee or representative of a residuary legatee, or he declines or is incapable to act, or cannot be found, the person or persons who would be entitled to the administration of the estate of the deceased if he had died intestate, or any other legatee having a beneficial interest, or a creditor, may be admitted to prove the Will, and letters of administration may be granted to him or them accordingly.

Citation to be issued before grant of letters of administration to other than an universal or residuary legatee.

CCV. Letters of administration with the Will annexed shall not be granted to any legatee other than an universal or a residuary legatee, until a citation has been issued and

published in the manner hereinafter mentioned, calling on the next of kin to accept or refuse letters of administration.

In what order persons connected with an intestate by marriage or consanguinity entitled to obtain administration.

CCVI. When the deceased has died intestate, those who are connected with him either by marriage or by consanguinity, are entitled to obtain letters of administration of his estate and effects in the order and according to the rules hereinafter stated.

Administration shall be granted to widow unless the Court see cause to exclude her on the grounds stated.

CCVII. If the deceased has left a widow, administration shall be granted to the widow unless the Court shall see cause to exclude her, either on the ground of some personal disqualification, or because she has no interest in the estate of the deceased.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The widow is a lunatic, or has committed adultery, or has been barred by her marriage settlement of all interest in her husband's estate; there is cause for excluding her from the administration.

(*b*) The widow has married again since the decease of her husband; this is not good cause for her exclusion.

What persons may be associated with widow in administration.

CCVIII. If the Judge think proper he may associate any person or persons with the widow in the administration, who would be entitled solely to the administration if there were no widow.

To whom administration shall be granted if there be no widow, or if widow be excluded.

CCIX. If there be no widow, or if the Court see cause to exclude the widow, it shall commit the administration to the person or persons who would be beneficially entitled to the estate according to the rules for the distribution of intestate's estate; provided that when the mother of the deceased shall be one of the class of persons so entitled, she shall be solely entitled to administration.

Proviso.

Kindred of deceased of equal degree, equally entitled to administration.

CCX. Those who stand in equal degree of kindred to the deceased, are equally entitled to administration.

Right of surviving husband to administration of estate of his wife.

CCXI. The husband, surviving his wife, has the same right of administration of her estate as the widow has in respect of the estate of her husband.

In what case letters of administration may be granted to a creditor.

CCXII. When there is no person connected with the deceased by marriage or consanguinity who is entitled to letters of administration, and willing to act, they may be granted to a creditor.

Where deceased has left property in India, administration must be granted according to the rules of this Code.

CCXIII. Where the deceased has left property in India, letters of administration must be granted according to the foregoing rules, although he may have been a domiciled inhabitant of a country in which the law relating to testate and intestate succession differs from the law of India.

In what cases limited probate of a copy of a Will may be granted.

CCXIV. When the Will has been lost or mislaid since the testator's death, or has been destroyed by wrong or accident and not by any act of the testator, and a copy or the draft of the Will has been preserved, probate may be granted of such copy or draft, limited until the original or a properly authenticated copy of it be produced.

In what cases probate of the contents of a Will, if they can be proved, may be granted.

CCXV. When the Will has been lost or destroyed and no copy has been made nor the draft preserved, probate may be granted of its contents, if they can be established by evidence.

In what case limited probate of a copy of a Will, transmitted to an executor from without the jurisdiction, may be granted.

CCXVI. When the Will is in the possession of a person residing out of the Presidency, or other division of territory containing a Court of the last resort in India, in which application for probate is made, who has refused or neglected to deliver it up, but a copy has been transmitted to the executor, and it is necessary for the interests of the estate that probate should be granted without waiting for the arrival of the original, probate may be granted of the copy so transmitted, limited until the Will or an authenticated copy of it be produced.

In what case limited letters of administration may be granted.

CCXVII. Where no Will of the deceased is forthcoming, but there is reason to believe that there is a Will in existence, letters of administration may be granted, limited until the Will, or an authenticated copy of it, be produced.

In what case limited letters of administration with the Will annexed may be granted to the attorney of an absent executor.

CCXVIII. When any executor is absent from the Presidency, or other such division of territory as aforesaid, in which application is made, and there is no executor within the Presidency or division willing to act, letters of administration with the Will annexed may be granted to the attorney of the absent executor, for the use and benefit of his principal, limited until he shall obtain probate or letters of administration granted to himself.

Limited letters of administration with the Will annexed may be granted to the attorney of any absent person, who if present would be entitled to administration.

CCXIX. When any person, to whom, if present, letters of administration with the Will annexed might be granted, is absent from the Presidency, or other such division of territory as aforesaid, letters of administration with the Will annexed may be granted to his attorney, limited as above mentioned.

Limited letters of administration may be granted to the attorney of absent person entitled to administration in case of intestacy.

CCXX. When a person entitled to administration in case of intestacy is absent from the Presidency, and no person equally entitled is willing to act, letters of administration may be granted to the attorney of the absent person, limited as before mentioned.

In what case administration may be granted to the guardian of a minor, until he shall have attained full age.

CCXXI. When a minor is sole executor or sole residuary legatee, letters of administration with the Will annexed may be granted to the legal guardian of such minor or to such other person as the Court shall think fit until the minor shall have attained the full age of eighteen years, at which period and not before probate of the Will shall be granted to him.

Administration how to be limited where there are two or more minor executors and no executor of full age, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee of full age.

CCXXII. When there are two or more minor executors and no executor who has attained majority, or two or more residuary legatees and no residuary legatee who has attained majority, the grant shall be limited until one of them shall attain the full age of eighteen years.

To whom administration may be granted if a sole executor, or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rule for the distribution of intestates' estates, be a lunatic.

CCXXIII. If a sole executor or a sole universal or residuary legatee, or a person who would be solely entitled to the estate of the intestate according to the rule for the distribution of intestates' estates, be a lunatic, letters of administration with or without the Will annexed, as the case may be, shall be granted to the person to whom the care of his estate has been committed by competent authority, or if there be no such person, to such other person as the Court may think fit to appoint, for the use and benefit of the lunatic until he shall become of sound mind.

Any person may be appointed by the Court to be administrator pending suit as to the validity of a Will, or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration. Rights and powers of administrator so appointed.

CCXXIV. Pending any suit touching the validity of the Will of a deceased person, or for obtaining or revoking any probate or any grant of letters of administration, the Court may appoint an administrator of the estate of such deceased person, who shall have all the rights and powers of a general administrator, other than the right of distributing such estate, and every such administrator shall be subject to the immediate control of the Court and shall act under its direction.

In what case probate to be limited to purpose specified in the Will, or letters of administration with the Will annexed.

CCXXV. If an executor be appointed for any limited purpose specified in the Will, the probate shall be limited to that purpose, and if he should appoint an attorney to take administration on his behalf, the letters of administration with the Will annexed shall accordingly be limited.

And in what case letters of administration with the Will annexed to be limited to a particular purpose.

CCXXVI. If an executor appointed generally give an authority to an attorney to prove a Will on his behalf, and the authority is limited to a particular purpose, the letters of administration with the Will annexed shall be limited accordingly.

In what case letters of administration limited to property in which a person has a beneficial interest, may be granted to such person or some one on his behalf.

CCXXVII. Where a person dies, leaving property of which he was the sole or surviving trustee, or in which he had no beneficial interest on his own account, and leaves no general representative, or one who is unable or unwilling to act as such, letters of administration, limited to such property, may be granted to the person beneficially interested in the property, or to some other person on his behalf.

In what case letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in a suit, and for what purpose such letters are to be limited.

CCXXVIII. When it is necessary that the representative of a person deceased be made a party to a pending suit, and the executor or person entitled to administration is unable or unwilling to act, letters of administration may be granted to the nominee of a party in such suit, limited for the purpose of representing the deceased in the said suit, or in any other cause or suit which may be commenced in the same or in any other Court between the parties or any other parties, touching the matters at issue in the said cause or suit, and until a final decree shall be made therein and carried into complete execution.

In what case Court may grant to such person as it may think fit, administration limited to the purpose of becoming a party to a suit to be brought against administrator.

CCXXIX. If at the expiration of twelve calendar months from the date of any probate or letters of administration, the executor or administrator to whom the same has been granted is absent from the Presidency, or other such division of territory as aforesaid, within which the Court that has granted the probate or letters of administration is situate, it shall be lawful for such Court to grant, to any person whom it may think fit, letters of administration limited to the purpose of becoming and being made a party to a suit to be brought against the administrator, and carrying the decree which may be made therein into effect.

For what purpose, and how limited, administration may be granted by Zillah Judge, of property within his district.

CCXXX. In any case in which it may appear necessary for preserving the property of a deceased person, the Zillah Judge within whose district any of the property is situate, may grant to any person whom he may think fit, letters of administration limited to the collection and presentation of the property of the deceased, and giving discharges for debts due to his estate, subject to the directions of the Court.

CCXXXI. When a person has died intestate, or leaving a Will of which there is no executor willing and competent to act, or where the executor shall, at the time of the death of such person, be resident out of the Presidency, or other such division of territory as aforesaid, and it shall appear to the Court to be necessary or convenient to appoint some person to administer the estate, or any part thereof, other than the person who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to a grant of administration, it shall be lawful for the Judge, in his discretion, having regard to consanguinity, amount of interest, the safety of the estate, and probability that it will be properly administered, to appoint such person as he shall think fit to be administrator, and in every such case letters of administration may be limited or not as the Judge shall think fit.

In what case Court may appoint to be administrator, a person other than the one who under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to administration.

CCXXXII. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, probate of a Will, or letters of administration with the Will annexed, shall be granted, subject to such exception.

Probate or letters of administration with the Will annexed when to be granted subject to exception.

CCXXXIII. Whenever the nature of the case requires that an exception be made, letters of administration shall be granted, subject to such exception.

Letters of administration when to be granted subject to exception.

CCXXXIV. Whenever a grant, with exception, of probate or letters of administration, with or without the Will annexed, has been made, the person entitled to probate or administration of the remainder of the deceased's estate may take a grant of probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, of the rest of the deceased's estate.

Grant of probate or administration of remainder, excepted from original grant.

CCXXXV. If the executor to whom probate has been granted have died leaving a part of the testator's estate unadministered, a new representative may be appointed for the purpose of administering such part of the estate.

If executor having obtained probate die, leaving part of the estate unadministered, a new representative may be appointed.

CCXXXVI. In granting letters for administration of an estate not fully administered, the Court shall be guided by the same rules which apply to original grants, and shall grant letters of administration to those persons only to whom original grants might have been made.

In granting letters of administration of an estate not fully administered, Court by what rules to be guided.

CCXXXVII. When a limited grant has expired by effluxion of time, or the happening of the event or contingency on which it was limited, and there is still some part of the deceased's estate unadministered, letters of administration shall be granted to those persons to whom original grants might have been made.

When a limited grant has expired, and there is still some part of the estate unadministered, to whom letters of administration to be granted.

CCXXXVIII. Errors in names and descriptions, or in setting forth the time and place of the deceased's death, or the purpose in a limited grant, may be rectified by the Court, and the grant of probate or letters of administration may be altered and amended accordingly.

What errors may be rectified by the Court.

CCXXXIX. If, after the grant of letters of administration with the Will annexed, a Codicil be discovered, it may be added to the grant on due proof and identification, and the grant altered and amended accordingly.

Course of proceeding if, after the grant of letters of administration with the Will annexed, Codicil be discovered.

CCXL. The grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked or annulled for just cause.

Grant of probate or letters of administration may be revoked on what ground.

Explanation.—Just cause is, 1st, that the proceedings to obtain the grant were defective in substance; 2nd, that the grant was obtained fraudulently by making a false suggestion, or by concealing from the Court something material to the case; 3rd, that the grant was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in point of law to justify the grant, though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently; 4th, that the grant has become useless and inoperative through circumstances.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The Court by which the grant was made had no jurisdiction.

(*b*) The grant was made without citing parties who ought to have been cited.

(*c*) The Will of which probate was obtained, was forged or revoked.

(*d*) A obtained letters of administration to the estate of B, as his widow, but it has since transpired that she was never married to him.

(*e*) A has taken administration to the estate of B, as if he had died intestate, but a Will has since been discovered.

(*f*) Since probate was granted, a later Will has been discovered.

(*g*) Since probate was granted, a Codicil has been discovered, which revokes or adds to the appointment of executors under the Will.

(*h*) The person to whom probate or letters of administration were granted has subsequently become of unsound mind.

CCXLI. The Zillah Judge shall have jurisdiction in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration in all cases within his Zillah, and shall have power to appoint such persons holding judicial situations within his Zillah as he shall think fit, to act for him as delegates, to grant probate and letters of administration in non-contentious cases.

Jurisdiction of Zillah Judge in granting and revoking probates and letters of administration, and power to appoint delegates.

Zillah Judge what powers to exercise in relation to the granting of probate and administration.

CCXLII. The Zillah Judge shall have the like powers and authority in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration, and all matters connected therewith, as are by law vested in him for those purposes in relation to any Civil suit or proceeding depending in his Court.

Zillah Judge may order any person to bring testamentary papers or writings into Court.

CCXLIII. The Zillah Judge may order any person to produce and bring into Court any paper or writing being or purporting to be testamentary, which may be shown to be in the possession or under the control of such person; and if it be not shown that any such paper or writing is in the possession or under the control of such person, but there is reason to believe that he has the knowledge of any such paper or writing, the Court may direct such person to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same, and such person shall be bound to answer such questions as may be put to him by the Court, and, if so ordered, to produce and bring in such paper or writing, and shall be subject to the like process of contempt in case of default in not attending or in not answering such questions, or not bringing in such paper or writing as he would have been subject to in case he had been a party to a suit, and had made such default, and the costs of the proceeding shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

Punishment for forgery of signature or seal of Judge or delegate.

CCXLIV. If any person shall forge the signature of the Zillah Judge, or of any person whom he shall think fit to nominate as his delegate, or counterfeit the seal of the Court of the Zillah Judge or his delegate, or knowingly use or tender in evidence any document with a false or counterfeit signature or seal of such Judge or delegate, knowing the same signature or seal to be false or counterfeit, every such person shall, upon conviction, be liable to transportation for life or imprisonment either rigorous or simple for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Practice of the Court of the Zillah Judge in relation to probate and administration.

CCXLV. The practice of the Court of the Zillah Judge in relation to the granting of probate and letters of administration shall, except where otherwise hereinafter provided, be, so far as the circumstances of the case will admit, according to the provisions of Act No. VIII of 1859, entitled "*An Act for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.*"

In what case and in what manner Zillah Judge is authorized and required to interfere for the protection of property.

CCXLVI. Until probate be granted of the Will of a deceased person, or an administrator of his estate be constituted, the Zillah Judge within whose jurisdiction any part of the property of the deceased person is situate, is authorized and required to interfere for the protection of such property, at the instance of any person claiming to be interested therein, and in all other cases where he considers that the property incurs any risk of loss or damage; and for that purpose, if he shall see fit, to appoint an officer to take and keep possession of the property.

Probate or administration may be granted by Zillah Judge, when it appears that the testator or intestate at the time of his decease had a fixed place of abode or any property within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

CCXLVII. Probate of the Will or letters of administration to the estate of a deceased person may be granted by the Zillah Judge under the seal of his Court, if it shall appear by a petition verified as hereinafter mentioned of the person applying for the same that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his decease, had a fixed place of abode, or any property moveable or immoveable within the jurisdiction of the Judge.

When application is made to the Judge of a Zillah in which the deceased had no fixed abode.

CCXLVIII. When the application is made to the Judge of a Zillah in which the deceased had no fixed abode at the time of his death, it shall be in the discretion of the Judge to refuse the application if in his judgment it could be disposed of more justly or conveniently in another Zillah, or where the application is for letters of administration, to grant them absolutely or limited to the property within his own jurisdiction.

By what judicial officer probate and letters of administration may be granted in any case in which there is no contention.

CCXLIX. Probate or letters of administration may, upon application for that purpose, to any judicial officer within the jurisdiction of the Zillah Judge, whom he may think fit to nominate as his delegate for granting probates and letters of administration in non-contentious business, be granted by such judicial officer in any case in which there is no contention, if it shall appear, by petition verified as hereinafter mentioned, that the testator or intestate, as the case may be, at the time of his death, had a fixed place of abode in the district subject to the jurisdiction of such judicial officer.

Probate or letters of administration to have effect throughout the Presidency in which they are granted, to be conclusive as to representative title, and to afford full indemnity to person paying debts or delivering property.

CCL. Probate or letters of administration shall have effect over all the property and estate, moveable or immoveable, of the deceased, throughout the Presidency in which the same is granted, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased, and all persons holding property which belonged to him, and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts, and all persons delivering up such property to the person or persons in whose favor the same has been granted.

Application for probate or administration, if properly made and verified, conclusive to authorize the grant. Such grant not to be impeached unless obtained by fraud.

CCLI. The application for probate or letters of administration, if made and verified in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or administration, and no such

grant shall be impeached, by reason that the testator or intestate had no fixed place of abode, or no property within the district at the time of his death, unless by a proceeding to revoke the same if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Application for probate to be made by petition. Such petition what to contain.

CCLII. Application for probate shall be made by a petition distinctly written in the language in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court in which the application is made, with the Will annexed, and stating the time of the testator's death, that the writing annexed is his last Will and testament, that it was duly executed, and that the petitioner is the executor therein named; and in addition to these particulars, when the application is to the Zillah Judge, the petition shall further state that the deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode, or had some property, moveable or immoveable, situate within the jurisdiction of the Judge; and, when the application is to the district delegate, the petition shall further state that the deceased at the time of his decease had his fixed abode within the district of the delegate.

In what cases translation of Will to be annexed to the petition. Form of verification of such translation, when made by any person other than the appointed translator of the Court.

CCLIII. In cases wherein the Will is written in any other language than that in ordinary use in proceedings before the Court, there shall be a translation thereof annexed to the petition by a translator of the Court, if the language be one for which a translator is appointed; or if the Will be in any other language, then by any person competent to translate the same, in which case such translation shall be verified by that person in the following manner:— "I (*A B*), do declare that I read and perfectly understand the language and character of the original, and that the above is a true and accurate translation thereof."

Appplication for letters of administration to be made by petition. Such petition what to contain.

CCLIV. Applications for letters of administration shall be made by petition distinctly written as aforesaid, and stating the time and place of the deceased's death, the family or other relatives of the deceased, and their respective residences, the right in which the petitioner claims, that the deceased left some property within the jurisdiction of the Zillah Judge or district delegate to whom the application is made, and the amount of assets which are likely to come to the petitioner's hands; and when the application is to the district delegate, the petition shall further state that deceased at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode within the district.

Petition for probate or letters of administration to be verified. Form of verification.

CCLV. The petition for probate or letters of administration shall in all cases be subscribed by the petitioner and his pleader, if any, and shall be verified by the petitioner in the following manner or to the like effect:—

"I (*A B*), the petitioner in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief."

When application is for probate, petition to be also verified by at least one of the witnesses to the Will when procurable. Form of verification.

CCLVI. Where the application is for probate, the petition shall also be verified by at least one of the witnesses to the Will (when procurable), in the manner or to the effect following:—

"I (*C D*), one of the witnesses to the last Will and testament of the testator mentioned in the above petition, do declare that I was present and did see the said testator affix his signature (*or* mark) thereto (*as the case may be*), (*or* that the said testator acknowledged the writing annexed to the above petition to be his last Will and testament in my presence.")

False averment in any petition or declaration required to be verified punishable as the giving or fabricating of false evidence.

CCLVII. If any petition or declaration which is hereby required to be verified shall contain any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Zillah Judge or district delegate may examine petitioner in person and require further evidence, and may issue citations, calling upon all persons interested in the estate of deceased to inspect the proceedings before grant of probate or letters of administration.

CCLVIII. In all cases it shall be lawful to the Zillah Judge or his district delegate, if he shall think proper, to examine the petitioner in person, and also to require further evidence of the due execution of the Will, or the right of the petitioner to the letters of administration, as the case may be, and to issue citations calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings before the grant of probate or letters of administration. The citation shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court house, and also in the office of the Collector of the Zillah, and otherwise published or made known in such manner as the Judge or district delegate issuing the same may direct.

Citation how to be published.

Caveats against grant of probate or administration with whom to be lodged, and how to be dealt with.

CCLIX. Caveats against the grant of probate or administration may be lodged with the Zillah Judge or a district delegate; and immediately on any caveat being lodged with any district delegate, he shall send a copy thereof to the Zillah Judge; and immediately on a caveat being entered with the Zillah Judge, a copy thereof shall be given to the district delegate, if any, in whose district it is alleged the deceased resided at the time of his death, and to any other Judge or district delegate to whom it may appear to the Zillah judge expedient to transmit the same.

Form of Caveat.

CCLX. The caveat shall be to the following effect:—"Let nothing be done in the matter of estate of A B, late of deceased, who died on the day of at without notice to C D of "

When a caveat has been entered, no proceeding to be taken on the petition for probate or administration until after reasonable notice to the person by whom the caveat was entered.

CCLXI. No proceeding shall be taken on a petition for probate or letters of administration after a caveat against the grant thereof has been entered with the Judge or officer to whom the application has been made, or notice thereof has been given of its entry with some other delegate, until after such notice to the person by whom the same has been entered as the Court shall think reasonable.

District Officer authorized by Judge to act as delegate, not to grant probate or administration in cases in which there is contention as to the grant, or in cases in which it appears to him that it ought not to be granted in his Court.

CCLXII. The district officer who may be authorized by the Judge to act as his delegate in non-contentious business shall not grant probate or letters of administration in any case in which there is contention as to the grant, or in which it otherwise appears to him that probate or letters of administration ought not to be granted in his Court.

Meaning of contention.

By contention is understood the appearance of any one in person or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf to oppose the proceeding.

In doubtful cases, where there is no contention, district officer may transmit statement of the matter in question to the Zillah Judge, who may give directions in the case.

CCLXIII. In every case where there is no contention, but it appears to a district delegate doubtful whether the probate or letters of administration should or should not be granted, or when any question arises in relation to the grant, or application for the grant, of any probate or letters of administration, the district delegate may, if he thinks proper, transmit a statement of the matter in question to the Zillah Judge, who may direct the district delegate to proceed in the matter of the application, according to such instructions as to the Judge may seem necessary, or may forbid any further proceeding by the district delegate in relation to the matters of such application, leaving the party applying for the grant in question to make application to the Judge.

In cases in which there is contention, or in cases in which the district delegate is of opinion that probate or administration should be refused in his Court, the petition shall be returned, in order that it may be presented to the Zillah Judge; or it may be impounded and sent to the Judge.

CCLXIV. In every case in which there is contention, or the district delegate is of opinion that the probate or letters of administration should be refused in his Court, the petition, with any documents that may have been filed therewith, shall be returned to the person by whom the application was made, in order that the same may be presented to the Zillah Judge; unless the district delegate think it necessary for the purposes of justice to impound the same, which he is hereby authorized to do; and in that case the same shall be sent by him to the Zillah Judge.

Grant of probate to be under seal of the Court. Form of such grant.

CCLXV. When it shall appear to the Judge or district delegate that probate of a Will should be granted, he will grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

"I, Judge of the Zillah of (*or* delegate appointed for granting probates and letters of administration in the district of in the Zillah of), do by these presents make known unto all men that on the day of in the year the last Will and testament of late of , a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was proved and registered before me, and that administration of all and singular the property and credits of the said deceased, and in any way concerning his Will, was granted to the executor in the said Will named, he having undertaken well and faithfully to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of all and singular the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same at or before the expiration of a year next ensuing, and also to render a just and true account thereof."

Grant of letters of administration to be made under seal of Court. Form of such grant.

CCLXVI. And wherever it shall appear to the Zillah Judge or district delegate that letters of administration to the estate of a person deceased, with or without a copy of the Will annexed, should be granted, he will grant the same under the seal of his Court in manner following:—

"I, , Judge of the Zillah of , (*or* I, delegate appointed for granting probates and letters of administration in the district of and Zillah of) do by these presents make known unto all men, that on the day of letters of administration (with *or* without the Will annexed, *as the case may be)* of the property and credits of , late of , deceased, were granted to , the father (*or as the case may be*) of the deceased, he having undertaken well and faithfully to administer the same, and to make a true inventory of all and singular the said property and credits, and to exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of one year next ensuing, and also to render a just and true account thereof."

Person to whom grant of administration is committed, to give a bond in such form as the Judge shall direct, for the due collection, getting in, and administering the estate.

CCLXVII. Every person to whom any grant of administration shall be committed shall give bond to the Judge of the Zillah Court to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with one or more surety or sureties, engaging for the due collection, getting in and administering the estate of the deceased, which bond shall be in such form as the Judge shall from time to time by any general or special order direct.

Court may on application assign such bond to some person. Effect of such assignment.

CCLXVIII. The Court may, on application made by petition, and on being satisfied that the engagement of any such bond has not been kept, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise as the Court may think fit, assign the same to some person, his executors or administrators, who shall thereupon

be entitled to sue on the said bond in his own name as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach thereof.

Probate not to be granted until after seven days, and letters of administration until after fourteen days, from the day of the testator's or intestate's death.

CCLXIX. No probate of a Will shall be granted until after the expiration of seven clear days, and no letters of administration shall be granted until after the expiration of fourteen clear days from the day of the testator or intestate's death.

Original Wills of which probate or letters of administration with Will annexed have been granted, to be filed and preserved.

CCLXX. Every Zillah Judge and district delegate shall file and preserve all original Wills of which probate or letters of administration with the Will annexed may be granted by them among the records of their respective Courts, until some public registry for Wills is established; subject, in the case of the district delegate, to such regulations as the Zillah Judge may from time to time make in relation to the due preservation thereof and the convenient inspection of the same.

Person to whom probate or letters of administration shall have been granted, shall alone have power to sue, &c., until the same shall have been revoked.

CCLXXI. After any grant of probate or letters of administration no other than the person to whom the same shall have been granted shall have power to sue or prosecute any suit, or otherwise act as representative of the deceased, throughout the Presidency in which the same may have been granted, until such probate or letters of administration shall have been recalled or revoked.

Proceedings in case in which there is contention how to be regulated.

CCLXXII. In any case before the Zillah Judge in which there is contention, the proceedings shall take, as nearly as may be, the form of a regular suit, according to the provisions of the said Act VIII of 1859, entitled "*An Act for simplifying the Proceedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter*," in which the petitioner for probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, shall be the plaintiff, and the person who may have appeared as aforesaid to oppose the grant shall be the defendant.

What payments made under probate or letters of administration revoked, to be a legal discharge; and for what payments executors or administrators acting under revoked probate or administration may reimburse themselves.

CCLXXIII. Where any probate or letters of administration are revoked, all payments *bonâ fide* made to any executor or administrator under such probate or administration before the revocation thereof shall, notwithstanding such revocation, be a legal discharge to the person making the same; and the executor or administrator who shall have acted under any such revoked probate or administration may retain and reimburse himself in respect of any payments made by him, which the person to whom probate or letters of administration shall be afterwards granted might have lawfully made.

Orders made by Zillah Judge under powers conferred by this Code to what Court appealable.

CCLXXIV. Every order made by a Zillah Judge by virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon him, shall be subject to appeal to the High Court of the Presidency or other Court of the last resort in India having the local jurisdiction.

What Court to have concurrent jurisdiction with Zillah Judge in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Code.

CCLXXV. The High Court of the Presidency or other Court of the last resort in India having the local jurisdiction, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Zillah Judge in the exercise of all the powers hereby conferred upon the Zillah Judge, except that of appointing district delegates.

How a person becomes executor of his own wrong.

CCLXXVI. A person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased, or does any other act which belongs to the office of executor, while there is no rightful executor or administrator in existence, thereby makes himself an executor of his own wrong.

Exceptions. First.—Intermeddling with the goods of the deceased for the purpose of preserving them, or providing for his funeral or for the immediate necessities of his family or property, does not make an executor of his own wrong.

Second.—Dealing in the ordinary course of business with goods of the deceased received from another, does not make an executor of his own wrong.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A uses or gives away or sells some of the goods of the deceased, or takes them to satisfy his own debt or legacy, or receives payment of the debts of the deceased. He is an executor of his own wrong.

(*b*) A having been appointed agent by the deceased in his lifetime to collect his debts and sell his goods, continues to do so after he has become aware of his death. He is an executor of his own wrong in respect of acts done after he has become aware of the death of the deceased.

(*c*) A sues as executor of the deceased, not being such. He is an executor of his own wrong.

To whom and to what extent such person is answerable.

CCLXXVII. When a person has so acted as to become an executor of his own wrong, he is answerable to the rightful executor or administrator, or to any creditor or legatee of the deceased, to the extent of the assets which may have come to his hands, after deducting payments made to the rightful executor or administrator, and payments made in a due course of administration.

Powers of an executor or administrator in respect of causes of action surviving the deceased, and rents due at the time of his death.

CCLXXVIII. An executor or administrator has the same power to sue in respect of all causes of action that survive the deceased, and to distrain for all rents due to him at the time of his death, as the deceased had when living.

What demands and rights of action existing in favor of or against a person deceased, survive to and against his executor or administrator.

CCLXXIX. All demands whatsoever and all rights to prosecute or defend any action or special proceeding, existing in favor of or against a person at the time of his decease, survive to and against his executors or administrators; except causes of action for defamation, assault and battery, or other personal injuries not causing the death of the party; and except also cases where, after the death of the party, the relief sought could not be enjoyed, or granting it would be nugatory.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A collision takes place on a railway in consequence of some neglect or default of the officials, and a passenger is severely hurt, but not so as to cause death. He afterwards dies without having brought any action. The cause of action does not survive.

(*b*) A sues for divorce. A dies. The cause of action does not survive to his representative.

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property of deceased.

CCLXXX. An executor or administrator has power to dispose of the property of the deceased, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he may think fit.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The deceased has made a specific bequest of part of his property. The executor, not having assented to the bequest, sells the subject of it. The sale is valid.

(*b*) The executor, in the exercise of his discretion, mortgages a part of the immoveable estate of the deceased. The mortgage is valid.

Purchase by executor of property of the deceased voidable at whose instance.

CCLXXXI. If an executor or administrator purchases, either directly or indirectly, any part of the property of the deceased, the sale is voidable at the instance of any person interested in the property sold.

Where there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all, in the absence of direction to the contrary, may be exercised by one.

CCLXXXII. When there are several executors or administrators, the powers of all may, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be exercised by any one of them who has proved the Will.

Illustrations.

(*a*) One of the several executors has power to release a debt due to the deceased.

(*b*) One has power to surrender a lease.

(*c*) One has power to sell the property of the deceased, moveable or immoveable.

(*d*) One has power to assent to a legacy.

(*e*) One has power to endorse a promissory note payable to the deceased.

(*f*) The Will appoints A, B, C, and D to be executors, and directs that two of them shall be a quorum. No act can be done by a single executor.

On death of one or more of several executors or administrators, powers of the office vest in survivors or survivor.

CCLXXXIII. Upon the death of one or more of several executors or administrators, all the powers of the office become vested in the survivors or survivor.

Powers of administrator of effects unadministered, with respect to such effects.

CCLXXXIV. The administrator of effects unadministered has, with respect to such effects, the same powers as the original executor or administrator.

Powers of administrator being a minor.

CCLXXXV. An administrator during minority has all the powers of an ordinary administrator.

Powers of a married woman, executrix or administratrix.

CCLXXXVI. When probate or letters of administration have been granted to a married woman, she has all the powers of an ordinary executor or administrator.

Duty of an executor as to the funeral of deceased.

CCLXXXVII. It is the duty of an executor to perform the funeral of the deceased in a manner suitable to his condition, if he has left property sufficient for the purpose.

Inventory and account when to be exhibited by executor or administrator, and what to contain.

CCLXXXVIII. An executor or administrator shall, within six calendar months from the grant of probate or letters of administration, exhibit in the Court by which the same may have been granted an inventory containing a full, true, and perfect estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person or persons to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets that may have come to his hands, and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

Duty of executor or administrator as to property of, and debts owing to, the deceased.

CCLXXXIX. The executor or administrator shall collect, with reasonable diligence, the property of the deceased and the debts that were due to him at the time of his death.

What expenses to be paid before all debts.

CCXC. Funeral expenses to a reasonable amount, according to the degree and quality of the deceased, and death-bed charges, including fees for medical attendance, are to be paid before all debts.

What expenses to be paid next after such expenses.

CCXCI. The expenses of obtaining probate or letters of administration, including the costs incurred for or in respect of any judicial proceedings that may be necessary for administering the estate, are to be paid next after the funeral expenses and death-bed charges.

Wages for certain services to be next paid, and then the other debts.

CCXCII. Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within twelve months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan, or domestic servant are next to be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased.

Except in the cases mentioned, no priority given by instrument under seal, or on any other account; but debts to be paid equally and rateably.

CCXCIII. Save as aforesaid, no creditor is to have a right of priority over another, by reason that his debt is secured by an instrument under seal or on any other account. But the executor or administrator shall pay all such debts as he knows of, including his own, equally and rateably, as far as the assets of the deceased will extend.

Application of moveable property to payment of debts by what law to be regulated, where the domicile of deceased was not in India.

CCXCIV. If the domicile of the deceased was not in India, the application of his moveable property to the payment of his debts is to be regulated by the law of the country in which he was domiciled.

Illustration.

A dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal, leaving moveable property to the value of 10,000 rupees, immoveable property to the value of 5,000 rupees, debts on instruments under seal to the amount of 10,000 rupees, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The debts on the instruments under seal are to be paid in full out of the moveable estate, and the proceeds of the immoveable estate are to be applied as far as they will extend towards the discharge of the debts not under seal. Accordingly, one half of the amount of the debts not under seal is to be paid out of the proceeds of the immoveable estate.

But a creditor paid part of his debt under the last Section, must bring such payment into account for the benefit of the other creditors.

CCXCV. No creditor who has received payment of a part of his debt by virtue of the last Section shall be entitled to share in the proceeds of the immoveable estate of the deceased unless he brings such payment into account for the benefit of the other creditors.

Illustration.

A dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal, leaving moveable property to the value of 5,000 rupees, and immoveable property to the value of 10,000 rupees, debts on instruments under seal to the amount of 10,000 rupees, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The creditors holding instruments under seal receive half of their debts out of the proceeds of the moveable estate. The proceeds of the immoveable estate are to be applied in payment of the debts on instruments not under seal until one-half of such debts has been discharged. This will leave 5,000 rupees, which are to be distributed rateably amongst all the creditors without distinction in proportion to the amounts which may remain due to them.

All debts to be paid before any legacies.

CCXCVI. Debts of every description must be paid before any legacy.

Executor or administrator not bound to pay any legacy without an indemnity to meet contingent liabilities.

CCXCVII. If the estate of the deceased is subject to any contingent liabilities, an executor or administrator is not bound to pay any legacy without a sufficient indemnity to meet the liabilities whenever they may become due.

General legacies when to abate. Executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another.

CCXCVIII. If the assets, after payment of debts, necessary expenses, and specific legacies, are not sufficient to pay all the general legacies in full, the latter shall abate or be diminished in equal proportions, and the executor has no right to pay one legatee in preference to another, nor to retain any money on account of a legacy to himself or to any person for whom he is a trustee.

In what case specific legacy to be delivered without abatement.

CCXCIX. Where there is a specific legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the thing specified must be delivered to the legatee without any abatement.

Right of a legatee in respect of a demonstrative legacy, when the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses.

CCC. Where there is a demonstrative legacy, and the assets are sufficient for the payment of debts and necessary expenses, the legatee has a preferential claim for payment of his legacy out of the fund from which the legacy is directed to be paid until such fund is exhausted, and if after the fund is exhausted, part of the legacy still remains unpaid, he is entitled to rank for the remainder against the general assets as for a legacy of the amount of such unpaid remainder.

In what case specific legacies to abate rateably.

CCCI. If the assets are not sufficient to answer the debts and the specific legacies, an abatement shall be made from the latter rateably in proportion to their respective amounts.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed to B a diamond ring, valued at 500 rupees, and to C a horse, valued at 1,000 rupees. It is found necessary to sell all the effects of the testator, and his assets, after payment of debts, are only 1,000 rupees. Of this sum rupees 333-5-4 are to be paid to B, and rupees 666-10-8 to C.

What to be treated as general legacies for the purpose of abatement.

CCCII. For the purpose of abatement, a legacy for life, a sum appropriated by the Will to produce an annuity, and the value of an annuity when no sum has been appropriated to produce it, shall be treated as general legacies.

Assent of executor necessary to complete a legatee's title.

CCCIII. The assent of the executor is necessary to complete a legatee's title to his legacy.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A by his Will bequeaths to B his Government paper, which is in deposit with the Agra Bank. The Bank has no authority to deliver the securities, nor B a right to take possession of them, without the assent of the executor.

(*b*) A by his Will has bequeathed to C his house in Calcutta in the tenancy of B. C is not entitled to receive the rents without the assent of the executor.

Effect of executor's assent to a specific legacy.

CCCIV. The assent of the executor to a specific bequest shall be sufficient to divest his interest as executor therein, and to transfer the subject of the bequest to the legatee, unless the nature or the circumstances of the property require that it shall be transferred in a particular way. This assent may be verbal, and it may be either express or implied from the conduct of the executor.

Assent may be verbal, and either express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A horse is bequeathed. The executor requests the legatee to dispose of it, or a third party proposes to purchase the horse from the executor, and he directs him to apply to the legatee. Assent to the legacy is implied.

(*b*) The interest of a fund is directed by the Will to be applied for the maintenance of the legatee during his minority. The executor commences so to apply it. This is an assent to the whole of the bequest.

(*c*) A bequest is made of a fund to A, and after him to B. The executor pays the interest of the fund to A. This is an implied assent to the bequest to B.

(*d*) Executors die after paying all the debts of the testator, but before satisfaction of specific legacies. Assent to the legacies may be presumed.

(*e*) A person to whom a specific article has been bequeathed takes possession of it and retains it without any objection on the part of the executor. His assent may be presumed.

Assent may be conditional.

CCCV. The assent of an executor to a legacy may be conditional, and if the condition be one which he has a right to enforce, and it is not performed, there is no assent.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths to B his lands of Greenacre, which at the date of the Will, and at the death of A, were subject to a mortgage for 10,000 rupees. The executor assents to the bequest, on condition that B shall within a limited time pay the amount due on the mortgage at the testator's death. The amount is not paid. There is no assent.

(*b*) The executor assents to a bequest on condition that the legatee shall pay him a sum of money. The payment is not made. The assent is nevertheless valid.

Assent of executor necessary to complete his title to a legacy to himself.

CCCVI. When the executor is a legatee, his assent to his own legacy is necessary to complete his title to it, in the same way as it is required when the bequest is to another person, and his assent may in like manner be express or implied.

In what case assent may be implied.

Assent shall be implied if in his manner of administering the property he does any act which is referable to his character of legatee and is not referable to his character of executor.

Illustration.

An executor takes the rent of a house or the interest of Government securities bequeathed to him, and applies it to his own use. This is assent.

Assent of executor gives effect to legacy from death of testator.

CCCVII. The assent of the executor to a legacy gives effect to it from the death of the testator.

Illustration.

(*a*) A legatee sells his legacy before it is assented to by the executor. The executor's subsequent assent operates for the benefit of the purchaser, and completes his title to the legacy.

(*b*) A bequeaths 1,000 rupees to B with interest from his death. The executor does not assent to this legacy until the expiration of a year from A's death. B is entitled to interest from the death of A.

Executor not bound to pay legacies until after one year from testator's death.

CCCVIII. An executor is not bound to pay any legacy until the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Illustration.

A by his Will directs his legacies to be paid within six months after his death. The executor is not bound to pay them before the expiration of a year.

When annuity is to commence, if time of commencement be not fixed by Will.

CCCIX. Where an annuity is given by the Will, and no time is fixed for its commencement, it shall commence from the testator's death, and the first payment shall be made at the expiration of a year next after that event.

When first payment due, of annuity directed to be paid quarterly or monthly. When it may be paid.

CCCX. Where there is a direction that the annuity shall be paid quarterly or monthly, the first payment shall be due at the end of the first quarter or first month, as the case may be, after the testator's death; and shall, if the executor think fit, be paid when due, but the executor shall not be bound to pay it till the end of the year.

When the first payment of an annuity is directed to be made within a given time, or on a day certain, successive payments when to be made.

If annuitant die in interval between times of payment, apportioned share to be paid to his representative.

CCCXI. Where there is a direction that the first payment of an annuity shall be made within one month or any other division of time from the death of the testator, or on a day certain, the successive payments are to be made on the anniversary of the earliest day on which the Will authorizes the first payment to be made; and if the annuitant should die in the interval between the times of payment, an apportioned share of the annuity shall be paid to his representative.

Where a legacy, not specific, is given for life, sum bequeathed how to be invested.

Proceeds to be paid to legatee as they accrue due.

CCCXII. Where a legacy, not being a specific legacy, is given for life, the sum bequeathed shall at the end of the year be invested in such securities as the High Court of the Presidency may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the legatee as the same shall accrue due.

Investment of amount of general legacy given to be paid at a future time.

Intermediate interest to form part of residue of estate.

CCCXIII. Where a general legacy is given to be paid at a future time, the executor shall invest a sum sufficient to meet it in securities of the kind mentioned in the last Section. The intermediate interest shall form part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Course of proceeding in case of annuity granted, and no fund charged with its payment, or appropriated by the Will to answer it.

CCCXIV. Where an annuity is given and no fund is charged with its payment or appropriated by the Will to answer it, a Government annuity of the specified amount shall be purchased, or if no such annuity can be obtained, then a sum sufficient

to produce the annuity shall be invested for that purpose in such securities as the High Court of the Presidency or other Court of the last resort in India having the local jurisdiction, may, by any general rule to be made from time to time, authorize or direct.

Executor not bound to invest amount of contingent bequest, but may transfer the whole residue to residuary legatee on security being given for payment of legacy.

CCCXV. Where a bequest is contingent the executor is not bound to invest the amount of the legacy, but may transfer the whole residue of the estate to the residuary legatee on his giving sufficient security for the payment of the legacy if it shall become due.

Residue bequeathed to a person for life, without direction to invest in particular securities, how to be invested.

CCCXVI. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life without any direction to invest it in any particular securities, so much thereof as is not at the time of the testator's decease invested in such securities as the High Court of the Presidency may for the time being regard as good securities, shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

Investment of residue bequeathed to a person for life, with direction to invest in particular securities.

CCCXVII. Where the testator has bequeathed the residue of his estate to a person for life with a direction that it shall be invested in certain specified securities, so much of the estate as is not at the time of his death invested in securities of the specified kind shall be converted into money and invested in such securities.

The time and manner of the conversion and investment contemplated in last two Sections to be at discretion of executor.

What interest to be paid to party entitled, of uninvested portion of fund, until investment be completed.

CCCXVIII. Such conversion and investment as are contemplated by the two last preceding Sections shall be made at such times and in such manner as the executor shall in his discretion think fit; and until such conversion and investment shall be completed, the person who would be for the time being entitled to the income of the fund when so invested shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent per annum upon the market value (to be computed as of the date of the testator's death) of such part of the fund as shall not yet have been so invested.

Course of proceeding where legatee is entitled to immediate payment or possession of money or thing bequeathed, but is under age, and there is no direction in Will to pay to any person on behalf of such legatee.

CCCXIX. Where, by the terms of a bequest, the legatee is entitled to the immediate payment or possession of the money or thing bequeathed, but is under age, and there is no direction in the Will to pay it to any person on his behalf, the executor or administrator shall pay or deliver the same into the Court of the Zillah Judge, by whom or by whose district delegate the probate or letters of administration with the Will annexed was granted, to the account of the legatee, unless the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards; and if the legatee be a ward of the Court of Wards the legacy shall be paid into that Court to his account, and such payment into the Court of the Zillah Judge, or into the Court of Wards, as the case may be, shall be a sufficient discharge for the money so paid; and such money when paid in shall be laid out and invested in the purchase of Government securities, which, with the interest thereon, shall be transferred or paid to the person entitled thereto, or otherwise applied for his benefit, as the Judge or the Court of Wards, as the case may be, may direct.

Legatee of a specific legacy entitled to produce thereof from testator's death.

CCCXX. The legatee of a specific legacy is entitled to the clear produce thereof, if any, from the testator's death.

Exception.—A specific bequest, contingent in its terms, does not comprise the produce of the legacy between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy. The clear produce of it forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths his flock of sheep to B. Between the death of A and delivery by his executor the sheep are shorn, or some of the ewes produce lambs. The wool and lambs are the property of B.

(*b*) A bequeaths his Government securities to B, but postpones the delivery of them till the death of C. The interest which falls due between the death of A and the death of C belongs to B, and must, unless he is a minor, be paid to him as it is received.

(*c*) The testator bequeaths all his four per cent Government promissory notes to A when he shall attain the age of 18. A, if he attain that age, is entitled to receive the notes, but the interest which accrues in respect of them, between the testator's death and A's attaining 18, forms part of the residue.

Legatee under a general residuary bequest entitled to produce of residuary fund from testator's death.

CCCXXI. The legatee under a general residuary bequest is entitled to the produce of the residuary fund from the testator's death.

Exception.—A general residuary bequest contingent in its terms does not comprise the income which may accrue upon the fund bequeathed between the death of the testator and the vesting of the legacy. Such income goes as undisposed of.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The testator bequeaths the residue of his property to A, a minor, to be paid to him when he shall attain the age of 18. The income from the testator's death belongs to A.

(*b*) The testator bequeaths the residue of his property to A when he shall attain the age of 18. A if he attain that age is entitled to receive the residue. The income which has accrued in respect of it since the testator's death goes as undisposed of.

When no time is fixed for payment of a general legacy, interest when to begin.

CCCXXII. Where no time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the expiration of one year from the testator's death.

Exceptions.—Where the legacy is bequeathed in satisfaction of a debt, interest runs from the death of the testator.

2. Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put him-

self in the place of a parent of the legatee, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator.

3. Where a sum is bequeathed to a minor with a direction to pay for his maintenance out of it, interest is payable from the death of the testator.

When time has been fixed, interest to begin from such time.
Interest up to such time to form part of residue of estate.

CCCXXIII. Where a time has been fixed for the payment of a general legacy, interest begins to run from the time so fixed. The interest up to such time forms part of the residue of the testator's estate.

Exception.—Where the testator was a parent or a more remote ancestor of the legatee, or has put himself in the place of a parent of the legatee, and the legatee is a minor, the legacy shall bear interest from the death of the testator, unless a specific sum is given by the Will for maintenance.

Rate of interest.

CCCXXIV. The rate of interest shall be four per cent. per annum.

No interest payable on arrears of annuity within first year after testator's death.

CCCXXV. No interest is payable on the arrears of an annuity within the first year from the death of the testator, although a period earlier than the expiration of that year may have been fixed by the Will for making the first payment of the annuity.

Interest payable from testator's death on sum directed to be invested to produce annuity.

CCCXXVI. Where a sum of money is directed to be invested to produce an annuity, interest is payable on it from the death of the testator.

In what case an executor who pays a legacy under orders of a Judge, is entitled to call for refund.

CCCXXVII. When an executor has paid a legacy under the order of a Judge, he is entitled to call upon the legatee to refund, in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

Refund cannot be called for, if legacy paid voluntarily.

CCCXXVIII. When an executor has voluntarily paid a legacy, he cannot call upon a legatee to refund, in the event of the assets proving insufficient to pay all the legacies.

In what case a legacy cannot be claimed from an executor which has become due on performance of a condition within further time allowed under Section CXXVII.

CCCXXIX. When the time prescribed by the Will for the performance of a condition has elapsed, without the condition having been performed, and the executor has thereupon, without fraud, distributed the assets; in such case, if further time has been allowed, under Section CXXVII, for the performance of the condition, and the condition has been performed accordingly, the legacy cannot be claimed from the executor, but those to whom he has paid it are liable to refund the amount.

In what case an executor is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

CCCXXX. When the executor has paid away the assets in legacies, and he is afterwards obliged to discharge a debt of which he had no previous notice, he is entitled to call upon each legatee to refund in proportion.

Executor or administrator after notice to be entitled to distribute assets in payment of such lawful claims as he knows of, without liability for claims of which he shall not have had notice.

CCCXXXI. Where an executor or administrator has given such notices as would have been given by the High Court of the Presidency or other Court of the last resort in India having the local jurisdiction, in an administration suit for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, he shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets, or any part thereof, in discharge of such lawful claims as he knows of, and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution; but nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of any creditor or claimant to follow the assets, or any part thereof, in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively.

Within what period a creditor who has not received payment of his debt may call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund.

CCCXXXII. A creditor who has not received payment of his debt may, within two years after the death of the testator or one year after the legacy has been paid, call upon a legatee who has received payment of his legacy to refund, whether the assets of the testator's estate were or were not sufficient at the time of his death to pay both debts and legacies; and whether the payment of the legacy by the executor was voluntary or not.

In what case a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under Section CCCXXXI, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund.

CCCXXXIII. If the assets were sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, or who has been compelled to refund under Section CCCXXXI, cannot oblige one who has received payment in full to refund, whether the legacy were paid to him with or without suit, although the assets have subsequently become deficient by the wasting of the executor.

In what case an unsatisfied legatee must first proceed against executor, if solvent, and in what case he can oblige satisfied legatees to refund.

CCCXXXIV. If the assets were not sufficient to satisfy all the legacies at the time of the testator's death, a legatee who has not received payment of his legacy, must, before he can call on a satisfied legatee to refund, first proceed against the executor if he is solvent; but if the executor is insolvent or not liable to pay, the unsatisfied legatee can oblige each satisfied legatee to refund in proportion.

Limit to the refunding of one legatee to another.

CCCXXXV. The refunding of one legatee to another shall not exceed the sum by which the satisfied legacy ought to have been reduced if the estate had been properly administered.

Illustration.

A has bequeathed 240 rupees to B, 480 rupees to C, and 720 rupees to D. The assets are only 1,200 rupees, and if properly administered would give 200 rupees to B,

400 rupees to C, and 600 rupees to D. C and D have been paid their legacies in full, leaving nothing to B. B can oblige C to refund 80 rupees, and D to refund 120 rupees.

Refunding to be without interest.

CCCXXXVI. The refunding shall in all cases be without interest.

Residue of the deceased's property after usual payments to be paid to residuary legatee appointed by Will.

CCCXXXVII. The surplus or residue of the deceased's property after payment of debts and legacies, shall be paid to the residuary legatee when any has been appointed by the Will.

Liability of executor or administrator for devastation.

CCCXXXVIII. When an executor or administrator misapplies the estate of the deceased, or subjects it to loss or damage, he is liable to make good the loss or damage so occasioned.

Illustrations.

(*a*) He pays an unfounded claim.

(*b*) The deceased had a valuable lease renewable by notice, which the executor neglects to give at the proper time.

(*c*) The deceased had a lease of less value than the rent payable for it, but terminable on notice at a particular time. The executor neglects to give the notice.

And of executor or administrator who occasions loss by neglect to get in any part of the property of the deceased.

CCCXXXIX. When an executor or administrator occasions a loss to the estate by neglecting to get in any part of the property of the deceased, he is liable to make good the amount.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The executor absolutely releases a debt due to the deceased from a solvent person, or compounds with a debtor who is able to pay in full. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

(*b*) The executor neglects to sue for a debt till the debtor is able to plead the act for the limitation of suits, and the debt is thereby lost to the estate. The executor is liable to make good the amount.

Succession to property of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and certain Wills, Intestacies, and marriages not affected by this Act.

CCCXL. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to Intestate or Testamentary succession to the property of any Hindoo or Mahomedan, nor shall they apply to any Will made, or any intestacy occurring before the day of 186 . Section IV shall not apply to any marriage contracted before the day of 186 .

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bill now published by the permission of the Governor General embodies the First Chapter of the Indian Civil Code which is in course of preparation by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to draw up a Body of Substantive Law for India. The Chapter which has been completed contains the Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession, and it comes to us with the authority of the Master of the Rolls, of Chief Justice Erle, of a late Chief Justice of Bengal (Sir Edward Ryan), of Mr. Justice Willes, of the Right Hon'ble Robert Lowe, and of Mr. John Macpherson Macleod.

Although, in regard to a few points of the proposed fundamental law, much may be said in favor of a different rule from that which the Commissioners have adopted, and although considerable improvements of language and arrangement may doubtless be effected here and there, I have, nevertheless, preferred to submit the draft to the Legislature exactly as it proceeded from the hands of the Commissioners. Some few errors, which appear to be clerical or typographical, have however been corrected.

It is proposed to call the whole body of Law, prepared by the Commissioners and sanctioned by the Legislature, "The Indian Civil Code." The form into which the present Chapter has been cast, and which will doubtless be preserved throughout the entire Code, appears to justify this designation. *Primâ facie* the new Law applies to all India, but certain classes of Her Majesty's subjects are specially exempted from its operation. The number and nature of these exceptions will necessarily vary with each Chapter of the Code. There does not, for example, seem to be any reason why the Chapter on Contract, which is understood to be the subject likely next to engage the attention of the Commissioners, should not be made of universal application throughout India. On the other hand, the exceptions attached to the present Chapter are so large as in fact to include the great majority of the Queen's Indian subjects. It will be seen, by turning to Section 310 of the Bill, that the new Law is not intended to apply to Hindoos or Mahomedans, and these designations will embrace the various sects and sub-sects of those religions. They will therefore include the Sikhs, and, according to the received legal opinion, the Jains.

It is to be understood that the exceptions to the operation of the Bill will not necessarily be limited to those mentioned in this Section. Any claim to exemption, advanced on behalf of any class, will doubtless be carefully considered by the Legislature, whether it be founded on religious belief, or on inveterate custom, or (if it be possible to establish such a ground) on the superiority of the existing Law. It is desired, however, that a substantive case should be made out for each exemption, and it is to be hoped that no claim of the kind will be advanced until the provisions of the Bill have been attentively examined. So far as the present Chapter is concerned, the rules which it includes are, for the most part, so extremely simple as to be readily intelligible to a layman; and my belief is, that any man of intelligence can form a competent judgment on their character and probable effects. Ample time will be given for the opinion of the various classes interested to declare itself; and the Bill will be at once submitted to the High Courts and Local Governments for their criticism.

The situation of one or two classes of persons to whom the Bill (as it stands) will apply, may be specially adverted to with advantage.

The enquiries of the Local Governments may possibly elicit the fact that there are some of the ruder races in India, not included within the exception of Hindoos or Mahomedans, to whom it would be unjust or unwise to apply the new Law. Such a state of things is most likely to exist where a system of conjoint family property is found united to a system of conjoint Succession after death. As those who practise such a system are little likely to be able to represent their own sentiments, or urge their claims, the probable change in their habits which the Law embodied in the Bill may produce, should be carefully considered by the Officers charged with the administration of their country. It is to be hoped at the same time that no merely fanciful theory concerning the advantages of the existing usage will be allowed to have weight.

The Bill in its present form applies to the Parsees. That energetic and intelligent community has long felt the disadvantage of its present position, placed as it is under a Law not altogether suited to it in the Presidency Towns, and scarcely enjoying the benefits of any Law at all in the Mofussil. A body of rules approaching the dimensions of a Code has been already prepared with the approval of the Parsees, and has been submitted to the Council of the Governor General by the Government of Bombay.

The question, therefore, is whether the Parsees should be exempted from the operation of the Indian Civil Code, a separate body of Law being simultaneously enacted for their benefit.

The Queen's Commissioners have expressed the opinion that there is nothing in the Chapter of the Code just completed to which the Parsees can reasonably object; on the other hand, the Secretary of State, to judge from a Despatch received since the Commissioners reported, leans towards the idea that some separate legislation will be required for the Parsees. Such questions will be best discussed concurrently with the discussion of the proposed Code. The proper course obviously is, that the heads of the Parsee community should carefully weigh the provisions of the successive Chapters of the Code as they appear, and should represent to what provisions they object, and what other rules they desire to have substituted. All such representations will be listened to by the Legislature with the utmost attention; and wherever it is decided that the Code should be varied or supplemented in favor of the Parsees, special legislation must be resorted to.

There is, however, one consideration which should not be lost sight of by any community at all advanced in knowledge and education, to whom this Chapter of the Code is proposed to be applied. The new Law confers a power of disposition by Will much larger, probably, than that enjoyed by any community in the world, except communities living under English Law, or under Law derived from English Law. Hence, too much importance must not be attached to small peculiarities of the Law of Intestate Succession to which repugnance may be felt. There is no habit which diffuses itself

more rapidly, *pari passu* with the spread of education, than the habit of making Wills; and it will be in the power of every Parsee to determine, within certain limits, in what manner and order his relatives shall succeed to him. The rules for the interpretation of Wills which the Code prescribes are so excellent, that it can only be in very rare instances that a Testator's intentions will be liable to be defeated through his mistakes or inadvertences.

The most important class which it is proposed to bring under the new Law consists of those who roughly, though not quite strictly, may be styled Europeans. It is needless to say that the question whether this Chapter of the Code shall be made applicable to them, merits the most careful consideration from themselves, from the Government, and from the Legislature. I wish, however, to state as strongly as possible my own impression, that not only will this part of the Code be a great boon to them, but it will relieve large numbers of them from inconveniences which, under the changing circumstances of India, are rapidly growing into perils.

The first thing for them to notice is that this Chapter of the Code is based, and the entire Code is intended to be based, on English Law. This is the remark of the Commissioners themselves, to which I will add the observation that the parts of English Law selected for application are exactly those in which the English system approximates most closely to the general Jurisprudence of the civilized western world. The change in their condition which will be effected by the Code, if it should be made applicable to Europeans, may be compendiously described by saying that the European inhabitants of the Presidency Towns will live under a highly simplified form of the Law under which they now live, while this simplified Law will be extended to all Europeans who now inhabit the Mofussil, and to all subjects of the Queen not mentioned in the excepting Sections.

As regards Europeans inhabiting the Presidency Towns, the advantages to be expected from the enactment of the Code lie chiefly in the simplification of the existing Law. It does not appear to me that, for the sake of attaining simplicity, the Commissioners, so far as they have gone, have sacrificed any really valuable principle of English Jurisprudence. On the contrary, I regard the system which they propose not only as much more intelligible to the generality than that which at present obtains in the Presidency Towns, but as much more conducive to the certainty and security of all legal transactions.

The principal modification which the Commissioners propose to effect in the English Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession—and which they obviously intend to carry through the whole Code—consists in obliterating the distinction between Real and Personal Property. So far as this distinction coincides with the difference between Immoveable and Moveable property, it cannot be altogether erased from the Law, inasmuch as it exists in the nature of things. But if the Chapter of the Code now submitted be closely scrutinized, it will be seen that the attempt of the Commissioners is to do away with all the merely technical consequences of the feudal stage through which one kind of property has passed in England. The complete result of this change can only perhaps be discerned by a professional eye. Nobody, however, has doubted that the distinction between Realty and Personalty, entailing as it does a double Law of Succession, is the great cause of the intricacy and difficulty of much of English Law. A great part, sometimes much the greatest part, of the instruments by which immoveable property is settled or transferred in England, is taken up with expedients for anticipating, obviating, modifying, or controlling the consequences of this distinction, and it has been calculated that, but for its existence, the largest portion of the Law contained in the English Equity Reports might at once be dispensed with.

There are many grave considerations which militate against introducing into the Law of England, as it obtains in England, the change which the Commissioners have engrafted on the proposed Code. But even in England the distinction between the two kinds of property exists to a great extent only for technical purposes. A large number of the Conveyances and Wills of land, prepared in England, are designedly so framed as to give to Real Property the plasticity of Personalty, and to secure the devolution of immoveables in the same lines of descent which would be followed by moveables. The practice of moulding Realty into the semblance of Personalty is all but universal when immoveable property is merely intended to be the substratum of commercial adventure; and indeed, to a certain limited extent, the Law itself recognizes the altered character of Realty when employed solely for purposes of trade or business. Now, in India, land and houses are almost never held by Europeans otherwise than as a temporary investment, or as an auxiliary to commercial enterprise. Indian legislation has already gone some little way in communicating to real property some of the characteristics of Personalty, and indeed it is hardly conceivable that any resident in India should desire to effect such a disposition or settlement of his immoveable property as could not be carried out without retaining it in the technical category of Realty.

To Europeans settled in the Mofussil, the new Law will be of far greater importance than to the inhabitants of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The papers appended by the Commissioners to their Report show the extraordinary uncertainty and fluctuation of professional opinion as to the legal status of persons so situated. While many authorities of no mean repute hold that there is no certain Law applicable to the European settler, another, and probably the better, opinion is that every European brings to India the Law of his country of origin, and transmits it to his legitimate descendants. It seems, however, to be admitted by most of those who maintain this doctrine, that a Scotchman in India holds immoveable property under English Law.

However that may be, it may be safely asserted that, if the principle involved in the general rule were carried to its consequences, and if the Indian Mofussil Courts were really obliged to be prepared to combine at any moment the Law of any given European country with the local Law of any given Indian province, these Courts would have a burden imposed on them heavier than that which presses on any set of tribunals in the world. The confusion which is the inevitable result of such a condition of Law has hitherto made itself but slightly felt in India, partly from the comparative paucity of European settlers, partly from their habit of systematically transferring their immoveable property to others on their departure from this

country. But these palliatives of the evil are rapidly disappearing. Europeans are daily multiplying in India; their occupation of land wears more and more the character of a settlement, and their abandonment of their holdings at their departure becomes less and less a general practice. There is now no ground whatever for assuming that Tea plantations in Assam, or Coffee plantations in Wynaad, will be held under conditions very different from other Colonial property. It is not, however, possible for a Lawyer to contemplate the consequences without dismay, if, in the present uncertain and confused state of the Law, any intricate settlement of such estates were attempted, or even if they were allowed to devolve without alienation for two or three generations.

I should be disposed to infer, from certain conveyances of these estates which have fallen under my observation, that the system adopted by the Commissioners of fusing Realty and Personalty is one which naturally commends itself to the proprietors of these estates. The instruments of transfer which I have seen might be safely relied upon as effectual, if the principles of the proposed Code furnished the rules for construing them; while their operation, if feudal canons of interpretation were applied to them, would seem to be extremely doubtful.

The Report prefixed by the Commissioners to the first Chapter of their Code is printed as an annexure to this Statement. I concur generally in the observations of the Commissioners, and have only one remark to add to their detailed criticism on the series of rules which they submit.

Sections 182 to 275 of the Bill provide for a complete system of administering the estates of deceased persons under Wills and Intestacies. A full Testamentary jurisdiction is given to the Local Courts, which are empowered to grant Probate and Letters of Administration. Some such system is absolutely essential to the working of the proposed Law, but it may be a question whether the provisions defining it properly find their place in a Civil Code. The Legislature may perhaps prefer that these Sections should be embodied in a separate measure, and in that case they may hereafter be made the basis of a system of Probate, embracing a larger class of Wills than that to which the provisions of the Bill apply.

The Section exempting certain classes of Her Majesty's subjects from the operation of this part of the Code, and confining it to Wills made and Intestacies occurring after a certain date, will be found at the end of the Bill.

Whether this Chapter of the Code, after full discussion by the public and the Legislature, should at once pass into Law, or should have its operation deferred until the residue of the Civil Code has been considered, is a point on which I do not at present offer any decided opinion. But the evils which I have noticed in the existing state of the Law, incline me to think that its immediate enactment would be desirable. The sole inconvenience which would result would consist in the necessity imposed on the Legislature of making up its mind on certain matters of principle not immediately before it. It would be impossible, for example, to settle finally the law of Succession *mortis causâ*, without fixing in some degree by anticipation, the law of Succession *inter vivos*.

SIMLA, 3rd *June* 1864. HENRY S. MAINE.

REPORT.

To

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

YOUR Majesty having been pleased to issue a Commission authorizing and appointing us to prepare for India a body of substantive law, in preparing which the law of England should be used as a basis, but which, when once enacted, should itself become the law of India on the subjects which it embraced, and to consider and report on such other matters in relation to the reform of the laws of India as might be referred to us by your Majesty's Secretary of State for India; we applied ourselves to our duties without any delay.

By a letter from your Majesty's Secretary of State for India, we were informed that it did not appear to him necessary that we should postpone the submission of all report of our proceedings until the completion of the duty assigned to us by your Majesty's Commission. He requested that, unless there was any objection to such a course, the result of our labours on one branch of civil law might be reported before we entered on the consideration of another branch; as the plan of successive reports on the various departments of law would greatly facilitate the necessary measures which must be taken in India, for giving effect to our recommendations.

Finding that by various classes of persons not professing the Hindoo or the Mahomedan religion, a want of substantive civil law was most complained of, and that a law to regulate the devolution of property on death was most urgently required by those classes, we have, in the first instance, directed our attention to the preparation of a law of succession and inheritance, generally applicable to all classes other than the Hindoos and Mahomedans, both of which great portions of the population have laws of their own on this subject. We have now finished that undertaking, and, following the course marked out for us, we proceed to submit in this Report a draft of the rules which we have resolved to propose. We shall premise a few explanatory observations.

We have not judged it advisable that the rules for the devolution of moveable property should be (as in England) different from the rules for the devolution of immoveable property. The English who possess immoveable property in India, generally look upon it merely as a temporary investment, not intending to establish their families there permanently. Nor are the Armenians, the Parsees, or any of the classes to whom the new law is intended to apply, in the habit of making a distinction between the succession to moveable and to immoveable property, any more than the Hindoos and Mahomedans themselves.

We propose, therefore, that the general law of India shall make no distinction in this respect, but that the devolution of property of every kind shall be governed by one system of rules.

It has been necessary for us in one or two cases to introduce provisions affecting rights as between living persons. We propose that a man shall not, through the mere operation of law, acquire by marriage any interest in his wife's property during her life, but that she shall continue to possess the same rights with reference to it as if she were unmarried, and shall have full power to dispose of her property by Will.

We propose, in case of intestacy, to give a widow the same rights in respect of all the property of her husband, as a widow has in England in respect of her husband's personal property; providing at the same time that when there is a widow and no kindred of the intestate, the whole property shall belong to her, instead of one-half going to her and the other half to the Crown. For this provision, if it shall be approved, your Majesty's gracious sanction previous to enactment will be requisite.

The husband, where he survives his wife, is to have such rights in respect of her property as the wife has in respect of his property where she is the survivor.

Such powers as we propose to confer on the wife are frequently reserved to her even in England by the terms of her marriage settlement; and we believe that the introduction of the English property-law of husband and wife would not be acceptable to any of the classes for whom these rules of succession are intended.

We propose to omit the rule of the English law by which, in cases of total intestacy, anything which a child may have received from the father in his lifetime by way of advancement, is deducted from his share of his father's estate. This rule, though founded upon a desire to equalise as far as possible the benefit derived by children from their father's property, often fails to effect that object, and proves productive of considerable inconveniences. It tends to encourage minute and difficult investigations of matters of family account, and it frequently interferes with the arrangements of a father who has given property to a child by way of advancement, and yet has not seen fit to make any alteration in his testamentary dispositions; and these evils, which are often felt in England, would be still more felt in India.

We have provided that persons of either sex shall at the age of 18 be entitled to make a Will, and be of age for all purposes. This is the age at which the Courts of Wards withdraw from the management of the estates of youthful landholders.

In all that relates to the execution and revocation of Wills, we have taken as a basis the Act known as Lord Langdale's (Statute 1 Vic. c. 26), which is already in force as to all Wills proved in the High Courts of the three Presidencies other than the Wills of Hindoos and Mahomedans. But we have modified its provisions as to execution, which we think would be likely to cause frequent intestacy.

Here, as elsewhere, we have departed from the English law where its provisions appeared to us to be objectionable in themselves, or especially inapplicable to India. Above all things we have aimed at giving effect to the plain meaning of the words of the testator, without endeavouring to do or to say for him that which he has not done or said for himself. We have accordingly discarded the rules by which the English Courts are compelled to presume, in the absence of any intimation of a contrary intentention, that where a debtor bequeaths to his creditor a legacy equal to or exceeding the amount of his debt, the legacy is meant by the testator to be a satisfaction of the debt; that where a parent who is under a legal obligation to provide a portion for his child fails to do so, and afterwards bequeaths a legacy to the child, the legacy is meant to be a

satisfaction or fulfilment of the obligation. We have in like manner discarded the rule of English law that where a father bequeaths a legacy to a child, and afterwards advances a portion for that child, he thereby adeems the legacy. We have endeavoured so to frame the law in this respect as to prevent the occasion from ever arising, which in England requires a nice balancing of judgment, the exercise of large discretion, the prosecution of a difficult inquiry, and the admission of parol evidence of the intentions of testators.

We have inserted provisions for defining expressions used in Wills to denote kindred and representation, and for giving the legacy absolutely to the first taker, where words are added which are (in legal phrase) words of limitation and not of purchase.

We have restricted the power of creating successive interests in property by Will by providing that interests so created shall not extend beyond the lifetime of persons living at the testator's death, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attain the age of 18, the thing bequeathed is to belong. We have provided that a bequest to a person not born at the testator's death must comprise the whole of the interest of the testator in the thing bequeathed; and that where, at the time fixed for the payment of a legacy, the person for whom it was intended has not come into existence, the bequest shall have no effect. We have also provided that directions to accumulate the income arising from any property shall be void.

We have likewise provided against death-bed bequests to charitable uses by persons having near relatives.

On the subject of conditions, we have deemed it right to abstain from introducing into India the very refined distinctions which the Court of Chancery has, in questions relating to personal property, borrowed from the Ecclesiastical Courts. We think that the words of the Will should be adhered to where no condition inconsistent with law or morality is sought to be imposed; that all bequests made upon illegal, immoral, or impossible conditions should be void; and that wherever the testator's wishes can be carried into effect, if expressed in one way, they ought to be permitted to take effect, if expressed in any other way; so that whatever he can do by a limitation, he ought to be allowed to do by imposing a condition. It appears also to us that whenever a condition subsequent is valid, if accompanied with a gift over, it ought to be valid without a gift over, and ought not to be treated as if it had been inserted merely to frighten the legatee by an unmeaning threat.

We do not propose to extend to India the rule which enables an executor to pay any creditor (whether himself or another person) in preference to another creditor of equal degree. We have provided that funeral and death-bed expenses and charges of probate and administration are to be first paid, then wages due to any labourer, artizan, or domestic servant employed by the deceased; and that in respect of no other debt shall a creditor be entitled to a preference, either by reason of its being secured by deed under seal, or on any other account.

On the subject of domicile, we have provided that a man shall not acquire a domicile in India merely by residing there as a Soldier in Her Majesty's Service, or in the discharge of the duties of any public office, or in the exercise of any profession or calling. This provision is, as regards the bulk of the Army, nothing more than a statement of the existing law. Its application to the Staff Corps and to the official and professional classes may perhaps be less favorable to the acquisition of an Indian domicile by those classes than the strict rules of English law, but we believe that it is the most just and suitable rule that can be laid down for India. We have, however, provided for the acquisition of an Indian domicile by persons desiring to possess it.

The rules which we have prepared are intended to apply generally to the immoveable property in India of persons not professing the Hindoo or the Mahomedan religion, and to the moveable property of all persons domiciled in India and not professing the Hindoo or the Mahomedan religion. We desire, however, to point out, that one great object of the proposed Code is ultimately to introduce one uniform system applicable to all classes, wherever this can be properly and safely accomplished.

We have considered certain papers which the Secretary of State for India referred to us respecting the claim of the Parsees to be allowed a separate system of inheritance for themselves. It appears to us that this claim is not borne out by the papers before us.

As property of every kind is to devolve in the same channel, we have deemed it necessary to facilitate the constitution of a general representative of the deceased, with unlimited power. We have therefore provided for the probate of Wills and the grant of letters of administration by the Judge of every Zillah and City Court, and by such of the Judicial Officers subordinate to him as he shall designate for that purpose.

Some arrangements will have to be made by local Governments for the custody of declarations by persons desiring to acquire an Indian domicile, and also of the Wills of living persons who may desire to deposit their Wills, either with a view to legalize charitable bequests or for any other purpose.

Following the example set by the framers of the Indian Penal Code, we have made copious use of illustrations. All the Commissioners think that illustrations carefully framed are calculated to assist in the administration of the law, although we do not all take the same high view of the importance of illustrations which was expressed by the framers of the Penal Code. The advantages contemplated by those Commissioners from the use of illustrations were set forth and dilated on by them in their letter to the Governor General in Council, dated the 14th of October 1837, with which they submitted their draft of the Penal Code. The observations contained in that letter appear to be so pertinent to this matter that we think it desirable to quote a portion of that part of it which relates to this subject.

"One peculiarity in the manner in which this Code is framed will immediately strike your Lordship in Council. We mean the copious use of illustrations. These illustrations will, we trust, greatly facilitate the understanding of the law, and will at the same time often serve as a defence of the law. In our definitions we have repeatedly found ourselves under the necessity of sacrificing neatness and perspicuity to precision, and of using harsh expressions because we could find no other expressions which would

convey our whole meaning, and no more than our whole meaning. Such definitions standing by themselves might repel and perplex the reader, and would perhaps be fully comprehended only by a few students after long application. Yet such definitions are found, and must be found, in every system of law which aims at accuracy. A legislator may, if he thinks fit, avoid such definitions, and by avoiding them he will give a smoother and more attractive appearance to his workmanship; but in that case he flinches from a duty which he ought to perform, and which somebody must perform. If this necessary but most disagreeable work be not performed by the lawgiver once for all, it must be constantly performed in a rude and imperfect manner by every Judge in the Empire. . . . . We have, therefore, thought it right not to shrink from the task of framing these unpleasing but indispensable parts of a Code. And we hope that when each of these definitions is followed by a collection of cases falling under it, and of cases which, though at first sight they appear to fall under it, do not really fall under it, the definition and the reasons which led to the adoption of it will be readily understood. . . . . The definitions and enacting clauses contain the whole law. The illustrations make nothing law which would not be law without them. They only exhibit the law in full action, and show what its effects will be on the events of common life.

"Thus the Code will be at once a statute book and a collection of decided cases. The decided cases in the Code will differ from the decided cases in the English law books in two most important points. In the first place, our illustrations are never intended to supply any omission in the written law, nor do they ever, in our opinion, put a strain on the written law. They are merely instances of the practical application of the written law to the affairs of mankind. Secondly, they are cases decided not by the Judges but by the Legislature, by those who make the law, and who must know more certainly than any Judge can know what the law is which they mean to make."

We also wish it to be fully understood that the correctness of the decision contained in any illustration is not to be questioned in the administration of the law. The illustrations are not merely examples of the law in operation, but are the law itself showing by examples what it is. The statements that "the definitions and enacting clauses contain the whole law," and that "the illustrations make nothing law which would not be law without them," are correct if understood as merely importing that, in the view of the Legislature, the illustrations determine nothing otherwise than what without them would have been determined by a right application of the rules to which they are annexed. As, however, much law has been made by judicial decisions, which determine questions respecting the application of written rules of law, so law may without impropriety be said to be made by the illustrations, in the numerous cases in which they determine points about which, without their guidance, there would be room for difference of opinion even among learned and able Judges. It is chiefly in this way that the illustrations, while they make the definitions and rules more easy to be understood, also serve to render them more precise. The operation of judicial decisions in making law precise is a natural process, and that process is adopted and improved in the use of illustrations. The laws of England, as they exist, are to be found partly in rules and principles, some of which are contained in statutes, and some in books not stamped with any legislative or even judicial authority, and partly in the reports of decisions by judicial tribunals. Law framed in the way in which we have endeavoured to frame it also consists of rules and principles combined with decided cases, but with this difference that the decisions are not made by Judges in trying causes, but by the Legislature itself in enacting the law; and though they are an important part of the law, settling points which without them would have been left to be determined by the Judges, yet they are strictly confined to the function of guiding the Judges in their future decisions, and of explaining in what manner the definitions and rules to which they are annexed are to be interpreted and applied.

Another matter of great importance is closely connected with this subject, viz., how best to prevent the law from being overlaid with an accumulating mass of comments and decisions: an evil which no mode of framing the law itself can completely exclude. On this subject also we think it useful to quote and adopt a portion of the observations contained in the letter of the authors of the Penal Code, already referred to:—

"The publication of this collection of cases decided by legislative authority will, we hope, greatly limit the power which the Courts of Justice possess of putting their own sense on the laws. But we are sensible that neither this collection nor any other can be sufficiently extensive to settle every question which may be raised as to the construction of the Code. Such questions will certainly arise, and, unless proper precautions be taken, the decisions on such questions will accumulate till they form a body of law of far greater bulk than that which has been adopted by the Legislature. Nor is this the worst. While the judicial system of British India continues to be what it now is, these decisions will render the law not only bulky but uncertain and contradictory. * * * But whether the present judicial organization be retained or not, it is most desirable that measures should be taken to prevent the written law from being overlaid by an immense weight of comments and decisions. We conceive that it is proper for us, at the time at which we lay before your Lordship in Council the first part of the Indian Code, to offer such suggestions as have occurred to us on this important subject. In Civil suits which are actually pending we think it on the whole desirable to leave to the Courts the office of deciding doubtful questions of law which have actually arisen in the course of litigation. But every case in which the construction put by a Judge on any part of the Code is set aside by any of those tribunals from which at present there is no appeal in India, and every case in which there is a difference of opinion in a Court composed of several Judges as to the construction of any part of the Code, ought to be forthwith reported to the Legislature. Every Judge of every rank whose duty it is to administer the law as contained in the Code should be enjoined to report to his official superiors every doubt which he may entertain as to any question of construction which may have arisen in his Court. Of these doubts all which are not obviously unreasonable ought to be periodically reported by the highest Judicial authorities to the Legislature. All the questions thus reported to the Government might with advantage be referred for examination to the Law Commission, if that Commission should be a permanent body. In some cases it will be found that the law is already sufficiently clear, and that any misconstructions which may have taken place is to be attributed to weakness, carelessness, wrongheadedness, or corruption on the part of an individual, and is not likely to occur again. In such cases it will be unnecessary to make any change in the Code. Sometimes it will be found that a case has arisen respecting which the Code is silent. In such a case it will be proper to supply the omission. Sometimes it may be found that the Code is inconsistent with itself. If so the inconsistency ought to be removed. Sometimes it will be found that the words of the law are not sufficiently precise. In such a case it will be proper to substitute others. Sometimes it will be found that the language of the law, though it is as precise as the subject admits, is not so clear that a person of ordinary intelligence can see its whole meaning. In these cases it will generally be expedient to add illustrations such as may distinctly show in what sense the Legislature intends the law to be understood, and may render it impossible that the same question, or any similar question, should ever again occasion difference of opinion. In this manner every successive edition of the Code will solve all the important questions as to the construction of the Code which have arisen since the appearance of the edition immediately preceding. Important questions, particularly questions about which Courts of the highest rank have pronounced opposite decisions, ought to be settled without delay; and no point of law ought to

continue to be a doubtful point more than a few years after it has been mooted in a Court of Justice. An addition of a very few pages to the Code will stand in the place of several volumes of reports, and will be of far more value than such reports, inasmuch as the additions to the Code will proceed from the Legislature, and will be of unquestionable authority, whereas the reports would only give the opinions of the Judge which other Judges might venture to set aside.

"It appears to us also highly desirable that, if the Code shall be adopted, all those penal laws which the Indian Legislature may from time to time find it necessary to pass should be framed in such a manner as to fit into the Code Their language ought to be that of the Code. No word ought to be used in any other sense than that in which it is used in the Code. The very part of the Code in which the new law is to be inserted ought to be indicated. If the new law rescinds or modifies any provision of the Code, that provision ought to be indicated In fact the new law ought, from the day on which it is passed, to be part of the Code, and to affect all the other provisions of the Code, and to be affected by them as if it were actually a clause of the original Code In the next edition of the Code the new law ought to appear in its proper place."

Although the illustrations, we believe, will obviate many questions of construction, and will do much to fix the sense of the law, yet undoubtedly many cases will occur in which there will be difference of opinion among Judges as to what the law is. Room will still be left for doubts as to the meaning of rules, and also as to the right application of illustrations; and cases will no doubt arise where the enacted law is silent; in all such cases the Judges will be compelled to use their law-supplying power. It will consequently inevitably follow, if no measures are taken to prevent it, that the enacted law will ere long be encumbered with a mass of comments and decisions; and although the number of Chief Courts has been reduced since the letter we have quoted was written, yet such is still the judicial system of India that probably many of those decisions will be opposed to others of equal authority.

We agree with the framers of the Penal Code in thinking that, for the prevention of this great evil, the enacted law ought, at intervals of only a few years, to be revised and so amended as to make it contain as completely as possible, in the form of definitions, of rules, or of illustrations, everything which may from time to time be deemed fit to be made a part of it, leaving nothing to rest as law on the authority of previous judicial decisions. Each successive edition after such a revision should be enacted as law, and would contain, sanctioned by the Legislature, all judge-amde law of the preceding interval deemed worthy of being retained. On these occasions, too, the opportunity should be taken to amend the body of law under revision in every practicable way, and especially to provide such new rules of law as might be required by the rise of new interests and new circumstances in the progress of society.

We have also to suggest, for the due administration of the law under this Code, if adopted, that when cases of difficulty occur no resort should be had to any other system of law for the purpose of authoritatively solving an ambiguity or supplying an omission, and that the Judges must decide cases unprovided for by the Code in the manner they consider most consistent with the principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

In one matter of detail we would suggest an important departure from the course proposed by the framers of the Penal Code. It seems to us deserving of the consideration of Your Majesty's Government, whether it would not be advisable that the reports which, according to that course, would be made to the Legislature in India should not rather be made to the Government there, and be then transmitted to the Secretary of State for India, and that the new editions of bodies of law should be prepared in this country.

JOHN ROMILLY.
W. ERLE.
EDWARD RYAN.
ROBERT LOWE.
J^S WILLES.
JOHN M. MACLEOD.

The 23rd June 1863.

C. BOULNOIS,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

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Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1060.

Simla, the 30th June 1864.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 to the Baitool District, Sudder Station and Bazar of Budnoor and Tikaree, in the Baitool District, Central Provinces.

No. 1062

Major B. Ford, of the Madras Staff Corps, is confirmed in his appointment as Superintendent of the Settlement at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands.

No. 1061.

The 1st July 1864.

The Governor General of India in Council having been duly certified that the Government of Queensland has made such laws and other provisions as are deemed sufficient for the protection of Natives of India emigrating to that Colony, it is declared, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5, Act No. XIII. of 1864, that from and after this date the emigration of Natives of India to the said Colony of Queensland, shall be lawful.

In accordance with Section 9 of the Act abovementioned, it is further notified that the probable length of the voyage to Queensland from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be taken to be as follows :—

From Calcutta, 90 days.
From Madras, 85 days.
From Bombay, 100 days.

By order of the Governor General in Council.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 116.

Judicial.

Simla, the 27th June 1864.

Notifications.—A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature, of Fort William in Bengal, on the 9th instant, directed to the undermentioned Officers serving in the Province of Oudh :—

Mr. Henry James Sparks, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Lucknow.

Major Thomas Hardy Chamberlain, City Magistrate, Lucknow.

Mr. Thomas Monck Mason, Assistant Commissioner, Oonao.

Captain Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew, Deputy Commissioner, Roy Bareilly.

Mr. Thomas Henry Kavanagh, v. c., Assistant Commissioner, Mohumdee.

Doctor Arthur Young, Assistant Commissioner Fyzabad.

Mr. William Knighton, L. L. D., Assistant Commissioner, Gonda.

Mr. Wilton Oldham, B. A., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpore.

Mr. Robert Moss King, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Pertabghur.

Captain Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, Assistant Commissioner, Pertabghur.

No. 118.

A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature, of Fort William in Bengal, on the 9th instant, directed to the undermentioned Officers serving in the Mysore Commission :—

Captain Hugh Gordon Thomson, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant Francis Hastings Toone Gordon Cumming, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant Alexander William Crawford Lindsay, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 124.

The 29th June 1864.

Notification.—Under Section 3 of Act XXX. of 1863, the Governor General in Council has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Campbell to act as Commissioners for inquiring into, and reporting on, certain claims against the late Native Government of Oudh, in the place of the Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C. B., and Mr. J. W. Sherer, C. S., who are unable to act under the Commission by attending at Calcutta.

Under Section 1 of the abovementioned Act, it is notified that the Commissioners, appointed by the Governor General in Council, will proceed to investigate the claims of the persons named in the margin, on Monday, the 11th day of July next, at Calcutta, whereof these persons, or their heirs or representatives are hereby required to take notice.

1. Mr. Frith.
2. Mr. Grant.
3. Major Darrell.
4. Major Webber.
5. Captain Edwardes
6. Munhur Doss, or Seetul Baboo, or the Doss family.
7. The Representatives of Mr. Clark.
8. Mr. Prendergast.

H. M. DURAND, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Commissioners having, at their last Sitting on the 1st of March 1864, adjourned to a day not earlier than the 1st of October, a Sitting or Sittings of the Commissioners will take place after that day, for the purpose of hearing the cases of any claimants named in the original Commission, who may be unable to come in under the present Notification.

H. M. DURAND, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 522.

GENERAL.

The 27th June 1864.

Notifications.—Captain H. G. Thomson, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District, in Mysore, in the place of Lieutenant T. G. Clarke, who has obtained leave of absence, to Europe, on medical certificate, for 20 months, in General Order of the Government of Fort Saint George, No. 198, dated 27th ultimo.

No. 524.

With reference to General Orders, dated the 7th and 25th February 1862, Nos. 290 and 422, Dr. K. Burr, in medical charge of the Jeypore Agency, has been granted leave of absence, from the 20th January to 11th February 1862, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical certificate, and from the 25th December 1862 to 3rd February 1863, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return.

No. 526.

Lieutenant O. Barnes, Officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, joined his appointment on the morning of the 13th June.

No. 528.

Lieutenant A. W. Roberts, Officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 31st May last.

No. 530.

Dr. C. Williams, Agent to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, at Mandalay, is appointed a Marriage Registrar for the city and suburbs of Mandalay, under Section 18 of Act V. of 1852.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1007.

Simla, the 24th June 1864.

Notifications.—Mr. E. F. Harrison delivered over, and Mr. J. L. Lushington received, charge of the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal, on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

No. 1059.

The 28th June 1864

The Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the 5th Section of Act XIX. of 1861, is pleased to constitute the territories administered by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, a Circle of Issue for the Government Paper Currency, and to appoint Lahore to be the place of issue of notes for the said Circle.

The notes of the Lahore Circle will be a legal tender, on and after the 1st August next, for all payments within the Circle, except at the Office of Issue, and will be received in payment of revenue and of all other claims of the Government within the Circle.

The Deputy Commissioner of Issue will issue notes—

1st.—In exchange for the amount thereof in current silver coin of the Government of India: or,

2nd.—In exchange for other notes of the Government of India issued within the same Circle.

Notes issued at Lahore will be payable on demand in current silver coin of the Government of India, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Issue at Lahore, and at the Office of the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue at Calcutta.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th June 1864.

No. 529 *of* 1864.—The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 86, *dated* 25*th May* 1864.—The three months' leave of absence, granted to Captain H. Teed, 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, in G. O. No. 72,* dated the 6th May 1864, on urgent private affairs, is commuted to leave on medical certificate.

* Confirmed by G. O. G. G. No. 453, dated 26th May 1864.

No. 90, *dated* 1*st June* 1864.—The Regimental Order, issued by the Officer Commanding, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant A. C. Havelock to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties, from the 9th May 1864, during the absence, on medical certificate, for three months, of Captain Teed, 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed.

The 25*th June* 1864.

No. 530 *of* 1864.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the accompanying copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, laying down the Rules under which Officers are to be admitted to the Staff Corps of the three Presidencies :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 44. *London, the 9th February* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council the letters, No. 104A., dated the 26th September 1863, and No. 333, dated the 8th December 1863, forwarding certain papers connected with the tests, to which it is proposed that candidates for admission to the Staff Corps shall be subjected.

2. The conclusion to which the late Governor General had arrived upon the subject, after a consideration of the opinions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and of various Officers who had experience of the various departments, are embodied in a Memorandum by Colonel Norman, which has been forwarded with the Governor General's Despatch.

3. In considering this most important subject, it seems necessary, at the same time, to lay down more distinctly than has yet been done, the principle upon which appointments to the Staff Corps shall be regulated hereafter.

4. The instructions contained in paragraph 20 of my Despatch of the 18th January 1861, were as follows :—" The selection of Officers for the Staff Corps will rest with the Governments in India. No Officer, however, should be admitted on probation, without the consent of the Commander-in-Chief, and without a certificate from the Commanding Officer of his Regiment that he has efficiently performed his regimental duty for the prescribed period. I desire that, after communication with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, your Government will prepare a scheme of the tests and periods of probation suitable for the several departments of Military and Civil Staff employment."

5. The principle was more fully expressed in your General Order of the 10th April 1861, in which it was stated,—" They will not be permanently appointed to the Staff Corps, unless, after due probation, they shall pass the prescribed tests for the branch of the Indian Service for which they may be selected." And again (para. 81),—" A subsequent Notification will prescribe the period of probation, and the tests of qualification in the several departments."

6. It was clearly understood, therefore, that appointments should be made to the Staff Corps, as vacancies occurred in the several departments of the Staff, by the appointment of Officers to those vacancies, and, in virtue of such employment to the Staff Corps; and the intention is further expressed in the first paragraph of Colonel Norman's Memorandum, where, in the third condition of appointment, it is stated that, " he must have passed certain tests, to be laid down for the department of the service he is about to join."

7. The system of recruiting the Staff Corps by the appointment of Officers to vacancies in the Staff as they occur, is fully explained in the 29th paragraph of the Memorandum, in which it is stated that, " as probationer, the doing-duty Officer, with Cavalry or Infantry, should be within the complement of six Officers allowed to the Corps," and again, " in all other appointments the probationary Officer might likewise be included in the complement of the department, if necessary a slight increase of the junior department being made for the purpose."

8. Upon further consideration of the subject, I am of opinion, that the system, as originally proposed, requires modification.

9. It appears to me absolutely necessary that the several Staff Corps should be complete in themselves, *i. e.*, that they should bear on their rolls, not only Officers enough to occupy all the situations, and perform all the duties for which the Corps have been formed, with a margin for absentees, as already explained, but also a sufficient number in excess of these requirements to form a reserve to meet casualties by death or retirement. This reserve may properly consist of a sufficient number of Officers to meet the average casualties of one year.

10. It seems to be admitted, that the one year will be a sufficient probation for admission to the Staff Corps, irrespective of the further period of probation which may be deemed necessary for special departments, and the number of probationers to be admitted each year should be sufficient to form a reserve calculated on the principle above stated.

11. Any Officer under the rank of Field Officer is eligible to the Staff Corps, and there will be cases, probably, in which Officers of several years' standing may qualify themselves for Staff service in India, and may desire to enter the Staff Corps; but there can be little doubt that, as a general rule, most of the new appointments to the Staff Corps will be among young Officers, and the proper place

for such, while on probation, will be Native Corps, in which they should be employed in excess of the regular establishment.

12. It appears to me, therefore,—

1st.—That the strength of the several Staff Corps should be such as to meet, not only the demands of the service in India for Officers required for Staff employment, due allowance being made for furlough and sick leave, as stated in my Despatch of the 3rd December 1861, but also to maintain a reserve equal to about 4 per cent. on the above to meet casualties by death or retirement.

2nd.—That, as a general rule, the Staff Corps should be maintained at the above strength by appointing a number of probationers to the Corps, with a view to forming the reserve, the whole of whom, with the exception of those who may be posted at once to special departments, should be posted and paid as additional doing-duty Officers to Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry.

3rd.—That the test for appointment to the Staff Corps should be the same in degree, without reference to the situation or department in which an Officer's probation is to be passed.

4th.—That the further test, and periods of probation for the different departments may, and must, vary according to the nature of the duties and the extent of the qualification required.

13. Thus, if, as I conceive would be commonly the case, an Officer, on being appointed on probation, is posted to a Native Regiment, one year's probation would be sufficient to determine both his eligibility for the Staff Corps and his fitness for employment in that department.

14. In his subsequent employment in any other department of the Staff, not only should his peculiar qualification as probably fitting him for that special duty be considered, and reported upon before admitting him a probationer in such department; but a period of probation should be required before he is confirmed therein.

15. On the other hand, if it is proposed to appoint an Officer to the Staff Corps on probation, by giving him direct employment in a department, say, the Commissariat, one year's probation there should suffice to establish his eligibility for the Staff Corps; but, should further probation be considered necessary before his confirmation in that particular department, an Officer might still be appointed to the Staff Corps provided he had made satisfactory progress towards qualifying for the departmental test.

16. I shall now proceed to consider the proposed tests.

17. In the third and the following paragraphs of Colonel Norman's Memorandum, the general qualification required for all candidates for the Staff Corps before being admitted on probation, are considered.

18. He must have been three years with a Regiment, of which two shall have been passed in India.

19. He must produce a certificate from his Commanding Officer, showing that he had efficiently performed his regimental duty for the prescribed period, and that he had passed the prescribed examination in the Native languages. A form of certificate is given in the Appendix to Colonel Norman's Memorandum.

20. It is very properly proposed, also, that a medical certificate—form of which is given in the Appendix—should be required, showing that the candidate "is of good bodily health, and believed to be able to stand both out-door and in-door work in the climate of India."

21. I entirely concur in this view of the qualifications and certificates to be required of an Officer before he is appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps.

22. The different branches of the Military and Civil Army Staff for which different tests as proposed, are as follow:—

I. Appointments to Native Infantry.
II. Appointments to Native Cavalry.
III. Appointments in the Department of the Adjutant General, including Brigade Majors and Fort Adjutants.
IV. Appointments in the Quarter Master General's Department.
V. Appointments in the Judge Advocate General's Department.
VI. Appointments in the Department of Military Finance.
VII. Appointments in the Commissariat Department.
VIII. Appointments in the Stud Department.
IX. Appointments in the Survey Department.

23. I do not consider it advisable that Officers should be admitted on probation for the Staff Corps to any of the departments of the general staff of the Army in which the appointments are tenable for five years only, and which are open to Officers of the line, as well as to those of the Staff Corps. With this exception, I approve generally of the tests recommended for the several departments, and of the general principles upon which you propose that Officers should be selected and appointed to them. I request your attention, however, to the following observations:—

24. In the 16th paragraph of the Memorandum, it is observed, with reference to some very judicious remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,—"It appears most inexpedient to require that the tests should necessitate the possession of knowledge not required to enable the duties of the department to be properly conducted. Scholastic examinations come very much amiss to Officers who have left school for some years, and their adoption will certainly increase the difficulty of procuring candidates for the Staff Corps, a difficulty which may very possibly arise."

25. In this opinion I entirely concur; and it is for that reason that I consider the test for admission to the Staff Corps should be, generally, distinct from that exacted for admission to a special department of the Staff.

26. I observe that your President in Council has raised an objection to the following clause, relative to the proposed examination of an Officer who had completed his probation with a Native Regiment:—

"1. Ability to converse freely with men of the Regiment, to be tested by the Officer speaking, in presence of the Committee, successively with four or five men taken from the ranks, and belonging to different races, or, if the corps is of one race

No. 543 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
7th Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Jeymul Sing	Subadar...	1st May 1864..	Wuzeer Khan, deceased.
Ditto	Havildar Oomade Khan	Jemadar	Ditto	Jeymul Sing, promoted.
38th (the Agra) Regt., N. I.	Subadar Ousan Singh	Subabar Major	18th Dec. 1863	To complete the Establishment.
43rd (the Assam) L. I. Regt.	Do. Lall Mohun	Ditto	11th Dec. 1863	Durgah, invalided.
Ditto	Jemadar Chookah	Subadar	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Do. Debra Sing	Ditto	Ditto	Kaptun, invalided.
Ditto	Havildar Juggooram	Jemadar...	Ditto	Chookah, promoted.
Ditto	Do. Jomram	Ditto	Ditto	Debra, do.
Ditto	Do. Dackieram	Ditto	Ditto	Muckeeram, invalided.
2nd Goorkha, the Sirmoor Rifle Regt.	Do. Megburrun Thappa	Ditto	4th March 1864	Bhotoo Kwas, deceased.

No. 544 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Captain John Philip Anthony Theobald, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry. } For six months, without pay.

No. 545 *of* 1864.—Lieutenant H. Tyndall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, and Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is allowed an extension of leave, from the 26th February to the 1st March 1864, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 546 *of* 1864.—Sub-Conductor Richard Busher, attached to the Central Stud Depôt, is allowed leave of absence, from the 22nd May to the 3rd June 1864, to visit the Presidency preparatory to proceeding to Europe on sick leave.

No. 547 *of* 1864.—Second Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kallydoss Nundy, attached to the Dispensary at Mirzapore, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the Rules passed by Government, in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the 1st Class, with effect from the 20th instant.

No. 548 *of* 1864.—Assistant Surgeon D. Wright, M. D. and A. M., attached to the Allahabad General Hospital, is appointed to the medical charge of the Lawrence Military Asylum, at Sunawur, until further orders.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 163.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd June 1864.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 145, dated the 25th May 1864, for "Mr. Nicholas Gregory," appointed Assistant Accountant, 3rd Class, read *Mr. Nicholas Godfrey.*

No. 165.

The 25th June 1864.

Notifications.—Sergeant J. Whiting, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, officiated as an Assistant Engineer, from the 10th September 1863 to the 4th December 1863.

No. 166.

The 27th June 1864.

Mr. Robert Gordon, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Rangoon Division, Public Works, passed the prescribed colloquial examination, in Hindoostance, on the 15th March 1864

No. 167.

Mr. J. Bennett, Special Assistant Engineer, took over charge of the Penang Division, Public Works, from Major G. T. Hilliard, on the 9th May 1864. *Vide* Public Works Department Notification No. 95, dated 2nd April 1861.

No. 168.

Appointments.—Mr. A. W. S. Connor, having passed the prescribed examination, is appointed to the Public Works Department, as a Probationary Assistant Engineer, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 169.

Mr. W. H. Dun, C. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, and posted to British Burmah.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

1. Names of successful Candidates at the University Medical Examinations of 1863-64.

L. M. S. First Examination.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Haran Chunder Dutt.
Motee Laul Mitter.
Govindo Chunder Chatterjea.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Cally Coomar Doss.
Chambers, E. W.
Chooney Laul Doss.
Crump, H. W.
Dwarka Nauth Mookerjea.
Gunga Prosaud Mookerjea, B. A.
Judoo Nauth Mookerjea.
Loll Mohun Mookerjea.
Nilmoney Chowdry.
Nobin Chunder Bose.
Nundo Laul Dey.
Odiet-oollah.
Oghore Nauth Mookerjea.
Omesh Chunder Mitter.
Ram Chunder Gupto.
Ram Chunder Mitter.
Shama Churn Moorkerjea.
Tariny Churn Bhadoory.
Troilokho Nauth Ghose.

L. M. S. Second Examination.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chunder Mohun Ghose.
Doyal Chunder Shome.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Deno Nauth Bose.
Gopaul Chunder Lahoory.
Heera Laul Ghose.
Jadub Kissen Ghose.
Kally Prosonno Ghosal.
Kristo Dhone Ghose.
Nil Madhub Bhattacharjea.
Nundo Laul Ghose.
Parbutty Churn Ghose.

Senior Scholarship Examination.

Chunder Mohun Ghose ... In Surgery.

Junior Scholarship Examination.

Haran Chunder Dutt ... In Chemistry.
Motee Laul Mitter ... In Physiology.
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjea In Anatomy.

2. The following Subjects in Languages are appointed for the Examinations of 1866-67 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1866.

English.

Pope	...	Homer's Iliad, Book VI.
Goldsmith	...	Deserted Village.
Southey	.	Battle of Blenheim.
Campbell	...	Hohenlinden.
Helps	...	Essays written during the intervals of Business, Part II.
Goldsmith	...	Animated Nature, Vol. II, Chaps. 10, 11, 12.
Bayne	...	Essay on Wellington.
Martin	..	Useful Arts.

Greek.

Homer	..	Odyssey, Books IX and X.
Xenophon		Memorabilia, Book II.

Latin.

Virgil	..	Æneid, Books I and II.
Cæsar de Bello Gallico		Books I and II.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

*Sanscrit.**

Bengali.

Bhoodeb Mookerjea	...	Historical Tales.
Tarasanker Tarkaratna		Rasselas (Translation of).

Arabic.

Ojab-al-Ojab.		
Nafhat-al-yuman	...	Parts II and III.

Persian.

Gulistun	...	Chaps. I, II, III, and IV.
Bostan.		
Anwari Sohalie	...	Chaps. I, II, and III.

Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.
Araishi Mahfil.

Hindi.

Ramayan	...	Book 2nd.
Vidyankar	...	(Whole.)

Oorya.

Hitopadesha	...	Chaps. 2nd and 3rd.
Sutton's History of Orissa	...	Parts 2nd and 3rd.

* Not yet selected.

First Examination in Arts, 1866.

English.

Rogers	... Italy.
Campbell	... Gertrude of Wyoming.
Dryden	... Flower and the Leaf.
Byron	... Description of Waterloo, (Childe Harold, Canto III.)
Prescott	... Essays, (1) Asylum for the Blind, (2) Cervantes, (3) Sir Walter Scott, (4) Chateaubriand's English Literature.
Hepworth Dixon	... Life of Admiral Blake, (Selections from.)

Latin.

Livy	... Book XXI.
Cicero	... Tusc. Disp. Book I.
Virgil	... Æneid, Books II and III.

Greek.

Thucydides	... Book III.
Plato	... Crito.
Sophocles	... Antigone.

Bengali.

Ishwar Chunder Vidyashagur	.. Sitar Bonabasa.
Hari Nauth Surma	... Rachanabali.

*Sanscrit.**

Hindi.

Ramayan	. 2nd and 5th Books.
Sabhabilas	.. (2nd half.)
Vidyankur	... (Whole.)

Arabic.

Dewani Motanabbi	. (2nd half.)
Tarikh-i-Yamini.	

Persian.

Abul-Fazl's letters	... Books I and II.
Dewan of Hafiz	... Part I, to the end of the letter *dál.*

Urdu.

Captain Fuller's Selection, Part II.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha	... Chaps. 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.
Sutton's History of Oorissa	.. (Whole.)

B. A. Examination, 1867.

English.

Shakspeare	... Tempest.
Keat	... Hyperion.
Wordsworth	... Laodamia and the White Doe.
Bacon	... New Atlantis.
Macaulay	... Essays on Bacon and Burleigh.
Mahon	... Joan of Arc.
Campbell	... Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book II, Chaps. 5 to 7.

* Not yet selected.

Greek.

Sophocles	... Œdipus Coloneus.
Herodotus	... Books 7 and 8.

Latin.

Virgil	... Æneid, Books 1 to 6.
Cicero	... 4 Orations against Cataline.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I—XLI.
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Magha.
Sahitya Darpan . Book X.

Bengali.

Reverend K. M. Banerjee Shad-darsana-Sambad, Nos. 3, 4, 5.
M. S. Dutt Meghanada-badha Kyvya, Vol. II.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-us-Safa.
Soyutis Tarikh-ul-Khalfa (as in 1863.)

Persian.

Ikhlak-i-Jalali.
Dewan-i-Hafiz.

Urdu.

Dewan-Sauda (as in printed Selections.)
Khatt-i-Takdir.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss's Ramayan (whole.)
Sobhabilas (whole.)

Oorya.

Buttrish Shinghasan.
Hitopadesha.
Sutton's History of Oorissa (whole.)
Chanakya's Sarasangraha (omitting the Sanscrit.)

Honor and M. A. Examinations, 1865.

English.

Chaucer	.. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Spencer	.. Faerie Queene, First 3 Cantos, Book I.
Shakspeare	. Henry IV, Part I, Macbeth.
Raleigh	History of the World, Book V, first three Chapters.
Bacon	. Advancement of Learning.
Davis	... Nosce-te-ipsum.
Browne	.. Vulgar Errors.
Locke	.. Conduct of the understanding.
Southey	Madoc.
Campbell	... Gertrude of Wyoming.
Burke	.. Reflections on the French Revolution.
Scott	.. Ivanhoe.
Brougham	... Speeches on Education and Slavery.
Carlyle	3 or 4 of earlier Biographical Reviews.

Greek.

Homer	... Iliad, first 12 Books.
Pindar	... Olympic Odes.

Æschylus	... Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles	... Œdipus Tyrannus, and Antigone.
Euripides	... Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	... Knights, Clouds, and Frogs.
Herodotus	... Books II and III, to the end of Chapter 66.
Thucydides	... Books VI and VII.
Demosthenes	... Orations against Septines and Meidias.
Plato	... Republic.
Aristotle	.. Politics.

Latin.

Virgil	... Georgics, Æneid, first 6 Books.
Horace	... Odes Epodes, Satires I, (except 2 and 8), Epistles I, De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	... Satires (except 2, 6, 9.)
Persius	... Satires.
Lucretius	... Books I and VI.
Catullus	... 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	... Aulularia.
Terence	... Andria.
Livy	... First decade.
Sallust	... Bellum Catilina.
Cicero	... Orations against Cataline, first book of letters to Atticus and De Officiis.
Tacitus	... Histories.

Sanscrit.

Kalidasa	.. Sakuntala and Meghadata.
Bhavabhuti	... Viracharita and Uttararama Charita.
Sudraka	... Urichchakati.
Vanu Bhuttee	... Kadambari.
Bharavi	... Kiratarjunya I,IV,XI,XIV.
Magha	... Sisupalavadha I, VI, XII, XVI.
Sriharsa	... Naishadha Charita I, V, IX, XII, XVII.
Mammatha Bhatta,	Kavyaprakasa.
Viswanatha Panchanana	... Bhasha Parichcheda and Siddhanta Muktavali.
Vachaspati Misra	.. Tattwa Kaumudi.
Panini	... Karaka, Samasa as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi of Bhattoji Dikshita.

History.

As a period:—From the accession of Charles I. to the abdication of James II. in Macaulay, Clarendon, Whitelock Carlyle's Cromwell, and Burnet's History of his own times with Hutchinson's Memoirs; also, a general knowledge of the History of Europe during the same period as in Mahon's Life of Conde; also, Hallam's History of English Literature for the same period.

2. Constitutional History, as in Hallam.

3. Political Economy, as in McCulloch's Elements and in J. S. Mill.

4. History of Civilization, as in Guizot.

5. Historical Evidence, as in Taylor.

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3. The following text books of Examination are appointed under the new Regulations:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1865.

History.

Marshman ... History of India, Vol. I.
Younge ... Landmarks of Ancient History,* (omitting the Introductory Chapter.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1865.

History.

Student's Hume.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

History.

Murray's India.†
Schmitz's Greece and Rome.
The History of the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5 and Chapter 12, Section 7.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Payne's Elements.
Wayland's Moral Science.
Whateley's Elements of Logic.

ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Milne Edward's Zoology ... 2 Parts.

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4. The following revised Code of Regulations in Law, Medicine, and Engineering, framed by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, is hereby published for general information, and will take effect, except when otherwise stated, in supersession of the Code of Regulations now in force, from 1st May 1864:—

Law.

LICENCE IN LAW. *(a.)*

1. An examination for a ‡ Licence in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for not less than three academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent

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* The new edition published for the University, and sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

† For the Examination of 1865 only. Macfarlane's "Our Indian Empire" will be substituted for it at the Examination of 1866.

(a) Candidates may, if they so desire, be examined under the former Regulations, (see Calendar 1863-64), at the Law Examinations of 1865 and 1866.

‡ The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Law.

Examinations for a Licence in Law on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern :—

a. Personal Rights and Status.

b. The Rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

c. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes, and of Procedure.

The following shall be text Books of Examination in the foregoing subjects, and may, from time to time, be altered by the Syndicate :—

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction and Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1, Lecture; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 1 and 2, *or,*

Wheaton's Element of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I and III. Book IV, Part 1, Capters 1, 2, 6 and 10; Part III, Chapters 1, 7, 10 and 13.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10, *or,*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 4, 6 and 7.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Law—Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II.—Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 and 6.

Macpherson on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I, Chapters 1 to 4, and 6 to 9; Part IV, Chapter 2; Part V, *or,*

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II, Part 1, (excepting Chapter 2.)

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, *or,*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12.

Dattaca Chundrica, (Sutherland's Translation).

Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES, AND OF PROCEDURE.

Indian Penal Code.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V and VI.

Taylor, *or* Goodeve, *or* Norton on Evidence.

The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

All Acts and Regulations in force regulating the Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more Books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of those Books.

7. A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

a. The Principles of Jurisprudence and the Roman Law.

b. Personal Rights and Status, and the infringements of such rights.

c. The Rights of Property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

d. The Law of Contracts.

e. The Code of Civil Procedure, the Revenue Laws, and the Law of Evidence.

f. Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged alphabetically.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has passed the B. A. Examination at least one year previously, and has attended lectures in a School of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his applicatian, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Law.

6. As soon as possible, after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first Student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

7. Any Licentiate in Law who has graduated in Arts* may, on paying the usual fee, be admit-

* Any person who has passed a University Law Examination in or before January 1864, or the Examination for a Licence in Law, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under paragraph 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

ted to the Degree of Bachelor in Law without further examination.

HONORS.

1. An examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law or for a Licence in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every Candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar, at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

5. Every Candidate shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects to be selected by himself:—

a. Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

b. Law of England, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.

c. General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its Appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

d. Mercantile Law.

e. Roman Civil Law.

f. Conflict of Laws.

g. International Law.

6. A separate paper shall be set in each of the seven subjects; and in addition to the two subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, Candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

7. As soon as possible, after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful Candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. L. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination in four subjects at least may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor; *and,*

(2.) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he has previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

Medicine. (b.)

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled, respectively, the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

2. Any under-graduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

a. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b. Of having been engaged in medical studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

c. Of having attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine, recognized by the Syndicate.

Two courses of seventy Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One course of forty Lectures.

Botany.

One course.

Practical Chemical exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in Examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d. Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e. Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of five Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

(b) Persons who enter on their medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former Regulations (*see* Calendar 1863-64).

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Medicine.

6. Practical Chemistry, so far as regards testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which Candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every Candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed Student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect :—

a. Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

b. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

c. Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine, recognized by the Syndicate, a course of Lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

9. Any Gandidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

a. Of having passed the first Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

b. Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two courses of seventy Lectures.

Medicine, (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two courses of fifty Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One course of twenty Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

c. Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

d. Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

e. Of having attended hospital and dispensary practice during the last three acadamic years of study, in the following manner, viz :—

Three months of attendance at the out-door dispensary of a recognized hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the surgical practice of a recognized hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the medical practice of a recognized hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

f. Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six medical and six surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or Dresser.

g. Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with certificates in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

13. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine..
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in Wards of a Hospital.

14. Every Candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of acute or chronic diseases, to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subjects, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish at list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every Candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled, respectively, the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any under-graduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

a. Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; **Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*

b. Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in medical studies for three academical years.

c. Of having attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine, recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two courses, each of seventy Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy.

Two courses, each of forty Lectures.

Botany.

One course of forty Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d. Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of medicines.

e. Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order. Every Candidate shall, on passing, recieve a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of thirty-two Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

Second M. B. Examination.

10. Any Candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

a. Of having passed the first M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

b. Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine, recognized by the University.

Two courses, each of seventy Lectures.

Medicine, (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two courses of fifty Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One course of twenty Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

c. Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

d. Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in medicine.

e. Of having attended hospital and dispensary practice during the last three academic years of study, in the following manner, viz :—

Three months of attendance at the out-door dispensary of a recognized hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the surgical practice of a recognized hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the medical practice of a recognized hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

f. Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, medical and surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or Dresser.

g. Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with certificates in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every Candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of acute or chronic diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty Rupees and producing certificates to the following effect :—

a. Of having passed the First Examination in Arts;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

b. Of having attended at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of Lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least forty Lectures.

c. Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

18. Any Candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS.

1. Any Candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.

Surgery.

Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

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* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

† Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts, or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution, required under paragraph 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

† Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts, or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution, required under paragraph 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

a. Of having been admitted to the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts.

b. Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the medical profession, *or*,

Two years hospital practice and two years private practice, *or*,

Two years practice, either hospital or private, if the Candidate be a graduate in medicine with Honors.

c. Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any Candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

a. Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, *or*, the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

b. Of having attained the age of 35 years.

c. Of having practised the medical profession with repute for five years.

d. Of fitness, moral and social, for the Degree.

e. Of having passed the B. A. Examination; †*Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined*, or,

The following preliminary Examination for those Candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of a Candidate in all subjects must be such as to shew a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science :—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy :—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution, required under paragraph 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

Engineering.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a *Licence in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.—Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Binomial Theorem.
Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books—1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions.
Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of Plane Triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

II.—MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity.
Mechanical Powers.
Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of motion.
Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.
Vibration of simple pendulums.
Collision of bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.
Specific Gravity.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Centre of pressure.
Elastic Fluids.
Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser, Pump, Syphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of Fluids through a small orifice.
Percussion and Resistance of Fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation from plane and spherical surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, and microscope.

III.—NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel, and cements.

Heat.

Elementry laws of heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV.—CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars, and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel. Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line, Cuttings, and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

The practice of Bridge-Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs, Tanks, Canals, Sluices, Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines: advantage and uses of.
Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling Contacts; Sliding Contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.
Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.
The Steam Engine in detail.
Hydraulic Machines—Water Wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V.—DRAWING.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Topographical, and Landscape Drawing.
(Attested specimens of each kind to be submitted to the Examiners in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI.—GEODESY.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.
Topographical Surveying of limited areas.
Practice of Levelling.
Route Surveying and laying out Curves.
(Attested Surveys, executed by the Candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms, and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat.
Mineralogy and Physical Georgraphy.
Practice of Building.
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpentry and Mechanism.
Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every Candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. *Any Candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a School of Engineering, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every Candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each Candidate. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A Candidate who fails to pass or present himself for the Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A Candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every Candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first Candidate of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering who has passed the First Examination in Arts may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any Candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every Candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I.—MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II.—MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III.—NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV.—CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and practice of Bridge-Building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic Works.
Equilibrium of Structure, Theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of Design.

V.—GEODESY.

Surveying.
Topographical Drawing.

6. The Candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful Candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No Candidate shall be admitted unless he has previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

The 19th May 1864.

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under paragragh 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

5. Addison's Papers in the *Spectator* on Milton are hereby withdrawn from the course appointed for the First Examination in Arts of 1864.

6. The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Kedar Nauth Doss.
Aushootoss Mitter.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Raj Kristo Coomar.
Umbica Churn Chowdry.
Raj Kissen Banerjea.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, *The 7th June* 1864. } H. SCOTT SMITH, *Registrar.*

APPENDIX A.

LICENTIATE IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that————has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Law.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Law to be in the same form as the foregoing.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that————has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY, FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that————has, to be best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulation in Medicine.

The applications and certificates for the following Examinations to be made in the same form as the foregoing :—

Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that————has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2, *or* paragraph 8 of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENTIATE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that————has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Licentiate in any Professional Faculty.

This is to certify that————obtained a Licence in————at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the————Division.

Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA,
The 18 .

First Examination for the Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery or M. B.

This is to certify that————duly passed the First Examination for————at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and has been placed in the————Division.

Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA,
The 18 .

Bachelor in any Professional Faculty.

This is to certify that————obtained the Degree of Bachelor in————in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the————Division.

Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA,
The 18 .

Doctor or Master in any Faculty,

This is to certify that————obtained the Degree of Doctor in————in this University, at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA,
The 18 .

Honors.

This is to certify that————passed in the following subjects, the Honor Examination in————.

Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA,
The 18 .

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Published.

The Bengal Ryots; their Rights and Liabilities:

Containing a complete Exposition of the Law of Landlord and Tenant, illustrated by the History and Principles of Legislation on the subject, and the rulings and opinions of the highest Judicial and other Authorities. The recent important Decisions of the High Court will be found fully discussed in the work. 8vo. cloth ... Rs. 3 8

CALCUTTA:

P. S. D'ROZARIO & Co.

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WANTED

A Compositor for the Office of the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity Department, to work a small Press. The nominee will be employed as an ordinary English writer or copyist when not engaged with the Press. Pay, Rupees 50 per mensem, with the usual travelling allowance when in camp. Candidates to forward certificates of efficiency, with specimen of hand writing, to the Head Clerk of the General Superintendent's Office, Simlah.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that, under an arrangement made by Her Majesty's Post Master General, letters posted in India for Venezuela will, if marked viâ Southampton, be liable to the undermentioned rates of postage :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Letters not exceeding ½ oz. ...	0	11	4
Ditto exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	1	6	8
Ditto above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs.	2	13	4
Ditto above 2 ozs. and not exceeding 3 ozs.	4	4	0

and so on, adding Rs. 1-6-8 for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Letters for the above place, if sent viâ Marseilles, will of course be liable to the additional French transit rate of 2 annas 8 pie per ½ oz.

A. M. MONTEATH,
In charge of the Office of Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
11*th May* 1864.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 26a.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 127.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 30th June 1864.

Notifications.—A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature, of Fort William in Bengal, on the 9th instant, directed to the undermentioned Officers serving in Central India :—

Major John William Willoughby Osborne, C. B., Political Agent, Bhopal.

Major Alexander Lamotte McMullin, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General for Central India.

Lieutenant Edward Ridley Colebourne Bradford, Political Assistant, Western Malwa.

Lieutenant Thomas Cadell, V. C., Deputy Bheel Agent, and Assistant Political in Nimar.

Mr. Charles Robert Coles, 2nd Political Assistant in Bundlecund.

No. 129.

A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature, of Fort William in Bengal, on the 9th instant, directed to the undermentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces :—

Lieutenant Charles Henry Plowden, Officiating Deputy Commisioner, Wurdah.

Lieutenant William Sim Macleod, Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

Major Spencer Charles Dudley Ryder, Officiating Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Jubbulpore.

Major Henry Ferrers Waddington, Deputy Commissioner, Mundla.

Mr. Donald Alexander Cameron, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nursingpore.

Mr. Charles Grant, Settlement Officer, Nursingpore.

Lieutenant James Forsyth, Assistant Commissioner, Seonee.

Major Henry Thomas Bartlett, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Saugor.

Mr. Hugh Edward Wrottesley, Assistant Commissioner, Raepore.

Lieutenant Mathew Morton Bowie, Assistant Commissioner, Sumbulpore.

Mr. Sebastian Joseph Naher, Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate, Boorhunpore.

No. 131.

Rao Kishen Rao, a Resident of Saugor, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, under Chapter II., Section XXII., Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the Town and Tehselee of that District.

No. 540.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Commission of British Burmah :—

Lieutenant W. G. Hughes, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, from the 28th May last, vice Mr. J. R. Macrae, appointed Registrar of Moulmein.

Mr. J. Savage, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, on Rupees 350 a month, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, on Rupees 400 a month, from the 22nd March last, vice Moung Khaing, deceased.

Moung Nagan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, from the 22nd March last, vice Mr. J. Savage, promoted.

No. 542.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Central Provinces :—

Mr. A. C. Lyall, of the Civil Service, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Mr. J. H. Master, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Mr. Malcolm Low, C. S., to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

No. 544.

Moung Galay, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, took temporary charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, at Twantay, on the 22nd March last, on the demise of Moung Khaing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Moung Law, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, took charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, at Myngyee, from Moung Oung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, on the 30th April last.

Moung Oung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, took charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, at Twantay, from Moung Galay, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, on the 9th May last.

No. 546.

Mr. G. L. Lang, Assistant Settlement Officer of Roy Bareilly, in Oude, returned to his duty on the 5th June, from the two months' privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 657, dated 14th March last.

C. U. Aitchison,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1126

Simla, the 30th June 1864.

Appointments.—Mr. J. L. Hynes, Chief Assistant in the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay, to be 2nd Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant General in that Presidency, vice Baboo Govin Chunder Dutt, resigned.

Mr. W. W. Crawford, Chief Assistant in the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, to be promoted from the 5th to the 4th Class of the Classified List.

Mr. A. Anthony to be 2nd Assistant in the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and to be placed in the 5th Class of the Classified List.

No. 1127.

The 1st July 1864.

Notification.—The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, or the person officiating in that capacity for the time being, to be Deputy Commissioner of Issue for the Lahore Circle, under Act XIX. of 1861.

Mr. J. C. Murphy to be Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Issue for the Lahore Circle.

No. 1142.

Notification.—It is hereby notified that, under the authority contained in Section XI. of Act XVI. of 1862, the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to extend the provisions of the Act to the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1864; and to direct in conformity with Section 1 of the above Act that within the Territories subject to the

Government of Madras,
Ditto of Bombay, save and except the Town and Island of Bombay,
Ditto of Bengal, save and except the city of Dacca,
Ditto of the North-Western Provinces,
Ditto of the Punjab,
Chief Commissioner of Oude,
Ditto ditto of the Central Provinces,
Ditto ditto of British Burmah;

the general or special notices required by Sections XXXVII. and XXXVIII. of Act XXXII. of 1860 shall not be issued for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1864, in respect to the duties contained in Schedules 1 and 2 of the said Act; and that in the said Territories, the Returns of profits or income chargeable with duties under the said Schedules, as prescribed by Section XXXIX. of the said Act, for the year commencing as above, shall not be required; but that, in the place of such notices, a general notice shall be issued by

The Governor of Madras,
Ditto of Bombay,
The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,
Ditto of the N. W. Provinces,
Ditto of the Punjab,
The Chief Commissioner of Oude,
Ditto of the Central Provinces,
Ditto of British Burmah,

to the effect that, except as thereinafter provided, the assessment of the duties contained in the said Schedules for the year commencing as above upon the several persons liable thereto, either on their own behalf or on behalf of any other person, shall be at the same rate and on the same amount at and on which such persons were or shall be assessed for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1864.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. Kingham, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 26a.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 127.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 30th June 1864.

Notifications.—A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature, of Fort William in Bengal, on the 9th instant, directed to the undermentioned Officers serving in Central India :—

Major John William Willoughby Osborne, C. B., Political Agent, Bhopal.

Major Alexander Lamotte McMullin, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General for Central India.

Lieutenant Edward Ridley Colebourne Bradford, Political Assistant, Western Malwa.

Lieutenant Thomas Cadell, V. C., Deputy Bheel Agent, and Assistant Political in Nimar.

Mr. Charles Robert Coles, 2nd Political Assistant in Bundlecund.

No. 129.

A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature, of Fort William in Bengal, on the 9th instant, directed to the undermentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces :—

Lieutenant Charles Henry Plowden, Officiating Deputy Commisioner, Wurdah.

Lieutenant William Sim Macleod, Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

Major Spencer Charles Dudley Ryder, Officiating Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Jubbulpore.

Major Henry Ferrers Waddington, Deputy Commissioner, Mundla.

Mr. Donald Alexander Cameron, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nursingpore.

Mr. Charles Grant, Settlement Officer, Nursingpore.

Lieutenant James Forsyth, Assistant Commissioner, Seonee.

Major Henry Thomas Bartlett, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Saugor.

Mr. Hugh Edward Wrottesley, Assistant Commissioner, Raepore.

Lieutenant Mathew Morton Bowie, Assistant Commissioner, Sumbulpore.

Mr. Sebastian Joseph Naher, Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate, Boorhunpore.

No. 131.

Rao Kishen Rao, a Resident of Saugor, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, under Chapter II., Section XXII., Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the Town and Tehselee of that District.

No. 540.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Commission of British Burmah :—

Lieutenant W. G. Hughes, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, from the 28th May last, vice Mr. J. R. Macrae, appointed Registrar of Moulmein.

Mr. J. Savage, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, on Rupees 350 a month, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, on Rupees 400 a month, from the 22nd March last, vice Moung Khaing, deceased.

Moung Nagan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, from the 22nd March last, vice Mr. J. Savage, promoted.

No. 542.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Central Provinces :—

Mr. A. C. Lyall, of the Civil Service, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Mr. J. H. Master, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Mr. Malcolm Low, C. S., to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

No. 544.

Moung Galay, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, took temporary charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, at Twantay, on the 22nd March last, on the demise of Moung Khaing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Moung Law, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, took charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, at Myngyee, from Moung Oung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, on the 30th April last.

Moung Oung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, took charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, at Twantay, from Moung Galay, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, on the 9th May last.

No. 546.

Mr. G. L. Lang, Assistant Settlement Officer of Roy Bareilly, in Oude, returned to his duty on the 5th June, from the two months' privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 657, dated 14th March last.

C. U. Aitchison,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1126

Simla, the 30th June 1864.

Appointments.—Mr. J. L. Hynes, Chief Assistant in the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bombay, to be 2nd Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant General in that Presidency, vice Baboo Govin Chunder Dutt, resigned.

Mr. W. W. Crawford, Chief Assistant in the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, to be promoted from the 5th to the 4th Class of the Classified List.

Mr. A. Anthony to be 2nd Assistant in the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and to be placed in the 5th Class of the Classified List.

No. 1127.

The 1st July 1864.

Notification.—The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, or the person officiating in that capacity for the time being, to be Deputy Commissioner of Issue for the Lahore Circle, under Act XIX. of 1861.

Mr. J. C. Murphy to be Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Issue for the Lahore Circle.

No. 1142.

Notification.—It is hereby notified that, under the authority contained in Section XI. of Act XVI. of 1862, the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1864; and to direct in conformity with Section 1 of the above Act that within the Territories subject to the

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Ditto of Bombay, save and except the Town and Island of Bombay,
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Ditto of the North-Western Provinces,
Ditto of the Punjab,
Chief Commissioner of Oude,
Ditto ditto of the Central Provinces,
Ditto ditto of British Burmah;

the general or special notices required by Sections XXXVII. and XXXVIII. of Act XXXII. of 1860 shall not be issued for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1864, in respect to the duties contained in Schedules 1 and 2 of the said Act; and that in the said Territories, the Returns of profits or income chargeable with duties under the said Schedules, as prescribed by Section XXXIX. of the said Act, for the year commencing as above, shall not be required; but that, in the place of such notices, a general notice shall be issued by

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The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,
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Ditto of the Central Provinces,
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to the effect that, except as thereinafter provided, the assessment of the duties contained in the said Schedules for the year commencing as above upon the several persons liable thereto, either on their own behalf or on behalf of any other person, shall be at the same rate and on the same amount at and on which such persons were or shall be assessed for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1864.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. Kingham, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 27.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Platelaying in the Punjab Railway.

Progress Report of Platelaying for the month ending April 1864.

	Miles.	Chains.		Plate-laying required.	Previously		This Month		Total		Remarks.
					Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			District No. 1.	M. C.							
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	30 73	30 73 0	30 73 0	....		30 73 0	30 73 0	
To	31	65	Umritsur Station ...								
			District No. 2.								
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	53 8	49 40 0	48 70 0	.. .		48 73 0	48 70 0	
To	54		" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 3.								
From	54	.	Main Line	56 0	6 40 0	.. ...	....	....	6 40 0	....	
To	110	...	" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 4.								
From	110	...	Main Line	56 0	26 40 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	32 40 0	.....	
To	166	...	" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 5.								
From	166	...	Main Line	54 30	*54 50 0	50 30 0	. ...	.....	54 50 0	50 30 0	
To	220	30	Shet Shah Terminus, 11¼ miles beyond Mooltan Station.								
			Total for Main Line ...	250 31	168 3 0	130 13 0	6 0 0	.....	175 33 0	130 13 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings ...	30 67	15 77 8	11 34 98	0 18 0	0 20 0	16 15 8	11 54 98	
			Total ...	281 18	184 0 8	141 47 98	6 18 0	0 20 0	189 48 8	141 67 98	

* See last Return.

LAHORE;
9th June 1864.

(Signed) GEORGE STONE,
for Chief Engineer.

Government of Fort St. George.

Cinchona Operations on the Neilgherries.

Report on the Number, Distribution, and Condition of Cinchona Plants on the Neilgherries on the 31st May 1864.

Species.	Botanical Names.	Commercial Names.	No. of Plants.	Value per lb. of Dry Bark in the London Market.	REMARKS.
				s. d. s. d.	
1	C. Succirubra ...	Red Bark ...	1,02,344	2 6 to 8 9	The number of plants planted out on the plantations during the month is 25,394, making the total 1,44,316 plants permanently planted out.
2	C. Calisaya	Yellow Bark ...	2,137	2 10 to 7 0	
3	C. Officinalis Var Condaminea (C. Uritusinga)	Original Loxa Bark	4,494	2 10 to 7 0	
4	Do. Var Bonplandiana (C. Chahuarguera)	Select Crown Bark	2,32,980	2 10 to 7 0	The increase by propagation is 19,661, being 1,939 plants under the average of the last six months, the total number of plants at the end of the month being 3,85,247.
5	C. Crespilla ...	Fine Grey Bark ...	1,927	2 10 to 6 0	
6	C. Lancifolia ...	Pitayo Bark ...	12	1 8 to 10 0	
7	C. Nitida ...	Genuine Grey Bark	8,426	1 8 to 9 0	
8	C. Species without name. ..	Fine Bark ...	2,769	1 8 to 10 0	
9	C. Micrantha ...	Grey Bark ...	11,561	1 8 to 9 0	
10	C. Peruviana ...	Finest Grey Bark...	3,176	1 8 to 10 0	
11	C. Pahudiana	Unknown ...	425	Unknown.	
		Total number of plants ...	3,85,247		

TABLE II.

Memorandum of the growth of eleven Plants of C. Succirubra, planted on the 2nd Denison Plantation, at Neddivuttum, on the 30th August 1862.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 30th April 1864.	Height in inches on the 31st May 1864.	Growth in inches during May 1864.	By whom planted.	REMARKS.
No. 1	23	97	98	2	His Excelleney Sir W. Denison.	Table II exhibits the growth of eleven plants of Cinchona Succirubra planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants during the month is $1\frac{4}{11}$ inches, or about ½ inch above the growth of last month.
„ 2	16½	89	90	2		
„ 3	19	85½	87	1		
„ 4	15	88½	91½	1½		
„ 5	27	104	106	3		
„ 6	20	76	78	1		
No. 7	20	95	96	1	J. W. Breeks, Esq.	
„ 8	18	92	93	1	Dr. Sanderson.	
„ 9	20	92	94	2	J. D. Sim, Esq.	
„ 10	20	100	101	1	Lieutenant McLeod.	
„ 11	18	88½	89	0½	P. Grant, Esq.	
„ 12	0	31½	35	4½	Plant cut down for bark.	

TABLE III.

Showing the height of twelve Plants of C. Officinalis planted on the Dodabetta Plantation at Ootacamund on the 30th September 1863.

No. of Plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th September 1863.	Height in inches on the 30th April 1864.	Height in inches on the 31st May 1864.	Growth in inches during May 1864.	REMARKS.
No. 1	19	41½	44	2½	
,, 2	14½	34	37½	3½	
,, 3	28	51	54	3	
,, 4	22	44	49	5	One of the plants cut down on the 20th of March 1863 for the bark submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis, has made strong shoots of 35 inches in height, giving the growth of 4½ inches during the month or 3 inches above the growth of last month.
,, 5	21½	40½	44	3½	
,, 6	28	51	54	3	
,, 7	22½	43	46½	3½	
,, 8	21½	45½	48½	3	
,, 9	21½	47½	52½	5	
,, 10	19½	46½	50	3½	
,, 11	24	46	50	4	
,, 12	24	44½	47½	3	

TABLE IV.

Register of Cinchona Plants distributed.

Names.	Station.	No. of Plants	REMARKS.
Mr. F. N. Maltby	Travancore	16	The twelve plants of C. Officinalis (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta Plantation, gives an average growth of 3½ inches, or the same as last month.
Dr. Junghun	Java	56	
Mr. A. R. Lascelles	Ootacamund	12	
Mr. M. Anderson	Jamaica	2	
Dr. Wiche	Bombay	10	The number of plants issued to the public is 539, making the total number of plants distributed 31,662.
Dr. T. Anderson	Calcutta	554	
Dr. Jamieson	Saharunpore	107	
Professor Lees	Calcutta	547	
Rajah of Travancore	Travancore	521	
Major Morgan	Ootacamund	1,534	
Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald	Calcutta	405	
Mr. J. W. Money	Do.	581	
Dr. W. Bourne	Do.	532	
Captain Cox	Wainad	6	
Mr. Hallock	Do.	2	
Mr. T. Sheffield	Ootacamund	12	
Dr. F. Day	Cochin	100	
Mr. Brown	Tellicherry	12	
Mr. J. Hall	Ootacamund	144	
Mr. J. Knop	Do.	18	
Captain Lees	Bengal	281	
Mr. W. H. Rayne	Manantoddy	24	
Reverend Sawyer	Ootacamund	1,018	
Mr. Trend	Do.	12	
Mr. Hallock	Do.	1	
Mr. J. Perie	Seegoor	12	
Colonel Scott	Ootacamund	1,024	
Mr. F. Berend	Cachar	275	
Reverend J. Hunter	Coonoor	12	
Mr. J. Mullaly	Do.	24	
Mr W. H. Stanes	Do.	12	
Colonel R. Cooper	Kotagherry	12	
Mr. F. Cockburn	Do.	12	
Colonel Woodfall	Coonoor	12	
Mr. C. Anderson	Do.	24	

TABLE IV.,—*continued.*

Names.	Station.	No. of Plants.	REMARKS.
Colonel Angelo -	Ootacamund -	12	
Reverend E. Lascron -	Do. -	12	
Captain R. N. Taylor -	Coorg -	96	
Major W. Agnew -	Assam -	139	
Mr. V. H. Levinge -	Madura -	12	
Chief Commissioner -	Nagpore -	28	
Mr. Fletcher -	Ootacamund -	24	
Gool Mahomed -	Do. -	20	
General McCleverty -	New Zealand -	23	
Mr. W. Robinson -	Kotagherry -	18	
Mr. Crake -	Wainad -	12	
Mr. H. R. Dawson -	Seegoor -	12	
Captain Mann -	Coorg -	48	
Mr. E. Roberts -	Ootacamund -	6	
Mr. H. Russell -	Wainad -	12	
Reverend Wait -	Coonoor -	2	
Mr. H. deFacien -	Katary -	5,189	
Collector of Belgaum -	Belgaum -	28	
Collector of Honore -	Honore -	28	
Dr. Ross -	Do. -	15	
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. -	Bombay -	158	
Mr. H. Hinde -	Wainad -	12	
Mr. E. B. Thomas -	Coonoor -	12	
Raja of Poonganoor -	Poonganoor -	12	
Messrs. Thomson, Shaw & Co. -	Do. -	28	
Mr. J. H. Trinson -	Do. -	31	
Dr. Muller -	Melbourne -	28	
Mr. Tyrrell -	Mysore -	12	
Dr. Sayers -	Vellore -	12	
Major Taylor -	Ootacamund -	2,198	
Dr. Wilson -	Do. -	6	
Mr. Schnarie -	Do. -	15,000	
Captain Fuller -	Coonoor -	28	
Mr. Drummond -	Ootacamund -	224	
Captain Jennings -	Do. -	200	
Lieut. H. B. Montmorency -	Bangalore -	6	
Mr. McHutchin -	Ootacamund -	3	
Colonel Molesworth -	Do. -	6	
Mr. C. Gray -	Coonoor -	12	
Mr. H. B. Liddell -	Ootacamund -	12	
	Total number of Plants -	31,622	

OOTACAMUND,
9th June 1864.

(Signed) W. G. McIVOR,
Supt. Govt. Cinchona Plantations.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 27.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1066.

Simla, the 30th June 1864.

Notifications.—Major G. G. Maxon, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Nerbudda Division, in the Central Provinces, reported his departure for Europe per Steamer *Rangoon*, which vessel was left by the Pilot, at Sea, on the 24th ultimo.

No. 1067.

Lieutenant G. E. Fryer, 21st Madras Native Infantry, joined his appointment, as Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, in British Burmah, at Rangoon, on the forenoon of the 14th February 1864, and assumed charge of the Sandoway District, from the Deputy Commissioner, on the forenoon of the 12th March 1864.

No. 1158A.

The 1st July 1864.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of every specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee; and a certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 183.—George Pengree, Lieutenant, Bengal Invalid Establishment, of Simla, for "cooling houses and other buildings."

No. 198.—Evan Leigh and Frederick Allan Leigh, of the city of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, in England, for "improvements in Cotton Gins and apparatus connected therewith."

No. 199.—Alexander Forrester Brown, for "a pressing Cotton or other material by an improved method."

No. 200.—John William Proffitt and William Lundi Dunkan, the former Land Agent and Surveyor of Park Road, Peckham, in the County of Survey; the latter of 218, Pembroke Cottages, Caledonian Road, in the County of Middlesex, for "an improved mode and apparatus for distributing Sand, or any other suitable substance or substances, on the rails of Railways and Tramways."

No. 203.—Charles George Wilson, of Blackheath, in the County of Kent, in England, Civil Engineer, for "improvements in Machinery for preparing Cotton and for crushing and pressing other substances; the said Machinery being adaptable for locomotion on Railways or on common roads."

No. 205.—John Haworth, of No. 15, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, in the County of Middlesex, in England, for "improvements in the improved method of conveying Electric Signals and Telegrams without the intervention of any continuous conductor."

No. 207.—W. Brown, No. 22, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, County of Lunark, North Britain, for "improvements in Seats for Railway Carriages."

No. 1159.

The 2nd July 1864.

Mr. F. Wright, Assistant Superintendent of Police, West Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, returned from leave on the 27th May 1864, and resumed charge of his Office on the forenoon of that date.

The unexpired portion of Mr. Wright's leave is cancelled.

No. 1214.

The 4th July 1864.

Lieutenant G. C. Sconce, Master Attendant at Moulmein, recently employed on special duty, obtained three weeks' preparatory leave, on medical certificate, from the 24th May 1864, to enable him

to visit Calcutta, previously to obtaining leave, to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant G. C. Sconce, Master Attendant of Moulmein, has since obtained leave of absence, for twelve months, on medical certificate, under Clauses 15 and 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Pension and Absentee Rules of the 8th June 1863, to proceed to Europe, and reported his departure by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer *Nubia*, which was left by the Pilot, at Sea, on the 10th ultimo.

No. 1215.

The 6th July 1864.

Mr. W. Handford is appointed Director of Public Instruction in Oude.

No. 1216.

Under List No. II., attached to the Rules for franking letters, "Medical Officers attached to Regiments, Stations or Depôts, and Garrison Surgeons," are authorized to send letters, &c., on the Public Service, without actual payment of postage, addressed to "Superintending Surgeons of their several Divisions."

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the modification of the above by the substitution of the following entry :—

Medical Officers attached to Regiments, Stations or Depôts, and Garrison Surgeons,	to	Their immediate superiors, (Deputy Inspectors General) and to the Heads of their respective Departments.

No. 1217.

The 7th July 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Police of the Central Provinces :—

Captain C. L. B. Walton, District Superintendent of the 4th Class, to be District Superintendent, 3rd Class, vice Captain F. B. Foote, vacated.

No. 1218.

With reference to Notification No. 685, dated the 13th ultimo, the appointment of Mr. B. Ffinch, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, to officiate as Superintendent in charge of the Bengal Circle, has effect from the 1st April 1864.

No. 1219.

Mr. W. R. Brooke, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, in Scinde, officiated as Superintendent in charge of that Circle from the 1st May to the 23rd August 1863, inclusive.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 580.

General.

Simla, the 4th July 1864.

Notifications.—Captain Osborn Morgan, 38th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is appointed Judicial Superintendent on the Railway within His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

H. M. Durand, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 598.

The 5th July 1864.

The one month's privilege leave of absence granted to the Reverend Dr. J. J. Carshore, Chaplain of Seetapore, in Oudh, in G. O. No. 502, dated 22nd ultimo, is extended to two months.

No. 600.

The leave of absence for three months, on urgent private affairs, granted to Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps, in Oudh, in G. O. No. 164, dated 17th May last, is extended to six months.

No. 602.

Captain A. J. Bruce, 3rd Class Deputy Superintendent of the Colar District, in Mysore, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, from the 3rd June last.

C. U. Aitchison,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1190.

Simla, the 5th July 1864.

Notification.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in May 1864, is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchts.		Govt.	Merchts.		Govt.	Merchts.	
In May 1864.	1,55,525	31,66,085	63,43,216	31,400	6,44,696	.....	...	96,79,325	83,97,329

No. 1191.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo D. Teagiah, Junior Assistant in the Financial Department, has been allowed two months' privilege leave from, Saturday, the 9th instant.

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st July 1864.

No. 549 *of* 1864.—The services of Captain F. P. Luard, of Her Majesty's 104th Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 4th July 1864.

No. 550 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant C. E. Armstrong, of the Royal Artillery, employed in the Ganjam and Orissa Survey, at Cuttack, to do duty with the Artillery of the Hyderabad Contingent, in order to qualify himself for civil employment under the Foreign Department, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, published in Foreign Department Notification No. 242 of 25th May 1864.

No. 551 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hilson, M. D., 26th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 552 *of* 1864.—Mr. Alfred James is appointed a 3rd Class Sub-Assistant in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department, to fill a vacancy in the Chota Nagpore Division Survey, with effect from the 15th June 1864.

No. 553 *of* 1864.—*Erratum.*—The name of the Supernumerary Sub-Conductor, promoted to Supernumerary Conductor in G. G. O. No. 377 of the 29th April 1864, is *Connor* and not "Connors." His promotion is to be held to have effect from the 10th March 1864. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 554 *of* 1864.—It is hereby notified that the instructions laid down in G. G. O. No. 113 of the 9th February 1864, prohibiting the issue of new clothing to Invalids leaving India after the 1st of April, are equally applicable to men whose period of service is then about to expire, or who will probably be invalided during the ensuing year; compensation in lieu of clothing will be granted to them in the usual manner.

No. 555 *of* 1864.—Captain D. J. Nasmyth, of the Royal Engineers, recently returned from furlough, is re-appointed to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 23rd March 1864, the date on which he assumed charge of the Northern Bombay Party.

No. 556 *of* 1864.—The following Regimental Order, issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is confirmed :—

Dated 6th May 1864.—Notifying the following appointment, subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill :—

No. 6 *Company.*—Ensign M. T. Pearson, to be Captain, vice Captain McGavin, resigned.

The 5th July 1864.

No. 557 *of* 1864.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 161, dated 25th May 1864, are published for general information:—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Lieutenant H. S. Ruxton.
Do. J. W. Ridgeway.
Assistant Surgeon J. Reid.
Do. G. K. Poole.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Colonel C. Reid, C. B.	...	6 months.
Major T. Green ...	...	6 ditto.
Do. C. F. G. Lamb	...	3 ditto.
Do. R. W. Chambers	...	6 ditto.
Captain C. P. St. J. Law	...	4 ditto.
Ditto J. T. S. Hall	...	6 ditto.
Ditto A. P. Mew	...	6 ditto.
Ditto W. R. Tucker	...	5 ditto.
Lieutenant R. G. Birch	...	2 ditto.
Ditto L. Conway Gordon		6 ditto.
Ditto L. de H. Larpent...		6 ditto.
Ditto G. A. Way.	...	6 ditto.
Ditto C. A. Garbett	..	6 ditto.
Ditto C. E. Bates	...	6 ditto.
Ditto H. H. P. Cowper...		6 ditto.
Ditto E. F. Fortescue	...	6 ditto.
Ditto R. D. Mackenzie...		6 ditto.
Surgeon J. T. Glover, M. D.	...	6 ditto.
Assistant Surgeon S. Clark	...	5 ditto.

No. 558 *of* 1864.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 427, dated 16th May 1864, appointing Lieutenant A. Conolly, Royal Artillery, to No. 2 Punjab Light Field Battery, Punjab Irregular Force, for "Officiating Doing duty Officer," read *Doing duty Officer.* Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The 6th July 1864.

No. 559 *of* 1864.—The following extract from the London *Gazette* of the 3rd May 1864, is published for general information:—

"WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, the 3rd May 1864."

"98th Foot.—Lieutenant Ernest Wolseley De-Lousada, from the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Richard Devereux Bingham who exchanges, dated 3rd May 1864."

Lieutenant Bingham is accordingly admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The 7th July 1864.

No. 560 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Francis Hardinge Tyrrell, of the 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry. } For 18 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 561 *of* 1864.—The leave of absence, on medical certificate, to visit Nynee Tal, Almorah, &c., granted to Captain E. S. Jackson, 2nd Class Assistant in the Stud Department, in G. G. O. No. 404 of the 17th June 1863, and extended in G. G. O. No. 741, dated 10th December last, is further extended to the 15th November next, on the same account.

No. 562 *of* 1864.—Major J. R. A. S. Lowe, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence, from the 20th instant to the 30th November next, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

No. 563 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
9th Regt., N. I.	Subadar Moonalol Tewaree	Subadar Major ...	26th Nov. 1862	Shekh Dayanut Ally, deceased.
27th (Punjab) Regt., N. I.	Havildar Gokul Sing ...	Jemadar...	1st May 1863..	Lalla Ram Lall, invalided.
30th (Punjab) Regt., N. I.	Do. Punjab Sing ...	Ditto ...	1st May 1864..	Ameer Buksh, invalided.
39th (the Allygurh) Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Bissasur Sing ...	Subadar...	Ditto ...	Thomas Lindsay, invalided.
Ditto ...	Havildar Punjab Sing ...	Jemadar...	Ditto ...	Bissasur Sing, promoted.

No. 564 *of* 1864.—Surgeon John William Mountjoy, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of (£191-12-6) one hundred and ninety-one, twelve shillings and six pence per annum, with effect from the 7th April 1864.

No. 565 *of* 1864.—3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nil Madhub Holdar, House Surgeon, Eye Infirmary, is permitted to resign the service.

No. 566 *of* 1864.—Major E. J. Simpson, of the late 69th Regiment, Native Infantry, Officiating Deputy Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence, from 30th June to 30th October 1864, to visit Kussowlie and Simla, on medical certificate, under the new Regulations.

No. 567 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain J. A. Angus, of the late 9th Regiment, Native Infantry.	29th June 1864.

No. 568 *of* 1864.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Late 25th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Oswald Menzies, (Bengal Staff Corps), to be Captain, from the 31st May 1864, vice Captain R. Maxwell, retired.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 164.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 24th June 1864.

Appointment.—Lieutenant W. Freeborn, H. M.'s 1st Royal Regiment, is appointed to Officiate as Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, with effect from the 16th November 1863, until relieved.

No. 170.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 30th June 1864.

Appointment.—Mr. R. G. Macdonal is appointed an Assistant Accountant of the 3rd Class, on probation, and posted to the Accountant General's Office.

No. 171.

The 1st July 1864.

Notification.—Mr. R. Stevens, temporary Assistant Overseer, British Burmah, is dismissed from the Public Works Department, with effect from the 10th ultimo.

No. 172.

Transfer.—Captain H. Z. Darrah, 4th Class Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to British Burmah.

No. 173.

Notification.—Notification No. 141 of the 23rd May last, Public Works Department, transferring Captain J. S. Ingram, Special Assistant Engineer, Punjab, to the North-Western Provinces, is cancelled.

No. 174.

Transfer.—Mr. C. Vassilian, Assistant Supervisor, Public Works Department, attached to the Coorg Division of Public Works, is transferred from Mysore to Bengal.

No. 175.

Appointment.—Baboo Dwarka Nath Ghosal, having passed the prescribed examination, is appointed to the Public Works Department, in the grade of a Probationary Assistant Overseer, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 176.

The 4th July 1864.

Notification.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 497, dated 13th June 1864, Lieutenant K. C. Pye, R. E., is appointed, temporarily, to the Public Works Department, in the grade of Probationary Assistant Engineer, and is attached to the Office of the Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the 23rd May 1864.

No. 177.

Appointment.—Mahtab Roy, clerk in the Office of the Controller and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed an Assistant Accountant, 3rd Class, on probation, and posted to the Punjab.

No. 178.

The 6th July 1864.

Transfer.—Conductor W. Phillips, Supervisor, Superintendent, Agra Irrigation Works, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Central Provinces.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes, enfaced throughout India, for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding up to 31st May 1864, according to the Registers received in this Office.

	4 per cent. of 1824-25.	4 per cent. of 1828-29.	4 per cent. of 1832-33.	4 per cent. of 1835-36.	4 per cent. of 1842-43.	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	5 per cent., Public Works, of 1854-55.	5 per cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rupees.
Amount on which Interest is now payable in London	53,000	3,300	25,65,200	25,93,100	97,32,900	65,90,600	30,96,800	4,78,30,000	2,42,80,000	18,600	16,500	9,67,80,000

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 28th June 1864.

R. P. HARISON,
Acctt. G. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Published.

The Bengal Ryots; their Rights and Liabilities:

Containing a complete Exposition of the Law of Landlord and Tenant, illustrated by the History and Principles of Legislation on the subject, and the rulings and opinions of the highest Judicial and other Authorities. The recent important Decisions of the High Court will be found fully discussed in the work. 8vo. cloth ... Rs. 3 8

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NOTICE.

Will be published, in the early part of July, a Compilation of the Revised Absentee and Pension Rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service in India, with the additions and alterations made by the Supreme Government up to 1st July 1864, to which will be added a collection of additional Rules, a copious Index, and other useful papers. Compiled by Baneemadhub Bhuttachargea, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Price one Rupee per copy, exclusive of the postage.

Applications to be addressed to the Compiler.

ALLAHABAD,

The 29th June 1864.

LOST

The Government Promissory Note, No. 7859 of the (4) four per cent. loan of 1854-55, for Company's Rupees Two Thousand (Rs. 2,000), standing in the name of Messrs. Grindlay and Co. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietors.

WANTED

A Compositor for the Office of the General Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity Department, to work a small Press. The nominee will be employed as an ordinary English writer or copyist when not engaged with the Press. Pay, Rupees 50 per mensem, with the usual travelling allowance when in camp. Candidates to forward certificates of efficiency, with specimen of hand writing, to the Head Clerk of the General Superintendent's Office, Simlah.

Just Published.

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and so on, adding Rs. 1-6-8 for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Letters for the above place, if sent viâ Marseilles, will of course be liable to the additional French transit rate of 2 annas 8 pie per ½ oz.

A. M. MONTEATH,
In charge of the Office of Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
11*th May* 1864.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 28.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Supply of Water at Military Stations.

Minute by the President of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

Among the recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the Army in India is the following:—"that all existing water sources be subjected to analysis, and those rejected which contain matters injurious to health." The Commissioners have recorded their opinion that the "unsatisfactory condition of the water-supply is one of the cardinal defects at Indian Stations," and this opinion is supported by the evidence of distinguished Chemists, two of whom are Officers of Health in London.* The Commissioners show that with very few exceptions, the water at Stations for Troops in India has been no where submitted to chemical analysis; that where an analysis has been made, the results are by no means satisfactory as regards the purity of the supply, and that there is, to say the least, strong reason for suspecting that unwholesome water is often a serious cause of disease among the Troops.

* Vide Report, pages 87 to 97, 8vo. addition.

2. The Cholera Commission came to the same conclusion. They say† that "there can be no doubt that the water-supply in most of our Stations is extremely unsatisfactory, and that the water is often contaminated by organic matters to a dangerous extent." The account given in the Report of the Commission of the manner in which, as proved by the analysis of Dr. Brown, the water of some of the wells used for the supply of drinking-water at Meean Meer had become polluted by cess-pools, is in itself sufficient to show the justice of this conclusion.

† Report Section II. para. 364.

3. There can be no doubt that a careful chemical investigation into the state of the water-supply at all Stations for European Troops ought to be made without delay. It is essential that this should be made on the spot; the purpose required cannot satisfactorily be attained by sending water for analysis to a distance; and it will be necessary not only to ascertain in each case the character of the present supply, but whenever this is found to be impure, to show what measures ought to be taken for improving it. The enquiry should, in the first instance, be made at the Military Stations, but it may probably be hereafter extended with great advantage to Civil Stations, Native towns, and other places.

4. The question of proper provision at Military Stations of water for purposes of ablution may be taken up at the same time.

5. This enquiry will necessarily require, under any circumstances, a considerable time for its completion, and it is not at present clear how it can best be undertaken. The difficulty is much increased by the fact that there are, so far as I am informed, very few Officers to be found in this Presidency who possess the altogether peculiar and special qualifications required for conducting such investigations. Before making any general recommendation to the Government of India, it seems desirable to bring the subject to the notice of the Local Governments and Administrations, and to request to be favored with their views regarding the manner in which this enquiry should be carried on, and the order in which the Stations should be taken up, with reference to the general character borne by them in respect of water-supply. The Commission should also ask whether

there are any Officers at the disposal of the Local Government who would be able to undertake it, either in addition to, or irrespective of, their present duties.

6. It does not appear necessary at present that the Commission should enter into any details regarding the nature of the examination to which the water should be subjected, but it will be desirable hereafter that a uniform procedure should be prescribed, so that the results obtained in different parts of the country may be properly comparable. Although the examination should ultimately include a complete quantitative analysis, it must not be assumed that this should always be undertaken immediately. A less minute examination, if made by a good practical Chemist, would often afford very valuable information regarding the quality of the drinking-water at our Military Stations, and might afford sufficient data for immediate action. But it is essential that no enquiry of the kind should be entrusted to any person who is not well known to be thoroughly competent to undertake it.

Regarding any general rules which ought to be laid down for securing uniformity of results, the Commission might properly ask the advice of any good Chemists whose opinion it may be possible to obtain. We ought also to communicate with the Madras and Bombay Commissions, and ascertain their views on the whole subject.

J. STRACHEY, *President,*
Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

9th May 1864.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, of the 9th May 1864.

The President read his Minute of this date on the supply of water at Military Stations.

RESOLUTION.—That a copy be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Secretary to the Government of North-Western Provinces, the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, with a request that the Commission may be favored with the views of the Local Governments on the subjects referred to in the Minute.

That copies be sent to the Chemical Examiners to the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, and also to Dr. Murray Thompson of Roorkee, Dr. Lackersteen of Sylhet, and Staff Assistant Surgeon Wood at Berhampore, with a request that they will favor the Commission with their opinion as to how the analyses of water could be uniformly conducted throughout the Bengal Presidency.

That copies be sent to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department and to the Inspector General of Hospitals of Her Majesty's British Forces.

That copies be sent to the Sanitary Commissions for Madras and Bombay, with a request that the Commission may be favored with their opinions on the subject of the analyses of water, as it appears desirable that uniformity of procedure should be adopted throughout British India, to admit of the results being compared and utilized.

That copies of the Minute and this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, in the Military Department, for information.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency and in the Bhurtpore State.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Simla, under date the 18th June 1864.

Read Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 379, dated 31st May, forwarding for consideration and orders a proposition from the Government of Bombay for re-organizing the Vaccine Department of that Presidency, and for increasing the travelling allowance of the Superintendents.

OBSERVATIONS.—It is proposed to abolish the six Native Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency, and from the saving thus effected to form an additional circle of vaccine operations under the superintendence of a European Medical Officer.

RESOLUTION.—As the measure is strongly supported by the Chief Civil and Medical Authorities, the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of its adoption, but much care is required in selecting the Superintendent, as, on his personal exertions, the interest he takes in the subject, and his powers of conciliating the Natives and overcoming their prejudices will entirely depend the success or failure of the operations.

2. This has been conclusively shown in the case of Dr. Pearson, in the North-West Provinces, and Dr. Mott, at Hyderabad. The latter Officer has written a very useful paper, detailing the method by which his exertions have been so successful. This communication, together with other letters on the subject, will be published by the Foreign Department for general information in the Supplement of the Gazette.

3. The Governor General in Council is disposed to attribute the reported failure of the Native Deputy Superintendents of the Bombay Presidency to the fact that they were all Sub-Assistant Surgeons, a class of men who would naturally prefer practising the profession to which they have been trained, and who are too highly educated for the less interesting and more mechanical duties of superintending vaccine operations.

4. It is found that Native Doctors make the best Native Superintendents, and where so employed, they should always receive an increased allowance of about Rs. 15 per mensem, to give them an interest in the work and pay for the keep of a pony.

5. The Governor General in Council does not concur in the recommendation to allow Native Writers to Superintendents. They have not been found necessary hitherto, and are not allowed elsewhere.

6. The addition of five Apprentices and five Assistant Vaccinators is sanctioned.

7. But His Excellency cannot admit the necessity or advantage of increasing the pay of all grades on the Establishment, from the Apprentice on Rs. 10, to the Head Vaccinator on Rs. 24. The pay of these men is already much higher than in other Presidencies, and any further increase would only tend to cause general dissatisfaction amongst the whole body of vaccinators in the country.

8. Nor is the Governor General in Council prepared to agree to the proposition to double the

travelling allowance of Superintendents by raising the amount from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per diem.

9. The financial effect of the change sanctioned is as follows:—

PRESENT.

	Rs.
Pay of 2 Deputy Superintendents at Rs. 200	400
Pay of 4 Deputy Superintendents at Rs. 150	600
Total ...	1,000

PROPOSED.

	Rs.
1 European Superintendent ...	500
5 Native Vaccinators at Rs. 14	70
5 Apprentices at Rs. 12 ...	60
Total ...	630

Saving effected, Rs. 370 per mensem.

From J. MC'CLELLAND, ESQ., Offg. Prinl. Inspr. Genl., Medical Dept., to Colonel H. M. DURAND, C. B., Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.,—(No. 102, dated 1st June 1864.)

Letter No. 598 G of 2nd May 1864, from the Offg. Govr. Genl.'s Agent, Rajpootana, with enclosures.

In reply to your Office docket No. 179, dated 18th ultimo, forwarding for review the documents marginally noted, regarding vaccination in the Bhurtpore State during the year 1863-64, I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, that I agree with Colonel Elliot in thinking that the success which has attended vaccination is mainly due to the zealous and constant personal supervision exercised by Dr. Mott, and that to the conciliatory measures adopted by him is owing the removal, to a considerable extent, of the prejudice against the operation entertained by Natives of the higher class.

2. The increasing willingness to have their children vaccinated displayed last season, augurs well for the future, and, it may be hoped, that under Dr. Mott's influence, the greater portion of the State of Bhurtpore will, in a few years, be protected from small-pox. The small cost at which the good work has been carried out by Dr. Mott, is likewise deserving of remark, and clearly demonstrates that the allowance sanctioned to him a year ago as Superintendent of Vaccination in the Bhurtpore State, was well earned and wisely bestowed.

3. The documents are herewith returned, as requested.

From Lieut. Colonel E. K. ELLIOT, Offg. Govr. Genl.'s Agent, Rajpootana, to Colonel H. M. DURAND, C. B., Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., with the Govr. Genl.,—(No. 598—47 G, dated Aboo, 2nd May 1864.)

From O. P. A., Bhurtpore, dated 18th April, No. 32—22 G.

From Assistant Surgeon Mott, dated 15th April 1864.

I have the honor, to forward copies of letters as per margin, with reference to vaccination in the State of Bhurtpore during the past vaccinating season, and I fully agree with Captain Carnel that the report is a very favorable one.

2. The total number vaccinated is 10,212, being 158 less than the preceding year; but this result was attained with one Vaccinator fewer than in the year 1862-63 and 1863-64; the percentage of success is 78·48 as compared with 68·84, so that in reality nearly one-seventh more has been achieved than in the previous year.

3. The cost is also remarkably small, being only a fraction over one anna per head for successful cases, including superintendence.

4. Dr. Mott minutely details the measures which he has taken to secure this successful result, and the precautions used to secure the efficacy of the lymph by ordering that "only the best virus, taken from the most vigorous children, was to be made use of." The fact that during the past season the higher castes in Bhurtpore have brought their children for the operation, is most significant, and augur well for the increased success of future years. The plan adopted by Dr. Mott to remove prejudice is undoubtedly the proper one, and mainly to the efficient superintendence which he exercised over the Vaccinators, are the successful results, I think, to be attributed.

5. It is most creditable to Dr. Mott that the results related were chiefly obtained through the agency of six Native Doctors and Dressers trained at Bhurtpore, only two Vaccinators having been supplied by the Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra. There is no plan, I consider, so likely to be efficacious as employing the Natives of a State, where they can be trained as Vaccinators. It ensures confidence in a far more marked degree than if strangers are employed.

6. Bhurtpore is far ahead of any Native State in Rajpootana, with respect to dispensaries and vaccination, and this I am inclined to attribute to the great care in superintendence and to the frequent presence of the Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination in his district.

7. As I have said, I consider that great credit is due to Dr. Mott for the successful results which are detailed in the report.

From Captain W. CARNELL, Officiating Political Agent, Bhurtpore, to Colonel E. K. ELLIOT, Officiating Agent, Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, Mount Aboo,—(dated 18th April 1864, No. 32—22 G.)

I have the honor to forward, in original, a report from Dr. Mott, Agency Surgeon, relating to vaccine operations in the Bhurtpore State during the season of 1863-64.

2. The report would appear to be a very favorable one, and the results recorded, highly creditable to Dr. Mott and his Assistants, to whose industry and zeal he bears testimony.

3. No mention being made by Dr. Mott regarding the vaccinations of adults, I spoke to him on the subject, and learnt that it was most unusual to find a grown-up Native who had not had small-pox, and hence the omission in the report.

4. With reference to the concluding paragraph of the Report under notice, I find on enquiry that the small cost of vaccination in the Bhurtpore State, compared with other districts, is owing to the excellent arrangement instituted by Dr. Mott, who, instead of incurring the expense of an extra establishment for the express duty, has utilized the staff of Native Doctors, Dressers, and others attached to dispensaries at Bhurtpore and in the district.

From Assistant Surgeon M. W. MOTT, M. D., Agency Surgeon, to Captain W. CARNELL, Officiating Political Agent, Bhurtpore,—(dated 15th April 1864.)

In accordance with instructions contained in letter No. 546, from the Under Secretary to the

Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent of the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, dated Simla, August 6th, 1863, I have the honor of submitting the following remarks relative to vaccine operations in Bhurtpore during the season 1863-64.

2. The vaccination season commenced about the middle of October, and closed at the latter end of March.

3. The Vaccinators under my superintendence were eight in number, being one less than during the previous season. The individual in question had not given satisfaction in 1862-63, and hence the motive for not employing him through the past season. Of the eight Vaccinators two were supplied on my application by the Superintendent of Vaccine, Agra Circle; while the remaining six consisted of Native Doctors and Dressers who had been carefully instructed at Bhurtpore in the principles and practice of vaccination.

4. A small supply of vaccine lymph was obtained from the Superintendent of Vaccination at Simla. With this supply several healthy children were operated upon, of which two cases were successful, and from these vaccination was extended throughout the State. Every effort was made to propagate it with fresh lymph taken directly from the vaccine vesicle, and a good number of children were inoculated thus; but as a rule the people strongly object to the plan, and it was therefore never insisted upon. My desire being on all occasions to adopt conciliatory measures which alone can secure for vaccination a firm footing in the Native's mind. Nine-tenths of the operation at least have been performed with "crusts" and lymph preserved on glasses. In each case the virus was selected from amongst the most successful operations, and, as far as possible, this selection was made under my own eye. Stringent orders were given that on no account should the virus be taken from a child who had contracted illness of any kind during the progress of vaccination; only the best virus taken from the most vigorous children was to be made use of; lymph was always to be taken from vesicles on the morning of the eighth day, and from the observance of these points I attribute a larger percentage than usual of successful cases, the rate of which for October, November, December, and January being 83·77.

5. As in previous seasons, the system of vaccination was voluntary. Vaccinators were strictly enjoined not to force operations, to avoid harsh language, and whenever people raised objections, to remain satisfied in explaining to such unbelievers in as few and simple words as possible the advantages of vaccination. Vaccinators were also impressed with the necessity of doing their work well, and to be contented with a few cases calculated to ensure protection from small-pox, rather than, by slurring over their duties with the hope of producing large returns, to have a number of doubtful operations, which not only fail in protective power, but shake the people's faith in successful vaccination.

6. The average number of operations performed by each man was upwards of 1,200. Some, it is true, fell short of this number, while others exceeded it, but all worked diligently, and the reason of two or three men being behind the rest was, that in various parts of the State the people were more prejudiced than elsewhere, and thus threw many difficulties in the Vaccinator's path.

7. From the middle of October to the beginning of March, I was constantly marching about the district, accompanied by an intelligent Vaccinator. Some 2,000 children were operated upon along the line of march, and it was very seldom that the Natives declined vaccination. Their willingness was greater than in the previous season, and when I couple this with the fact that this willingness was evinced by people of the higher castes, such as Brahmins, Bunneeas, Rajpoots, &c., I think there is much cause to be sanguine as to future result. To ensure perfect success, however, perseverance will be required, and it will be necessary for the Medical Officer at this station to devote himself heartily to the work each cold season; his presence inspires confidence, and he should show himself as much as possible among the people, whose faith in vaccination will increase in proportion to the interest he takes in their behalf, and the extent of supervision he keeps up over his staff of Vaccinators.

8. During the season many people have come into Camp bringing their children for vaccination, and on one occasion a Bunneeah's wife actually presented her child for this purpose. Altogether there is much to make me hope, the day is not very distant when the people will have thorough faith in vaccination, or that the majority, at any rate, will come forward, of their own accord, to secure the benefits offered to them and their offspring.

9. The following Abstract shows the number vaccinated and the success of the late season as compared with the Returns of the previous year:—

No. 1.

Season.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.	Rate per cent. of successful cases.
1862-63	7,138	1,566	1,664	10,368	68·84
1863-64	8,015	1,364	833	10,212	78·48

10. The Abstract appended, No. 2, indicates the number of operations in each month during the season, and also shows some particulars regarding sex, religion, ages, &c.

11. It will be noticed that the numbers in Abstract No. 1 show a slight falling off as compared with the total of 1862-63. The cause of this is two-fold, in the first place, the desire was to introduce vaccine operations as freely as possible amongst the higher castes of Natives, and as these people were less approachable than their humble brethren, much time was frequently occupied in securing a small number of cases; and secondly, the month of March was very unfavorable for vaccination, through the high temperature usually prevailing, or else the sudden alternations of heat and cold. These causes give rise to a large proportion of unsuccessful and doubtful cases, and fearing, especially in the city of Bhurtpore, that vaccination might become less popular in consequence of the excessive inflammation which attended some operations, it was thought better to bring the season to a close ten days earlier than in the previous year.

12. But the cold season of 1863-64, notwithstanding a slight falling off in the total numbers,

has produced more successful operations, and hence greater benefit to the people, than any of the three seasons preceding it. Moreover, vaccination has not been limited to low caste Natives, but, as before mentioned, has been propagated among a fair number of the higher castes, and as the feeling of the population generally appears so much more favorable than heretofore, there is strong reason to believe that in one time one and all will be glad to avail themselves of the protective power of vaccination.

13. Another year I hope I may be in a position to report as to the decrease in deaths from small-pox, since the introduction of vaccination into Bhurtpore. At present I have no positive data to guide me, and so for the present refrain from further comment.

14. In conclusion I may observe that the cost of vaccination has been extremely small, and contrasts widely with that of the Agra Circle and other districts. Including the allowance granted to me, and presents made to deserving Vaccinators, the average cost during the last season is less than thirteen pie per head of the total number vaccinated, while the cost of each successful case amounts only to a fraction over one anna and four pie.

ABSTRACT No. 2.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Mussalmen.	Hindoos.	Age under one year.	Age above one year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
October 1863 ...	59	19	21	57	54	24	51	21	6	78
November „ ...	891	584	303	1,172	1,031	444	1,271	129	75	1,475
December „ ...	1,283	916	615	1,584	864	1,335	1,835	225	139	2,199
January 1864 ...	1,412	1,078	715	1,775	1,181	1,309	2,010	369	111	2,490
February „ ...	1,166	795	454	1,507	1,041	920	1,588	204	169	1,961
March „ ...	1,133	876	313	1,696	822	1,187	1,260	416	333	2,009
Grand Total ...	5,944	4,268	2,421	7,791	4,993	5,219	8,015	1,364	833	10,212

BHURTPORE,
April 15th, 1864.

M. W. MOTT, M. D.,
Agency Surgeon.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

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CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

No. 1325.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DATED SIMLA, THE 12TH JULY 1864.

Read the following papers on the subject of a Gold Currency for India :—

Letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of 19th February 1864, forwarding copy of a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Chamber on the 17th idem.

Reply to ditto, No. 1124 of 29th idem, stating that the subject above referred to was under consideration.

Memorial from the Bombay Association, of the 19th idem.

Reply to ditto, No. 1123 of 29th idem.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 252 of 7th March 1864, forwarding a Memorial, together with copies of the Minutes recorded by the Members of that Government on the above subject.

Reply to ditto, No. 1516 of 18th idem.

Memorial from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, of the 30th of April 1864.

Reply to ditto, No. 474 of the 28th of May 1864.

Letters from the Government of Bombay, Nos. 288, 308, and 520, of 16th and 19th March and 11th May 1864 respectively.

Read also a Minute by the Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K. C. B., dated 30th June 1864, proposing to introduce a Gold Currency into India by declaring sovereigns and half-sovereigns, according to the British and Australian standard, to be a legal tender in India at the rate of one sovereign for ten Rupees, and recommending a modification of Act XIX of 1861, whereby Currency Notes would be exchangeable for coin only, instead of for coin and bullion, as permitted by Section IX of that Act.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council directs that Sir C. Trevelyan's Minute be published for general information in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* to be issued at Calcutta, with an intimation that a Despatch will be addressed to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in support of the recommendations contained therein ; and that, in the event of his approval, it is proposed to give legislative effect to those recommendations.

By order,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Financial Dept.

MINUTE ON A GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

Chambers of Commerce and Native Associations of Calcutta and Bombay.

The Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay have memorialised the Government of India for a gold currency.

The application of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta is for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the best mode of introducing gold as an auxiliary currency. They are "strongly in favor of the introduction of gold as an auxiliary currency, and as a tentative measure which they believe will gradually, but surely, lead to the adoption of gold as the general metallic currency of this country, with silver as the auxiliary; but they are opposed to any sudden change being attempted, fearing that any such attempt would prove unsuccessful, and be likely to cause great derangement in the commerce and finance of India, and probably also in the money markets of Europe, if a large quantity of gold were suddenly required to carry out such a change."

The Madras Memorial prays for the extension of the Government paper currency, and the introduction of a gold currency. The Chamber observe that "the comparatively low wages of labor in India, and consequent multitude of small payments, render it desirable that the lowest denomination of note should be reduced to five Rupees," and that "a convenient sub-division of whatever gold coin might be adopted into halves and quarters, for the purpose of small payments, would be necessary."

The Memorial of the Bombay Chamber contains an able summary of the reasons for introducing a gold currency, and concludes with earnestly intreating the Government "to take this important question at once into serious consideration and to effect an amendment which is so loudly called for, by introducing a well-regulated gold currency into India."

There is also a Memorial from the Bombay Association, which represents the Native mercantile community. This sets forth that, from time immemorial, India possessed an extensive gold currency; that the stringent regulations of the British Government have virtually extinguished this currency, but have by no means extinguished its popularity; that rude attempts are made by some of the Natives of India to remedy the defects of the present inconvenient silver currency by circulating gold bars authenticated by the stamp of Bombay Banks; and, after a general statement of reasons, the Memorialists pray that the Government "will take this question into immediate consideration and restore a gold currency, which the altered circumstances of the world recommend, and which your Memorialists believe would be most popularly received in India, both from ancient associations and present convenience."

The Native merchants and bankers of Calcutta had previously, in May 1859, memorialised the Government of India for a gold currency, stating that the Natives of India preferred gold to silver on account of its portability, and the facility which it affords for holding large sums in security. The feeling of the Native merchants and bankers of Upper India may be seen from the papers in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 1, page 16.

The Government of Bombay.

Minutes have also been recorded by the members of the Government of Bombay.

The Governor proposes that we should, in the first place, act on the proviso in the last clause of the 9th Section of Act XIX of 1861, which allows gold bullion or coin to be held to the extent of one-fourth of that on which notes are issued; and he suggests that the next step will probably be to permit the Government revenue above ten Rupees to be paid in sovereigns. He adds that "it will probably be necessary that we should pass through the inconvenient and anomalous stage of a double or alternative standard."

Mr. Frere agrees with the Governor, but Mr. Inverarity thinks the measure proposed by His Excellency totally inadequate for the introduction into India of a well-regulated gold currency, and supports the views contained in a letter from Mr. Walter Cassels to the Governor, of the 1st of January 1864. The practical proposals contained in this able letter are as follows:—

"Placed as India, in a manner, is between gold-producing countries and Europe, the first consideration must be to fix the Indian Mint value of gold, so as to preserve a fair mutual equilibrium of value between ourselves, Australia, and England. This value, therefore, should not be so high as to render it profitable for Australia to send gold to be coined at our Mints, nor should it be so low as to admit of the advantageous export of our gold coin as bullion to Europe.

"It is, likewise, highly important that, as much as possible, a cold coinage should, for the present, be built upon the existing silver currency, so as to introduce the change with as much regard to private interests as may be. I, therefore, venture to suggest the issue of gold coins similar to the sovereign and half-sovereign, and respectively representing ten and five Rupees, with subsidiary silver token coins, of limited tender, rated seven to ten per cent. above their real value. The existing silver coin might, for the present, be allowed to continue legal tender to the extent even of five hundred Rupees, and this limit might hereafter be reduced according to circumstances. The new gold coins should be of an intrinsic value, which should place them on a safe basis in relation to the old rupees, and they could, by subsequent alteration of the limit of tender, be protected, if necessary, from the effect of any unforeseen fluctuation in value. Possessing, as they do, a well known intrinsic worth, the old rupees would no doubt, for the present, be freely received to a much larger extent, but not being replenished by fresh issues, being retired as rapidly as they came into the Government treasuries and replaced by new token pieces, I have no doubt that in few years they would disappear from circulation, and that the change of standard and currency would thus be effected, without any sacrifice disproportionate to the benefit secured."

Sir William Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has recorded a remarkable Minute, in which the subject is handled in a masterly manner. It concludes with the following recommendations:—

"I would propose, therefore, that the legal tender of gold should be enacted on the basis of equivalents submitted by Act XVII of 1835.

"That the gold legal tender should not, for the present, be in substitution of the silver tender, but in aid of it.

"That in accordance with the above, sovereigns should be allowed to run, and to be legal tender at their relative value, including seignorage charge, on the basis of the equivalent established by the Act XVII of 1835, viz., at Rs. 10-4-0. That the issue of notes should take place in exchange for gold and silver bullion alike, without any administrative distinction between the two metals.

"That the Mints in India should be directed to coin gold in the coins described in Act XVII of 1835 in large quantities, and to invite the public to offer it for the purpose."

The nature of the late crisis.

The most striking feature of this movement is its universality. There are differences of opinion as to the mode in which the object is to be attained, but all agree *that there ought to be a gold currency*. The proximate cause of this unanimity is the painful impression of the crisis through which we have just passed, and the desire to avert its recurrence. The first thing to be considered, therefore, is the nature of that crisis, and how far the means of prevention or mitigation are in our power.

The state of things at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, between November 1863 and March 1864, has been compared with that which prevailed in London in 1847 and 1857, but it had little in common with it. In India there had been no drain of specie owing to an unfavorable state of the foreign exchanges; neither had there been extensive overtrading. There had been much *bold* trading in cotton and piece goods, but the market had been continually rising, and large fortunes had been made. There had also been much active enterprise in Joint Stock Companies for the cultivation of tea and for other industrial undertakings, but the public confidence in their profitable character remained unshaken. Individual shareholders might find it difficult to pay up their calls; but this was the consequence, not the cause of the convulsion.

The root of this great evil lay much deeper. From time immemorial Europe had been unable to provide merchandize which India was willing to accept in return for the valuable products she had to offer, and the balance had to be paid in the precious metals. This was arrested for a time by the large supplies of cotton cloth sent to India after the opening of the trade in 1814; but the normal state of things soon returned, and since 1847-48, the importation of specie has been continually increasing.

The development given to the export trade of India by the Russian War in 1854, and by the American War which began in 1861, greatly augmented the balance which had to be paid in specie. It was not merely that vast additional quantities of fibres, oil-seeds, and cotton, had to be paid for. The increased demand upon the resources of India could not be met at former prices. A large proportion of the cultivated area of India was diverted from raising food to raising exportable produce. A large proportion of the labor of India was diverted from the immediate work of production, to the construction of railroads and roads to convey this exportable produce to the coast. In consequence of this, the price of labor and of every article of domestic and foreign consumption went up together. Cotton, which was the subject of keenest competition, rose in the rural districts to three or four times its former price. The result will be seen in the remarkable return of imports and exports of merchandize and specie in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 2, page 22.

The nature of the crisis in the three great Indian ports in 1863-64 will now be better understood. It was not, in its origin or true nature, a *monetary* crisis. If the trade between Europe and India had been conducted by an equal interchange of merchandize, it could not have happened. But, while the exports of merchandize in 1863-64 amounted to £67,459,795,* the imports were only £30,384,828, and the balance, amounting to the great sum of £37,074,967 had, for the most part, to be paid in specie. The exigency, therefore, arose from the peculiar conditions of the foreign trade of India. The people of India were only beginning to appreciate the articles of comfort and luxury which England was able to supply, and they were totally unprepared to accept as equivalents the manufactures she had to offer for the sudden increase of produce demanded from them. The only article which was in universal demand among them was specie; and, as the chief employment of specie is in the manufacture of money, and gold had been excluded by the regulations of the Government of India from this employment, silver had to bear the principal strain. In other words, it was emphatically a *mercantile* and not a monetary crisis, and silver and gold must be regarded in reference to it, as ordinary articles of the import trade.

Appendix No. 2, page 22.

The money already circulating in the country was sufficient for carrying on its internal exchanges. Judging from the prevailing high prices, it may be questioned whether it was not more than enough. The means of meeting the additional demand caused by the peculiar state of the foreign trade which has been described, were, however, entirely deficient. There is nothing in India like the Bank of England, which keeps a reserve of cash for the whole country. The produce exported to England is paid for by remittances from England, effected, partly by bills upon the Indian treasuries purchased at home, partly by bills upon England or China sold in India, and partly by consignments of specie from Europe or Australia. Every year, at the commencement of the cold weather, a call is made for specie to be sent into the interior to pay for produce to be sent down to the ports, and during the interval money is comparatively abundant.

Towards the close of 1862, this annual craving for specie was greater than usual; but in November 1863 a demand set in, which was unprecedented for intensity and duration. Although the banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay were reinforced by large sums from the cash balances, of which they had the use under their agreements with the Government, their available funds were speedily

* The increase in the value of the merchandize exported from India in 1863-64 is accounted for to the extent of £16,680,368 by the increased value of the Cotton exported. The Return for the year 1863-64, appended to my Financial Statement, has now been completed as underneath. The rest of the difference will, I think, prove to have been chiefly due to the general increase in the price of Indian produce caused by the conversion of land to Cotton cultivation, and by the extensive system of works in progress, rather than to an increase in the quantity exported.

Raw Cotton exported from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in twelve months, from the beginning of May to the end of April, in 1862-63 *and* 1863-64.

	1862-63.		1863-64.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Calcutta -	408,779	1,567,690	574,981	3,080,590
Madras -	556,760	2,381,288	647,240	4,471,811
Bombay -	3,257,485	14,834,565	3,616,782	27,911,590
Total -	4,223,024	18,783,543	4,839,003	35,463,911

exhausted. Firms possessed of large resources, provided time was allowed to realise them, must have declared themselves insolvent if they had been pressed to liquidate the claims upon them. Fabulous rates were paid in the bazar for ready money. Government Securities, which had been at par, suddenly went down to 83, not because there was any want of confidence in the Government, but because everybody wanted to sell, and nobody had money to buy. With the relaxation of the pressure, Government Paper returned nearly to par. The only security which completely held its ground was the Government note currency. It must be also recorded to the honor of these great mercantile communities, European and Native, that, throughout this period of extreme pressure, when the fall of any one house might have involved wide-spread ruin, the greatest mutual forbearance was exercised. This may have been in part owing to a just perception that the responsible persons in this country were acting on behalf of principals in England, and that every claim would be fully satisfied as soon as the requisite remittances could be made.

The position then is—

The late crisis was *not* caused by any deficiency of the circulating medium of India. If that medium had been much larger, for instance, if ten of the fifteen millions sterling of Rupees deposited in the Treasuries had been put into circulation, and the paper currency had been doubled, the crisis would still have taken place. The circulation was rather redundant than deficient according to the existing habits and wants of the people. This is proved—1st, by the abundance of money at all the principal marts on the coast and in the interior, during the intervals between the annual exceptional demand arising from the peculiar state of the trade with Europe; and 2nd, by the universal high prices. The latter are a certain indication of a full state of the circulation, because, whatever may be the causes which create a tendency to a rise of price, they would be held in check if the circulating medium were deficient. The average price of bar gold, at Calcutta, per tolah of 22 carats fine, was Rs. 14-13-0 in 1853, and Rs. 14-13-4 in 1854. It was Rs. 14-13-0 in 1862, and Rs. 14-15-4 in 1863. At Bombay, the average price of gold bars (98 touch) was Rs. 15-14-3 in 1858, and Rs. 16-0-5 in 1863. It would seem from this that there has been a slight fall in the value of silver, measured in gold, in India. But the true comparison is that of gold and silver, taken together, with all other articles; and judging by this test, it must be admitted that after making full allowance for other causes of the prevailing high prices, the precious metals are abundant and cheap in India.

The late crisis *was* caused by the unwillingness of the people of India to accept ordinary mercantile equivalents for the large additional value exported last year; and by the regulations of the Government of India, which give an advantage to silver, as an article of merchandize, in comparison with gold. The necessity for this great importation of silver was quite irrespective of the deficiency or redundancy of the Indian currency. It was occasioned merely by the fact that silver was the only article which the people of India would take in any quantity in exchange for their produce. Vast supplies of silver had been poured into India, under the operation of this exceptional and extrinsic cause. But, even if these supplies had been yet more abundant, fresh importations must still have taken place, because no other equivalent would be accepted for the Indian produce which the rest of the world desired to have.

The true remedy.

If this is a true diagnosis of the malady, there can be no doubt about the remedy. India, and, through India, the countries trading with her, are suffering from the want of acceptable equivalents for the exportable produce which she furnishes in such richness and plenty. The strain upon silver will be relieved by every addition that can be made to the other articles in demand in India. Piece goods and yarn have become a great staple of the import trade. The increase in the importation of these has been arrested by the scarcity of cotton at Manchester, and the rise in the price of food in India; but, as these obstructions diminish, the trade is likely to be greatly developed. The native hand-loom system is collapsing in every part of India; and, although English weaving and spinning establishments in India are, to a certain extent, taking up the coarser qualities of the native article, which must always be made in this country, the balance in favor of Manchester is overwhelming. Metal wares of English manufacture are getting possession of the market of India; and, in the form of utensils for cooking, eating, and drinking, they are passing from luxuries into necessaries, as tea, coffee, and tobacoo have done in England. Even Cheshire salt is supplied at prices which is obtaining for it a wide field of consumption in Northern India. But, as the use of the precious metals in India is already great and is rapidly increasing, and as India has no mines of her own, gold and silver must always be the great reserve of the import trade. To husband this reserve, therefore, and to make it answer the purpose of an article of import with as little disturbance as possible of the commercial and monetary economy of India or any other country, ought to be our chief object.

Both the precious metals should be equally available as articles of import.

The first condition for the attainment of this end is, that both the precious metals should be equally available as articles of import.

Before the discovery of the gold fields of California, the annual production of silver was larger than that of gold. Since that, the case has been reversed. The annual production of silver is now supposed to be about ten millions sterling, and that of gold about twenty-five millions, or two and a half times as much.

England has a Southern as well as an Eastern Empire, and the great staple of that Southern Empire is gold. Owing to the exclusion of gold from the Indian currency, the trade with Australia is chiefly carried on in this way:—The gold of Australia in sent to England, where it is employed in buying silver; and the silver is sent to India burdened with the charges of the double voyage and with the additional interest accrued during the prolonged period occupied by it. The cotton and other exports of India are charged with the extra expense arising from this circuitous mode of payment. Even a worse result is, that the trade cannot be carried on in a regular manner. The gold remains in the Bank of England until the Indian demand sets in, and then it is suddenly withdrawn to sweep the Continent of silver for transmission to India. In order to protect themselves, the Banks of England and France raise

their rates of discount, and, by their so doing, and by the violent oscillations in the foreign exchanges, every description of business is deranged.

If, by an alteration in the regulations of the Indian Mints, gold were placed on the same footing as silver, the course of trade would be as follows:—The pastoral and mining population of Australia is supplied with clothes and other necessaries of civilised life from England. The proceeds of this trade would be invested in Australian gold and copper, and these would be sent direct to India to pay for the cotton and other produce exported from India to England. The shipping would benefit as much as the mercantile interest. We should hear less of vessels coming out to India in ballast for the sake of the homeward freight. Some ships would make the triangular voyage; others would return to Australia with cargoes of sugar, rice, and other colonial produce. A regulated process, the successive steps of which might be certainly calculated upon, would be substituted for the present fitful and desultory trade, and all parties concerned would profit by the change.

Impending deficiency of the supply of silver.

Hitherto the vacuum caused by the deficiency of imports has, for the most part, been filled with silver. Although this has occasioned much loss and inconvenience to India and Europe, there is a worse evil behind. The annual production of the silver mines is estimated at ten millions sterling. In the last nine years the silver imported into India alone, after deducting re-exports, has amounted to 89,633,792,* or within half a million of the entire estimated production of the whole world for the same period. There were two great reserves of silver, the currencies of the United States and France. Both these reserves have been exhausted.† The circulation of the United States has been avowedly placed upon the basis of a gold standard with a subsidiary silver token currency. In France, although the law remains unchanged, gold has been coined in vast quantities, and the only silver coins remaining in circulation are those which by wear and tear have become depreciated. The serious character of these facts will be apparent when it is remembered that the balance of trade in favor of India, and consequently her demand for silver, has been greatly increased by the revolution which has taken place in the cotton trade. Nobody can say in what proportions the supply of Manchester with cotton will ultimately be divided among different parts of the world, but it is certain that India will have a large share. It must also be remembered that other countries besides India stand in need of silver. Independently of the use made of it for domestic and artistic purposes in almost every part of the world, that metal still forms the currency of the greater part of Europe. It is also the standard of value in China, and performs the same service of adjusting the balance of trade for that great country as it does for India. The information at command here regarding China is very imperfect, but it is well known that, since the opening of the trade, the exports of tea and silk have greatly increased without any corresponding demand having arisen for any article of foreign produce or manufacture; that cotton has been added to the exports of China; and that, notwithstanding the help given by the opium trade between India and China in the adjustment of the exchanges, a large annual balance has to be paid in silver. The population of China is twice that of India, and her vast productive powers are even less developed than those of India.

Impossibility of coining silver with sufficient speed.

Even if silver were forthcoming in sufficient quantity, it could not be coined fast enough. Whatever may be the form in which silver reaches India, it must be converted into current rupees. No description of credit based upon the existence of a certain amount of bullion or foreign coin suffices, because rupees are wanted to be sent into the interior to purchase produce. Although the power of the Bombay Mint has been much increased, it is still unable to cope with the large amounts of silver poured in by each packet. In fact, no Indian Mint could coin silver as fast as it is wanted, i. e., as fast as it arrives. The quantity of bullion remaining uncoined in the three Indian Mints, during each month of 1862-63 and 1863-64, will be seen in the Appendix. The average monthly amount remainining uncoined was £2,777,109, but this gives no idea of the real loss and inconvenience. At the season when current coin is most wanted for making purchases in the interior, the arrear of uncoined bullion is greatest. The average of the five months from December 1862 to April 1863 was £4,770,467; and even after the powers of the Bombay Mint, upon which the chief stress falls, had been greatly increased, the average arrear of the same months in 1863-64 was £3,035,092, notwithstanding that the Bombay Mint was worked by relays, day and night, without cessation, at serious risk to the machinery and great exhaustion of the persons employed. After all the pains and cost which had been bestowed upon providing these large sums and sending them to India, they were unavailable for use, because silver is so bulky compared with its value, as to be incapable of being converted into coin with sufficient speed to meet the wants of India. Great exertions were made at the London Mint to meet the increased demand for coin consequent on the gold discoveries, but if the metal to be coined had been silver instead of gold, the Officers of the Mint would have been utterly unable to cope with the exigency.

Appendix No. 3, page 29.

Probable consequences of a deficiency of silver.

It is impossible to predicate the consequences of a real deficiency in the supply of silver for adjusting the balance of the Indian trade. So much is certain, that the commercial crisis through which we have just passed would be greatly aggravated. The facts to which I have adverted show that we are not dealing with a speculative or contingent danger. The usual annual demand for the means of paying for produce from the interior will recur next November; and if, as there is reason to expect, the value of the produce will be increased, while the available equivalents for it will be diminished, owing to the exhaustion of the reserve of silver in Europe, the disturbance of the economical system of India and Europe in

* The figures, for the first eight years, are taken from the Parliamentary Return dated the 10th March 1864, of the "value of bullion, gold and silver, imported into and exported from each Presidency of India, in each year, from 1800 to the latest date for which it can be given," and the figures of the last year are, from the Returns in Appendix No. 2, page 24, obtained from the different Presidencies.

† European and American coins have been recoined in the three Indian Mints during the last ten years, from 1853 to 1863, to the value of £20,172,950; besides an unknown amount of foreign silver coin which had been converted into bar silver previously to its being tendered to the Indian Mints.

1864-65 will exceed that of 1863-64, as much as the crisis of 1863-64 surpassed that of 1862-63. A worse access of the disease is impending, and, if there be a remedy, it ought to be applied without delay.

Gold should be restored to its place in the currency.

I have already said that the most effectual remedy is to put gold on the same footing as silver as an article of import; and this can be done only by restoring gold to its place in the currency.

Although gold has been demonetised by the Government of India, it is held by the people of India in the same esteem, in relation to silver, as it is by the people of every other country in the world. Its superior advantages may be summed up in the fact that it contains large value in small compass. This makes it portable, allows of its being easily secured, facilitates its coinage, and diminishes its wastage. Although the public interests are vitally concerned in the proper management of the finances, we must not measure this question only by the wants of the Government. In silver £100,000 weighs $11\frac{1}{10}$ tons; in gold only $15\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. In silver, sums of money have to be counted by rupees or two-shilling pieces; in gold, by sovereigns or twenty-shilling pieces. It is difficult to conceive the aggregate loss and inconvenience when these circumstances are applied to the greatly augmented number and amount of transactions compared with former times. Merely in making the remittances which the present state of the trade and industrial development of India requires, the additional expense must be very great. The most serious inconvenience of all, perhaps, is that the nature of the coinage does not allow of money being carried on the person for current use. Twenty sovereigns may be taken in the pocket, but two hundred Rupees would be an intolerable burden. A book might be written on the obstacles which this state of things opposes to social progress. In a country like India, where it is particularly desirable to facilitate the intercouse between different classes of the community, the want of a convenient medium of exchange is especially objectionable.

In the progress of improvement, nations advance, by successive steps, from the rude instruments of exchange of primitive times, to the use of silver and gold money; and, at last, they attain to paper as the representative of gold. India had arrived at the gold period. Without going back to the history of former times, gold Pagodas and Fanams formed the bulk of the circulation of the South of India within the memory of persons still living; and, in the North of India, although the Gold Mohur was overvalued with reference to silver, its superior convenience obtained for it a considerable circulation. The trade of India with the countries beyond its North-Western frontier has always been carried on by means of gold coins of various kinds. Much interesting information relating to this part of the subject will be found in Mr. McLeod's and Mr. Melvill's papers in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 1, page 16.

The action of the Government upon this state of things was, first to exclude gold from the circulation, and then to introduce a paper currency based upon silver. The result is that India has attained the last step *per saltum*, with the omission of the one which ought to have preceded it. Retrogression has been followed by irregular advance.

The paper currency has been attended with a fair measure of success. The note circulation already amounts to upwards of six millions sterling, of which rather more than three millions has been invested in Government Securities. The time was come for furnishing this great accommodation to the Europeans and to the Native mercantile classes in towns; and, as the body of the people become educated to the use of paper money, it will gradually answer the objects intended by it. The currency circles have been extended to the rest of India, and a more popular character ought now to be given to the system by issuing five-rupee notes, as was originally intended.

But the people of India have never acquiesced in the exclusion of gold from the currency, nor have they accepted paper as a substitute for it. The plan of locking up reserves of the precious metals in strong rooms and representing them by convertible paper, belongs to an advanced stage of civilization. The great majority of the people of India must have intrinsic value in their hands before they are convinced that payment has been made to them. This habit is founded upon the experience of ages. Promises to pay are rendered of no effect by bad faith or revolution; bonds and notes are destroyed by damp or eaten by insects; but gold and silver survive every change and re-appear to be enjoyed in better times. As between gold and silver, the preference is decidedly in favor of gold, which, having large value in small bulk, offers most of the advantages of a paper currency together with the security derived from intrinsic value. Since the improvement of the circumstances of the people arising from the great increase in the demand for their exportable produce, there has been a corresponding increase on their part in the demand for gold. It will be seen from the Returns in the Appendix furnished from the three Indian Presidencies and British Burmah, that after deducting re-exports, gold to the value of £24,940,582 has been imported into India since the 1st May 1860, besides what was brought by land across the North-West frontier, and besides the large aggregate amount, chiefly in sovereigns, brought back by the laborers who annually take service in the Coffee Plantations in Ceylon, and by the emigrants returned from the Mauritius; and that the importations have been according to a continually ascending scale. In 1860-61 the value of the gold introduced into India by sea was £4,242,441; in 1861-62 it was £5,200,432; in 1862-63, £6,878,130; and in 1863-64, £8,819,765.* The explanation of this is that the people invest their new wealth in what they like best. In some favored cotton districts, gold bangles have become almost as common as silver bangles were before. Although gold is not available as a legal tender in payment of debts and taxes in the British dominions in India, the people in some parts of India have endeavoured to remedy the defects of the preesnt inconvenient silver currency by circulating

Appendix No. 2, page 24.

* The figures for the first three years have been taken from the Parliamentary Return, and for the last year from the Return in Appendix No. 2, page 24. It will be seen from the last-mentioned Return, that, while silver was re-exported in 1863-64, in the proportion of about 1 to 4 of the imports, gold was re-exported only in the proportion of about 1 to 23. There can be no doubt that gold has already released for circulation a large amount of hoarded silver.

gold bars authenticated by the stamp of Bombay Banks. This rude attempt to organize an ingot currency in the face of every discouragement, proves the determination of the people to have gold, and shows that the Government would be cordially seconded by them in any attempt to introduce a gold currency on a sound footing. They would then have what they most desire,—absolute intrinsic value in a condensed form, authenticated by the impress of the State, and receivable by law in payment of every obligation.

A still more striking instance is that gold coin is in such request, that *real* Gold Mohurs, nearly of standard value, are habitually made by forgers, chiefly to secure the premium at which they sell. The details of four such cases will be found in the Appendix. One of these establishments, at Jugadree, a flourishing mart in the Ambala Division, was on the scale of a Mint, and the Gold Mohurs manufactured there have an extensive circulation in the protected Seikh and Hill States and elsewhere.

Appendix No. 4, page 34.

Many other proofs might be adduced of the popularity of a gold coinage in India. The Native State of Jeypore has long enjoyed a reputation for the purity of its coins; and Jeypore Gold Mohurs, which were formerly seldom seen, have of late years obtained an extensive circulation. In the Punjab the use of gold as a medium of exchange has greatly increased of late years. In the Seikh time it was chiefly procured from Russia through Kabul; but, to use Mr. Melvill's words, "the facilities of communication with Calcutta and Bombay, which are freely supplied from Europe and Australia, have given the precedence to those markets in the supply of gold." Mr. McLeod reports that the sovereign is now the gold coin most familiar to the people of the Punjab, "being by far the most abundant and almost the only one now employed systematically for equalising the exchange." The prevailing opinion at the other extremity of the empire in British Burmah will be seen from the Papers in the same number of the Appendix from two gentlemen of experience and ability who have been much engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Appendix No. 1, page 16.

But the most decisive example of all will be found in the Madras correspondence in the Appendix. Owing to the large number of sovereigns introduced into the districts of Tanjore, Tinnevilly, and Madura, partly received in payment for rice exported to Ceylon, and partly the earnings of laborers who had returned from Ceylon and the Mauritius, current silver money became so scarce in 1858, that it was difficult for the landowners to pay the revenue due by them. The Government of Madras, therefore, authorised the receipt of sovereigns at the Tanjore Treasury at 10 Rupees each, and afterwards directed that they should be paid at the same rate to such persons as might be willing to receive them. Although this proceeding was overruled by the Government of India, it had gone far enough to prove that a gold currency, based upon the sovereign at 10 Rupees, would rapidly have taken the place of the silver currency, if the Supreme Government had not interfered to prevent it. The unissued coins were sent to Madras to the number of 10,370 sovereigns and 1,865 half-sovereigns, where they were sold at a profit of Rs. 2,168-12-7 compared with the rate at which they had been received, being an average premium of three annas one pie on each sovereign. The Australian sovereigns, although more valuable than the English to the extent of the silver alloy they contain, sold on an average three farthings each less.

Appendix No. 5, page 35.

The determination of the people of India to have gold, justifies Lord Liverpool's opinion that "in very rich countries, where great and extensive commerce is carried on, gold is the proper metal of which the principal measure of property and instrument of commerce should be made. In such countries, gold will, in practice, become the principal measure of property and the instrument of commerce, with the general consent of the people, not only without the support of law, but in spite of almost any law that may be enacted to the contrary; for the principal purchases and exchanges cannot there be made in coins of a less valuable metal."

The plan of issuing notes in certain proportion against gold.

It remains to be considered how this great desideratum can best be attained.

Act XIX of 1861, under the authority of which the Government paper currency was established, contains a provision that notes not exceeding one-fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin or bullion, may be issued in exchange for gold coin of full weight of the Government of India, or for foreign gold coin or gold bullion computed at rates to be fixed by the Governor General in Council, and not to be altered without six months' previous notice. Mr. Cassel's remarks that "this important amendment has, for some inscrutable reason, or by mere oversight, been allowed to remain ever since a dead letter," and the Governor of Bombay proposes that it should now be acted upon. "The effect of this," Sir B. Frere observes, "would be to substitute a considerable portion of gold for the silver which is now imported into India; and in proportion to such substitution, to relieve the inconvenience which is now felt by the absolute scarcity of silver in Europe. It would also tend to expand the use of Government Currency Notes, and to set free a corresponding quantity of silver which is now absorbed in various ways in remote parts of the country, and which disappears from the circulation of our great commercial marts."

This provision was borrowed from the parallel case of the Bank of England, which was permitted by the Act of 1844 to issue notes in exchange for a certain proportion of silver.

This was objected to by Mr. Wilson and other high authorities, who considered that the principle of convertibility on demand, required that the Bank of England should be allowed to hold in its coffers that metal only in which payment of its notes could be demanded, and that the permission to retain silver as a portion of the reserve introduced a mercantile element into the management of the Issue Department, and was inconsistent with the theory on which the Act was founded.

The object of holding silver in the Issue Department of the Bank of England was to facilitate the adjustment of the exchanges with France; but, after the change in the relative prices of gold and silver caused by the gold discoveries and the in-

creased demand for silver for transmission to the East, the nearly balanced system of alternative standard in France oscillated in the direction of gold, and it became no longer advantageous for the Bank of England to hold silver in the Issue Department. Since August 1853 that item has disappeared from its weekly account; and it only re-appeared for a few months at the end of November 1860, under an arrangement adopted for the convenience of the Bank of France.

The corresponding provision permitting the Currency Department of the Government of India to receive a certain proportion of gold, has never been acted upon for the following reasons:—

Because, as stated by Mr. Wilson, it is inconsistent with the principle of a Government paper currency. That paper is payable only in the current coin of the country; and its convertibility in times of political distrust or mercantile panic, might be seriously endangered, if any of the uninvested deposits were held in gold which could not be tendered in payment of the notes. The sale of gold for current silver coin would be a precarious resource, for times of panic are exactly the times when money is not to be had.

Besides furnishing a more convenient medium of exchange, a properly regulated paper currency releases, for productive purposes, a portion of the capital of the country which had been employed, without yielding interest, in providing a less perfect medium of exchange; and, with this object, such portion of the deposits as is not likely to be required to meet demands for coin, ought to be invested in Government Securities. The effect, therefore, of keeping any portion of the deposits in a form which is not available for the payment of the notes, is to interfere to the same extent with the beneficial operation of the paper currency system. The full amount required to maintain the convertibility of the notes has to be kept in current coin, in addition to the uncurrent coin or bullion. In other words, the latter is pure loss.

There are other practical difficulties which I will describe in the words of Mr. George Arbuthnot, of Her Majesty's Treasury, to whose mature experience and excellent judgment in this difficult class of subjects, I have often been deeply indebted. "It would be easy to imagine cases in which the Government of India would be placed in great difficulty in attempting to manage, on its own immediate responsibility and discretion, the issue of notes in exchange for a limited amount of gold coin or bullion. The advertisement of a price would be an invitation to parties to tender gold; but individuals, not acting in concert, could not ascertain the quantity which it would be safe for them to remit. When it arrived in India, the limit might have been reached to which the proportion of gold is restricted by the currency law; and confusion, instead of facilities, in the adjustment of exchanges, would be the result. Again, the sale of gold when its price might be higher than that at which it was received into the currency chest, could hardly be undertaken by Government with a view to profit. However skilfully such transactions might be conducted, it is hardly to be conceived that any Government official could so conduct them as to avoid the risk of censure by those whose interests might be affected by the disturbance of prices occasioned by the sales; and the probability is, that no official would have sufficient experience of business of this nature to enable him to manage it with safety."

And, after all this difficulty and hazard, the end attained would not be "to substitute a considerable proportion of gold for the silver which is now imported into India," nor to "set free a corresponding quantity of silver which is now absorbed in various ways in remote parts of the country," as supposed by the Governor of Bombay, but to lock up a certain quantity of gold in an unproductive state, subject to the condition that an equal value in current silver coin must be kept in deposit to provide for the payment of the notes.

Complication arising from the practice of issuing notes against silver bullion.

This seems the proper place for calling attention to the extraordinary and dangerous complication which has arisen from the adoption into the Indian Paper Currency system of the mercantile principle of issuing notes in exchange for bullion as well as coin, which was retained in England by the Act of 1844. I am speaking now of silver bullion, which by the 9th Section of the Act of the Government of India, No. XIX of 1861, must be received in exchange for notes to any extent to which it may be offered, with a proviso that, in places where there is no Mint, it shall be optional to receive coin only, in exchange for notes. This option has been acted upon in the case of the currency circles recently established in the interior, by directing that notes shall be issued only in exchange for coin.

The Indian Mints have always been open for the receipt of silver bullion; and, while the amounts tendered for coinage were moderate, and the Mint Certificates were payable at thirty, and afterwards at twenty days' sight, no inconvenience was felt.

But in July 1861, the paper currency system was introduced, one of the conditions of which was that notes invested with the character of legal tender might be obtained at once in exchange for silver bullion.

This made it necessary that the Mint Certificates also should be payable on demand; for, otherwise, the bullion would all have been sent to the Currency Department to be exchanged for notes, and the notes would have been immediately returned to be exchanged for coin. The result of this would have been, that the Currency Department would have become filled with bullion and emptied of coin; in other words, that Department would have had to suspend cash payments and declare itself insolvent.

The obligation to pay the Mint Certificates upon demand, involved the Government in a formidable responsibility. The entire financial machinery had to be strained to meet the vast amounts of bullion poured in to pay for the enormously increased exports. For some months, while the usual receipts from opium were suspended and our reserve at Calcutta was locked up by the investments made by the Bank of Bengal on its own account, under its agreement with the Government, the anxiety was very great. It will be seen from the Return in the Appendix that £6,310,550 was remitted in aid of the Bombay Treasury, between the 1st May 1862 and the 20th May 1864. Since the beginning of last April we have had to remit £1,220,000 to Bombay, besides

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£460,000 in coin obtained from the Currency Department in exchange for bullion.

In order to keep the Bombay Mint at work at the rate of £40,000 a day, it is necessary that there should be £940,000 of bullion in its several departments, and seventeen days intervene between the receipt of bullion and its issue as coin. If, therefore, there was little or no bullion in the Mint, and a large amount was tendered for coinage, at least £600,000 would have to be paid before the Mint could deliver any new coin into the Treasury. That this is not an improbable contingency is evident from the fact that, during the last three years, the silver bullion tendered monthly has ranged from £874 to £2,295,552, and that, in the same month in the three years, the amounts have varied from £577,709 to £2,295,554, and from £874 to £437,481.

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The same state of things prevails at Calcutta and Madras. "If the balance of bullion in the Mint," the Master of the Mint at Calcutta reports, "is reduced to a minimum, as is now being done, it will be necessary, in the case of any sudden influx of silver, for the Treasury to be prepared to meet Mint Certificates at the rate of four lakhs a day, for twenty days, without counting on any remittances from the Mint."

All idea of husbanding the public balances for the public benefit must be cast aside, if they are to be answerable for any amounts of bullion which the new necessities of the Indian trade may bring to our shores. So large and unexpected are the demands, that, concurring, as they may do, with other exigencies, we may at any time be thrown by them into a state of temporary insolvency. Merchants are entitled to have their bullion converted into coin at the earliest possible period, but they cannot expect advances to be made upon it out of the public purse.

Although we have been forced, for a time, to pay the Mint Certificates on demand, owing to the complication already explained connected with the paper currency, we have never conceded the principle which regulates every Mint in the world —that of being liable for the value of the bullion only after it has actually been made into coin. We ought, therefore, to adopt the true basis of a paper currency, by issuing notes only in exchange for coin; and we shall then be able to return to the former practice of granting, as fast as the bullion can be assayed, Mint Certificates payable after an interval fixed with reference to the average time occupied in coining.

Returns will be found in the Appendix, showing—

1st.—The total amount of silver bullion received at each of the three Indian Mints, in each month, from 1st May 1862 to the 30th April 1864.

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2ndly.—The total amount coined in each month.

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3rdly.—The balance remaining uncoined at the end of each month.

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4thly.—The silver bullion tendered for coinage to the Bombay Mint in each month from the 1st May 1861 to the 30th April 1864; and,

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5thly.—The remittances made from the 1st May 1862 to the 30th April 1864 to reinforce the Government balance at Bombay to meet the Mint Certificates and the Secretary of State's bills.

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Previously to the Act of the Government of India, No. XVII of 1835, by which an uniform coinage was established for the British dominions in India, the Gold Mohur of Bengal, and the Star Pagoda and other gold coins of Madras and Bombay were a legal tender, being valued relatively to silver in the proportion of one to fifteen.

Past proceedings in reference to the gold coinage in India.

By the Act of 1835, and a contemporary Resolution of the Government of India, gold coins, representing, respectively, 5, 10, 15, and 30 Rupees, were directed to be coined at the Indian Mints; and, although they were not to be a legal tender, they were to be received "and issued" at the public treasuries at rates to be fixed, from time to time, by proclamation.

The rates were those denoted by the names of the coins; but it was afterwards perceived that the issue of these coins at a prescribed rate was inconsistent with the fact that they were not a legal tender, and a proclamation* of January 1841, authorized them to be freely received at the previous rate of fifteen to one, and "to be disposed of as might be ordered by the Accountant General or the Accountant of the Presidency."

In May 1844, in order to encourage the coining of gold, the reduction of the seignorage on gold bullion tendered for coinage from two to one per cent., which had previously taken place at Calcutta in November 1837, was extended to the Mints at Madras and Bombay; and it was declared that persons delivering in gold for coinage were entitled, as a matter of right, to have gold coins returned to them. The seignorage on silver coin remained, as before, at two per cent.

In January 1850, the Sub-treasurer at Calcutta reported that the market price of the gold coin had gradually fallen to the price at which the Government received that coin from the public, and that there appeared to be a tendency to a further fall. This was the first notice of the effect upon the currency of India of the increased production of gold in California; but the Government did not at that time consider it necessary to direct any alteration in the terms on which gold coin was receivable into the public treasuries. After this came the discovery of gold in New South Wales; and the Government of India was alarmed by rumours that arrangements were in progress for forming connexions with Australia for the purpose of bringing up gold, by a direct line of steam communication, to take advantage of the proclama-

* "No gold coin will henceforward be a legal tender of payment in any of the territories of the East India Company; but the gold pieces to be hereafter coined will circulate at whatever rate of value relatively to the legal silver currency of the country they may bear to currency. The Governor General in Council will, from time to time, fix the rate by proclamation in the *Calcutta Gazette*, at which they shall be received and issued at the public treasuries, in lieu of the legal silver currency of British India. Until further orders that rate will be as the names of the tokens denote—the Gold Mohur, for 15 Rupees; the 5-Rupee piece, for 5 Rupees; the 10-Rupee piece, for 10 Rupees; and the 30-Rupee piece, for 30 Rupees."—*Letter from the Government of India, to the Court of Directors, 24th of June* 1835.

tion by which gold was receivable at the rate of fifteen to one compared with silver of equal weight and fineness.

In order to avoid the embarrassment of an excessive stock of coin which was not re-issuable and could not be disposed of except at a loss, notice was given, on the 22nd of December 1852, that gold coin would no longer be received in public treasuries.

We ought now to retrace our steps.

The course which ought now to be adopted, is to retrace our steps, and to declare gold to be a legal tender in addition to silver, at a rate carefully calculated with reference to the relative value of the two metals.

Mr. Wilson's objection.

To the adoption of this course, Mr. Wilson objected that "a contract to pay a given sum of money is nothing more nor less than a contract to deliver a given weight of that metal which is the standard at the time the contract is made, and that to alter or vary the standard, and to adopt another metal because it is cheaper, is simply to enable the debtor to break faith with the creditor."

This argument has been ably and successfully answered by Sir W. Mansfield, in the 3rd and 4th Chapters of his Minute. He shows that money is the measure and representative of *value*; and that, whatever may be the current coin in which contracts are expressed, the intention is that the creditor should receive *value*, without depreciation, in any form which may be most convenient to the community to which he belongs; otherwise, the State would not be able to change its legal tender or expression of value, the effect of which would be, under different circumstances, to do real injustice to debtors or creditors. If a change of value is taking place by which an ounce of silver will, at some future time, be worth more than an ounce of silver now is, we ought not to increase the value of debts by declaring that, for all time to come, they shall be paid in coins constantly gaining a higher value than was originally attributed to them; and the reverse of this would be the case if silver was in a course of depreciation. Including the Local Revenue, the Government of India is annually a creditor to the extent of nearly fifty millions sterling, more than two-fifths of which depend upon permanent obligations expressed in the legal silver money of the time, or upon obligations similarly expressed for long terms of years. The same Government is also a debtor to the extent of rather more than twice its annual revenue. According to this view, the State is chiefly interested in maintaining the rights of creditors. But, according to the broad and just view, the real concern of the State is to maintain the integrity of all contracts, public and private, and to promote general confidence and good faith, by so regulating the circulating medium, that, as far as pssible, no enhancement or depreciation of value shall take place to the advantage of debtor or creditor.

The question of the double standard.

Closely connected with this, is the question of the double standard of value.

The popular sentiment coincides with the opinion of Mr. Locke, Mr. Harris, and Lord Liverpool, that the principal measure of property should be made of one metal only.

And, in fact, although it may be necessary for a time that two metals should be legal tender, only one metal can practically be the standard of value.

However accurately the value of two metals may be adjusted to each other, the vicissitudes of production, the necessities of commerce, and the convenience of daily life, ever cause slight variations between the market value of the two, and the cheaper metal becomes the principal medium of exchange and the standard of value.

It would seem to be a result of general experience, that nations must pass through this stage before they arrive at a satisfactory state of their currency.

British currency went through a series of alternations between gold and silver until a gold standard, with a subsidiary silver token coinage, was finally established in 1816 by the 56, George III. C. 68.

The experience thus acquired was employed in 1838 and the following years in reforming the metallic money of the British Colonies, which had fallen into a confused and unsatisfactory state, and peremptorily required the interference of the Government. This was done by rating the foreign gold and silver coins current in the different Colonies at their proper relative value to sterling money, and making them legal tender in common with sterling money. The discoveries of gold in California followed after an interval of some years, and silver then ceased to circulate, except as tokens for the fractional parts of the pound sterling, and the British sovereign was established as the sole standard. The first of these changes was an administrative operation. The second was a natural result. They were both eminently advantageous. The whole process is described in the extract in the Appendix from a Memorandum by Mr. George Arbuthnot, dated in August 1858. It will be seen that he speaks of the proceedings for the "concurrent use of the British with the foreign coins at the rates assigned to them," as having been "attended with perfect success;" and says that the subsequent transition from a silver to a gold standard "was effected without disturbing contracts, and without detriment, therefore, to the community at large."

Appendix No. 7, page 51.

Our example was followed by the United States. By the law of 1849, golden dollars of a certain weight and fineness were legally declared to be equal to the silver dollar. In 1853, the old full weight silver coin having been in great part absorbed as a commodity of trade, and the national reserves now consisting almost entirely of gold, the intrinsic value of the silver coins was reduced, (the dollar from 412½ grains to 384 grains,) so as to make them tokens, like the English silver coins, limiting their tender to five dollars, and thus adopting a single standard of gold.

A similar change has taken place in France. Since the decree of Napoleon in 1801, a double legal tender has prevailed. From 1801 to 1850, gold had a tendency to rise, and it consequently disappeared from the ordinary circulation and commanded a premium; but the price having fallen somewhat below the fixed rates since the discoveries in California and Australia, the standard currency of the country and its reserves now

consist of gold, and the silver coin, which has not been exported, in consequence of its having been reduced by wear below its full value, is fast passing into the state of a subsidiary token coinage. *

As in the British Colonies, so in the United States and France, the alternative legal tender caused no inconvenience in measuring values; and the accession of gold, as the sole standard of value, did not affect, in any perceptible manner, prices, obligations, or interests of any kind whatever.

Appendix No. 10, page 58.

It will be seen from the papers describing the currency of Ceylon, which form the last number of the Appendix, that Ceylon, which is an integral part of India, is considered to owe to its double standard its comparative immunity from the severe monetary crisis through which India has lately passed.

I have no further argument to urge for the adoption of gold in British India as an auxiliary currency. Monetary science is eminently experimental; and if the point has not been established by the examples which have been adduced, no *à priori* reasoning would suffice.

Subsequent steps of the process.

If the expediency and safety of the first step has been proved, I do not care to follow the process through its subsequent stages. The change should, of course, take place with the utmost attention to the habits and feelings of the people, as recommended by the Chambers of Commerce. What I propose is, not an immediate or entire substitution of gold for silver money, but the gradual addition of gold money to the existing silver money. Both metals are held in esteem by the people on account of their intrinsic value, and for a long time they would have a concurrent circulation. The first effect of the admission of gold into the currency would be to raise the value of gold, because it would release an equivalent amount of silver. In other words, a tendency would be created to lower the value of silver, and, so far, an advantage would be given to silver in maintaining its place in the circulation. The ultimate effect would, probably, be that, partly from a slight additional fall in the price of gold in India arising from causes which will be hereafter more fully explained, and partly from the superior convenience of that metal in making the larger payments, the currency and reserves of the country would become gradually filled with gold, and the time would then arrive for considering the propriety of converting the silver coinage into a subsidiary token coinage. Perhaps, as in France, the silver coinage, not being renewed, and becoming by wear less than its full nominal value, would of itself subside into a token coinage, and the people of India would be gradually educated to receive such a coinage as representing a value which it did not intrinsically possess.

Advantage of an uniform standard of exchange.

Commerce would be greatly facilitated by the establishment of one uniform standard medium of exchange throughout the British Empire. This is an advantage of extensive empire, including dependencies in different parts of the world, which ought to be utilised for the public benefit. A similar advantage was formerly derived from the general currency which the Spanish dollar obtained. Owing to its superior convenience and other causes, the British sovereign would, if fair play were given to it, come into more extensive use than the Spanish dollar ever did.

Assimilation of the English and Australian sovereigns.

One of the first results of the discovery of the Californian gold fields was, that the Mediterranean and Levant were swept of dollars for transmission to the East, and sovereigns were substituted for them. After the discovery of the Australian gold fields, a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Sydney for the coinage of gold in accordance with the standard of weight and fineness of the currency of the realm. The superscription, however, was different, and the coin was made a legal tender only in the Australian Colonies. Its currency has since been extended by Royal Proclamation to other possessions of the Crown, viz., Mauritius, Ceylon, and Hong-Kong.

In May 1862, a select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider and report on the expediency of legalising the circulation in the United Kingdom of the sovereigns coined at the branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney. The Committee reported that, although the sovereigns coined at the Sydney Mint might

* Since this was written, I have seen from the Newspapers that the French Government has determined to reduce the half and quarter francs from 900 parts of pure silver and 100 alloy, to 835 pure and 165 alloy; in other words, to make them avowedly tokens, which they had really already become by wear. The five franc pieces of the coinage of the years till 1830 were always better than standard, but from 1844 to the present time they have been below their standard, and the coins of the present day are worse than any. The following is an abstract Statement of five franc pieces received into the Calcutta Mint during 1863-64 :—

Weight in Tolahs.	Assay.	Nett value in Rupees issued in Mint Certificate.	Nett value at French standard 900 Touch, or 4 dwts. in the Pound Troy, worse than Indian standard.	Loss to importers from difference between actual assays and French standard.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
57,98.291 9 0	4 dwts. worse.	55,73,318 1 2	55,73,318 1 2	Nil.
40,40,187 14 0	4½ do.	38,74,439 2 8	38,83,428 9 5	8,989 6 9
11,933 0 0	5 do.	11,416 14 5	11,469 5 11	52 7 6
18,208 2 0	5½ do.	12,607 7 9	12,695 10 5	88 2 8
98,68,620 9 0	.....	94,71,781 10 0	94,80,911 10 11	9,130 0 11

"be considered perfect as regards fineness and weight," and were, in fact, more valuable than the Tower Hill sovereigns, because, whatever silver there was in the gold found in Australia, it remained in the coin as part of the alloy, the sovereign made at the Royal Mint had a preference over the Sydney sovereign wherever both were in circulation; that this was entirely due to the fact that the Sydney sovereign was current in Australia alone and in a few of Her Majesty's distant possessions, while the English sovereign had a circulation throughout the realm; and that "the inconvenience resulting from this limit on the circulation of the Australian sovereign is particularly experienced in the large trade carried on between Australia and our possessions of Ceylon and Mauritius, where this coin has been declared current by Royal Proclamation. In this commerce with our possessions, and also with India, Manilla, Java, and other countries, into which Australian gold coin largely enters, there is no doubt but that the imperial sovereign is more highly valued than the sovereign issued at the Sydney Mint." The Committee, therefore, recommended—

"1*st*.—That gold coin should be issued from the branch Mint at Sydney, having currency in all parts of the British dominions where gold coin minted in London is current.

"2*nd*.—That the coin struck at the Sydney Mint should have, as nearly as possible, the same alloy, and the same quality of execution and durability as that struck at the Royal Mint in London.

"3*rd*.—That the coin should also have a Mint mark sufficient to indicate, at least to bankers and others, the Mint whence it issued.

"4*th*.—That an adequate Mint charge or seignorage should continue to be levied, and that the Imperial Government should stipulate for its being kept at such an amount as to prevent any undue inducement to the importation into the United Kingdom, of gold in coin rather than in bars.

"5*th*.—That arrangements should be made for withdrawing from circulation, as speedily as possible, the existing Sydney gold coinage.

"6*th*.—That the charge for the branch Mint should be provided for by permanent appropriation by the Legislature of New South Wales, rather than by an annual vote."

These recommendations were accepted by Her Majesty's Government, and a Treasury Minute was recorded on the 22nd of June last, stating that "My Lords are satisfied with the disposition shown by the Legislature of New South Wales to pass an Act for this purpose, the Bill introduced this year having been withdrawn only on account of a technical objection not affecting the principle of the measure; and they are willing to submit a Bill to Parliament, as proposed by the Governor of New South Wales, conditionally, enabling Her Majesty to declare by proclamation, coins to be issued from the Branch Mints of New South Wales, corresponding in the essential particulars regarding the standard of value and denomination with those issued from the Royal Mint of London, a legal tender of payment in the United Kingdom. The effect of such an enactment will be to enable Her Majesty to give currency to the Sydney gold coins in all parts of Her dominions in which gold coins issued from the Royal Mint in London are a legal tender."

The Minute then states that this measure must be guarded by the precautions recommended by the Committee, of which the imposition of an adequate Mint charge is the one of most immediate importance. This charge is proposed to be fixed at 3*d*. an ounce of gold coin, which is the estimated cost of coinage on all gold returned in coin to the importer; and it is explained that this is to be over and above, 1st, the charge made at the Sydney Mint for prompt returns, whether in coin or bar gold, analogous to the charge of 1½*d*. allowed by law at the Bank of England for immediate returns in exchange for bullion; 2nd, the charge, if any, which may be incurred for assay and refining; 3rd, the duty, if any, imposed, by Colonial Act, on gold imported into the Mint as the equivalent of an export Customs duty.

The 2nd and 3rd recommendations, the Treasury Minute proceeds, will be the subject for future consideration when the necessary statutary powers shall have been obtained; but, although identity in quality of execution and durability between the coin struck at the Sydney Mint, and that struck at the Royal Mint of London, may properly be kept in view as an object of ultimate attainment, it would not be expedient to lay down any positive regulation regarding the character of the alloy to be employed.

It will thus be seen that the only external obstacle to the supply of India with the standard gold coin of the British Empire is about to be removed. Australia is the greatest existing source of supply of gold; and, both from proximity and from the course of trade, she ought to be bound up with India in a peculiar relation.* The perfected, authenticated produce of the Australian gold fields ought to have the same advantage as the Spanish Dollars coined at the mine's mouth had in former days. But, instead of this, it must either be sent to England to be re-coined and forwarded to India charged with all the expenses of this circuitous route, or, if sent direct to India, it must be disposed of at a loss compared with the British sovereign. For the future, there is to be only one sovereign, distinguished merely as to its place of manufacture by a Mint mark which will require a magnifying glass to be detected.

The Committee abstained from entering into the question "whether the Mint would have been better

* There are political and moral, as well as economical relations involved in the connection between Australia and India which were alluded to by me in a letter published in the *Times* on this subject in February 1850. "England has a southern as well as an eastern empire. One empire is Christian, the other is Heathen. One is young, self-governed, full of vitality, composed of men of our own nation and language: the other is the oldest existing community in the world, abounding in latent resources, but helpless, dependent, and requiring the aid of a more energetic race to rise to a higher state of social and moral existence. That these two empires should be closely connected with each other, as well as with the metropolitan country greatly concerns the interests of all. The tropical productions of India meet with a ready sale in Australia, but the great staple of Australia is excluded by Mint Regulations from India. Australian men would come in the wake of Australian gold, and another branch of the Anglo-Saxon family, singularly adapted for the work by experience and genius, would co-operate with us in the organization of Indian industry."

placed at Melbourne than at Sydney; or if a Mint should not also be established at Melbourne;" but in another part of their Report, they gave the following indication of what their decision would have been: "the character of a coinage, whether produced at one or at many establishments, must depend on the honesty and integrity of those charged with its superintendence, and there is no reason to doubt that, with a well-regulated establishment and proper control, Mints conducted for the advantage of the subject, and not for the exclusive benefit of the Crown, may usefully be established wherever there exists an extended market for bullion." The Treasury Minute contains the following reference to this part of the subject:—"My Lords would have been ready to have entered into this question if required to do so, as preliminary to any measure for declaring sovereigns and other gold money, coined in Australia, a legal tender of payment in the United Kingdom; but, as it has not been raised by the colonies immediately concerned, though ample time has been offered for its consideration since the publication of the report, their Lordships feel themselves warranted in passing it by, and applying themselves to the proposition now before them from the Colony of New South Wales."

India has no slight interest in this question. The precious metals are imported at a particular season of the year to meet the urgent necessities of trade. They are wanted in the form of coin, to be sent at once into the interior, to pay for produce; and every day's delay is a loss to the holder and an injury to trade. But, as the precious metals are received in vast quantities at a time, it is impossible that any Mint, however powerful, can convert them into coin as fast they are required. One of the advantages of adopting the sovereign as the standard gold coin of India, will be that, as it is the sole standard coin of the rest of the British Empire, it may be imported ready for use; but this advantage will be in a great degree lost if the principal Australian gold field is unprovided with a Mint.

Major Ward, the Master of the Sydney Mint, wrote to me in February last,—"Your acceptance of our coin, or, as it then will be, the imperial sovereign, as a legal tender in India, would increase our work, and we could produce for your circulation alone some £4,000,000 sterling per annum; and if a Mint be established at Melbourne, three times that quantity." This supposes that nearly the entire annual produce of the Australian gold fields would be coined and sent to India. Such, I believe, would be the case, if a Mint were established at Melbourne, and if the legal restrictions existing in India and Australia were removed. The proximity of Australia makes that country the natural source of supply for the east, as California and Russia are for the west.

The produce of the Australian gold fields has of late years shown a decided tendency to fall off. Universal experience proves that, owing to the nicely balanced state of the market for the precious metals, they are not a fit subject for an export or import duty. The steady diminution of the gold supplied from the Victorian fields will be seen from the following extract from the Report of the Registrar General of the Colony on the quantity of gold exported during the last twelve years:—

Year.	Ounces.	Value. £
1851	145,147	580,587
1852	2,724,933	10,899,733
1853	3,150,021	12,600,083
1854	2,392,065	9,568,262
1855	2,793,065	11,172,261
1856	2,985,669	11,942,783
1857	2,761,528	11,046,113
1858	2,528,188	10,112,752
1859	2,280,676	9,122,702
1860	2,156,661	8,626,642
1861	1,967,420	7,869,758
1862	1,658,285	6,685,192

And it appears from another source that during the first half of 1863 gold was exported only to the value of £3,298,936, which shows a still decreasing rate.

How the sovereign should be rated in reference to the rupee.

Assuming the basis of the change to be that the sovereign and half-sovereign are to be made legal tender in India, the only remaining question is how they are to be rated in reference to the rupee.

Certain general principles may be confidently laid down.

The first and most essential of these is, that the rate fixed should be rather below than above the present price of gold. The danger to be avoided is an undue interference with existing contracts. If the rate were fixed too high, debts could be paid with a smaller value than that for which they had been contracted; silver would be practically demonetised; a large quantity of gold would be suddenly required to carry out the change; and the result apprehended by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce would be realised, "of great derangement in the commerce and finance of India, and probably also in the money markets of Europe." The rest would right itself in time; but the fraud committed upon creditors would be irremediable, for, when contracts have once been interfered with by an alteration of the measure of value, there can for them be no return to the former standard. On the other hand, the worst that could happen from rating the sovereign too low, would be that the operation of the measure would be retarded; but no other harm would be done, and the object might still be attained by a revised rating in which the sovereign would be placed somewhat higher.

The sovereign must be rated, not with reference to its value in England, but solely with reference to the cost at which it can be obtained from the cheapest source of supply, that is, from Australia.

It is very desirable that the rate should, if possible, be so fixed as to avoid an inconvenient fraction. The countless repetition of the calculations involved in the existence of such a fraction would seriously detract from the advantages of the measure. For a long time the exchange between India and England has been so near two shillings for the rupee, that this has been fixed, from year to year, for the adjustment of the accounts between Her Majesty's Indian and Home Governments. The same rate has been adopted in the financial accounts, and is extensively used in private transactions. The public mind is there-

fore already accustomed to this rate of converting the rupee into sterling, and it is in itself the most convenient possible. It offers the following simple decimal proportion :—

£1·00=£1, or one sovereign ... = Rs. 10
·50=10*s.*, or half-sovereign ... = „ 5

The Madras Fanam, which, not long ago, was the favourite coin of the south of India, was worth Rs. 5-6-6. When Mulraj was besieged in Mooltan, being short of silver to pay his troops, but having forty lakhs of Rupees hoarded in gold, he coined the whole of it into pieces which passed for one Rupee. These have since been in great request.

Sir C. Wood attached so much importance to the possibility of adopting a convenient mode of converting the sovereign into rupees, that, in a Despatch dated the 2nd of May 1861, he stated the question of the introduction of a gold currency into India as depending upon it—"I am not insensible to the possible advantage which might arise from the introduction of the sovereign as the current coin of India (as it is, I believe, in Ceylon); but at the present relative intrinsic value of gold and silver, no combination of Indian coins can express the value of the sovereign. If, by any change in the relative value of the two metals, a sovereign and 10 Rupees were to become of equal intrinsic value, the sovereign might readily be introduced, and become the standard coin of India; but at present it can only be taken at its value as gold, and that value will vary from time to time, according to the demand at the moment for that metal."

The reform of the currency of the West India Colonies was much facilitated by what Mr. Arbuthnot calls "a fortunate coincidence of principle and convenience," i. e., the rating of the Spanish and Mexican Dollar for circulation at 50*d.* This valuation afforded a simple rule for the "conversion of the dollar into the denomination of British money, and it equally facilitated the conversion of British money into the decimal system of account founded on the dollar, as the half-penny represented the 100th part of that coin."

I am disposed to think that although a sovereign and 10 Rupees have not become of equal value, they have sufficiently approximated to allow of an auxiliary gold currency being successfully introduced at that relative valuation.

We have seen that, for the ordinary computations of public and private transactions, the sovereign and 10 Rupees have actually been accepted as being of the same value.

A rupee contains 165 grains of fine silver, which, at 5*s.* per oz. of standard silver, is worth 1*s.* $10\frac{3}{16}$*d.* This was the official valuation of the rupee, according to the prices prevailing in the London market before the gold discoveries. In the years 1862 and 1863, the average price of bar silver in the London market was 5*s.* $1\frac{3}{8}$*d.*, at which rate the rupee is worth 1*s.* $10\frac{8}{16}$*d.*

But the real practical question is, not what the rupee is worth in London, but what it is worth at Calcutta. According to the calculation contained in the valuable paper in the Appendix, entitled "Remarks on the importation of bullion into India with quotations," which has been kindly furnished to me by Mr. Dunlop, the Manager of the Calcutta Branch of the Agra Bank, 5*s.* $1\frac{3}{8}$*d.* per oz. cost in London gives the rupee at Calcutta at a cost of 24·05*d.*, after computing freight, insurance, brokerage, &c., at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and duly allowing for the Mint seignorage.

Appendix No. 8, page 52.

Mr. Dunlop elsewhere says—"If a gold currency were to be introduced into India, and the Calcutta Mint purchasing price was fixed at the same figure as that of the Bank of England, £3-17-9, or Rs. 38-14-0 per oz., or Rs. 14-9-3 per tolah, an importer from Australia would obtain his coin at a cost of 2*s.* $0\frac{7}{16}$*d.* per rupee from Sydney, and 2*s.* $0\frac{5}{16}$*d.* per rupee from Melbourne, whilst an importer from England would obtain his rupee at a cost of 2*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

"The importers of coin, if the sovereign were accepted in India as a legal tender for 10 Rupees, would obtain their rupee at 2*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.* from London, and at 2*s.* $0\frac{7}{16}$*d.* from Australia."

As the experience of practical men is of the highest value in such a question as this, I have inserted in the Appendix a letter from the Hon'ble Claud Brown, of the house of Jardine, Skinner, and Co. The facts stated in this letter furnish reliable data; but Mr. Brown will judge, after reading this Minute, how far his inferences ought to be modified.

Australian sovereigns can be laid down in Calcutta at Rs. 10-2-9 each. The actual rates at which they were sold, from the 6th of January 1859 to the 8th of June 1864, will be seen in the Appendix. They vary from Rs. 9-15 to Rs. 10-10. The average of the year 1859 is Rs. 10-5-$4\frac{1}{2}$; of 1863 Rs. 10-3-5; and of the first six months of 1864, Rs. 10-1-4. The latest information I have is contained in the following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Claud Brown, dated Calcutta, 28th of June—"The arrivals of gold in this market still continue so much in excess of demand that 22 Carat fine is not saleable at better than Rs. 14-7 to Rs. 14-7-6, a price which would admit of the sovereign being turned out at the Mint at the required cost of 10 Rupees."

Appendix No. 8, page 55.

It will be seen from the interesting papers, which form the first number of the Appendix, that the rates at which the sovereign passes in Upper India scarcely exceed those which prevail at the Ports. This is explained by the fact that gold is so much easier of transport than silver, that its relative value to silver is rather less at Lahore than it is at Calcutta.* It will also be seen that every body is agreed at Delhi, Lahore, and Umritsur, that the sovereign ought to be made a legal tender at 10 Rupees.

In Australia a duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* is payable at the Customs for every oz. of gold exported, for which a duty of 1*s.* 3*d.* for every oz. of standard fineness is substituted upon that portion of the gold which is brought to the Royal Mint at Sydney.

* This opens to view another important result of a gold currency. Combined with railways and the paper currency, it will have a great effect in equalising the internal exchanges. The substitution of gold and paper money for the cumbrous silver medium will also allow of the public expenditure being carried on with a smaller average balance, and a large amount of silver will be thereby set free.

This difference is intended to equalize the charge upon two descriptions of metal; the raw gold, as produced from the mines, being considered generally better than standard gold to the extent of 3*d.* per oz. Besides this, a charge is made at the Sydney Mint for melting, assaying, and coining, of one per cent. upon quantities below 1,000 oz., and of ¾ per cent. upon larger quantities. If it shall be determined to adopt an alternative legal tender of gold and silver in India, hanging on an uncertain balance, the expediency of maintaining these charges will probably be reconsidered. No revenue, which the Australian Colonies are likely to obtain from them, can be compared with the advantages they would derive from the unlimited demand for their great staple, which would be the consequence of its really becoming a component part of the currency of India. The 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 1*s.* 3*d.* the oz. is an ordinary export duty upon gold, treated as an article of merchandize. The additional Mint charge of 1 per cent. was described by Mr. Miller, of the Bank of England, in his evidence before the Select Committee on the Sydney Branch Mint, as "very extravagant indeed."

The establishment of a regular trade, embracing England, India, and Australia in a connected process, would also somewhat reduce the price of gold in India, and would give increased steadiness to it. Up to the moment of its absorption into the currency, every ounce of gold which reaches the shores of India is an article of merchandise, affected by all the conditions which influence commercial transactions; and it is a well-known rule that, while high profits are necessary for isolated, exceptional, one-sided operations, a low average rate suffices for a settled trade in which several profits and freights are obtained in a connected series.

While Australian sovereigns can now be laid down at Calcutta at Rs. 10-2-9 each, English sovereigns can only be delivered at Rs. 10-4-10. This shows how completely this is an Indian and Australian question in its practical details. Although England is deeply concerned, it is only through the interest she has in her commercial and other relations with India and Australia.

After making all these allowances, the sovereign at 10 Rupees would probably still be undervalued as compared with silver; but the use of gold as money is attended with so many advantages, that it would, notwithstanding, be preferred in all but petty transactions. If I am right in this conclusion, the object we all have in view will be attained. When sovereigns are tendered at 10 Rupees, creditors will get something more than they are entitled to, and yet sufficient motives will not be wanting to maintain sovereigns in circulation.

My proposal, therefore, is, that sovereigns and half-sovereigns according to the British and Australian standard, 11-12ths fine and £3-17-10½ an oz., coined at any properly authorized Royal Mint in England, Australia, or India, should be declared legal tender in India at the rate of one sovereign for 10 Rupees; and that the Indian Mints should be open to the receipt of gold bullion on the above-mentioned terms, to be re-delivered in coin at a charge merely sufficient to cover the cost of manufacture, which is much below the present charge of 1 per cent. The Mint charge on silver should be maintained at the existing rate of 2 per cent. The Government currency notes would be payable either in rupees, or in sovereigns at the rate of 10 Rupees. No bullion, either gold or silver, should, for the reasons already explained, be received in exchange for notes.

Mr. Claud Brown remarks—"that under such an arrangement, sovereigns would be readily and rapidly received into general circulation, I have little doubt, but the first and most essential condition is that some one must provide the sovereigns, and my difficulty is that I do not think it can be done at the price." My answer is that gold, in general, and the sovereign, in particular, are already provided in vast quantities, and that the motives which have produced this great importation are likely to be increased by making the sovereign a legal tender at Rs. 10.

Concluding observations.

The view I take has rendered it unnecessary for me to enter upon some considerations, which have usually been much dwelt upon in the discussion of this subject.

I freely admit the hoarding propensities of the people of India, arising from habits induced by ages of misgovernment. The Government of India has been a still greater offender, owing to the enormous cash balances held by it, which, taken together with the numerous and large reserves kept by the Native States, probably amount to more than is hoarded by all the ryots and other private persons throughout the country. Mysore, which is under our own management, had upwards of £1,000,000 until a portion of it was lately invested in Government Securities; the petty principality of Kirwee had a treasure amounting to more than £600,000, which was never heard of until it was captured by our troops; Saadat Ali's Lucknow treasure was about £8,000,000; and the third-rate State of Scinde had £470,000. These last have disappeared; but their recent existence is illustrative of the prevailing practice of Native States.

I also entirely agree with the position which has been so clearly established by Captain Lees in his valuable and interesting book on "The Drain of Silver to the East, and the currency of India," that, partly owing to the change from a Native to an European form of Government, partly to the substitution of money for barter in remote districts, but chiefly to the general increase of prices and wages and the vastly augmented amount and number of transactions, the requirements of India for coin for currency purposes are only beginning to be felt, and that, notwithstanding every aid that can be given by the extension of paper money and credit, the ultimate demand will exceed any thing of which we have yet had experience.

The channels of circulation, according to the actual habits of the people and their existing modes of transacting business, have, for the moment, been filled by the enormous amounts of silver which have, of late years, been poured into the country, and this is one of the causes of the great increase in prices which has taken place. Nevertheless, the craving of this great population for the precious metals remains unsatiated, and silver and gold are the only articles they are willing to accept in unlimited quantities in return for

their immense supplies of valuable produce. The basis of the question is, therefore, a mercantile one, and it is only incidentally a monetary one. The people of India *will* have the precious metals in return for their produce; and the point for decision is, whether, owing to our Mint Regulations, their demand shall continue to fall in undue proportion upon silver, or shall be proportionally divided between silver and gold; the value of the annual production of gold being two and a half times that of silver, and gold being about fifteen times more efficient, as a circulating medium, than equal quantities of silver. I mean that, if a given price has to be paid, the quantity required to be used will be less by about fifteen times if it is paid in gold, than if it is paid in silver.

When the power which India has of absorbing the precious metals shall be turned in equal proportion in the direction of gold, there will no longer be any solid ground for apprehending a progressive depreciation of the value of that metal throughout the world. The new demand for gold will then be fully on a level with the new supply. I agree with Mr. Jevons in thinking that "the ultimate effect of the late gold discoveries will be to render gold more than ever the pre-eminent and natural standard of value. The greatly multiplied mass of gold in use, the increasing area of production, and the greater variety of nations which share in its production, will finally render it far more steady in value even than it has been. In becoming more abundant, gold will become more than ever the natural international currency, by the flow of which the balances of the exchanges of nations will be adjusted. It will become more generally the money of the world."

C. E. TREVELYAN.

SIMLA,
20th June 1864

APPENDIX No. 1.

From J. C. PARRY, Esq., Delhi Bank Corporation Limited, to SIR C. TREVELYAN,—(dated 5th May 1864.)

Before replying to your letter, I thought the subject of a gold currency of sufficient importance to invite the principal Native bankers and dealers to a conference on the subject this morning. I will not trouble you with the variety of opinions advanced; but the general feeling, in which I concur, is, that there will be no doubt of the success of the scheme, provided gold be the standard and not a subsidiary currency. Several of us think that it may be left optional to pay up to Rs. 100 either in gold or silver; but one banker who is very intelligent and has agencies in every large town in India, thinks that payments in silver should only be legalized as fractional parts of a sovereign. This will show you how anxious the people are to have *gold* as a currency, and they are confident of success, if freely received and paid at all Treasuries. I still think that for five years or so, till the silver is absorbed in the country, which it will be in the manufacture of jewellery and deposits under ground, silver may be made legal to the extent of Rs. 100 or 200.

The *sovereign* is considered the most convenient coin and in general favor.

As far as we can judge, from £250,000 to £300,000 in sovereigns have been received in Delhi, and two-thirds remitted to Umritsur and the Punjab, the remainder used in ornaments and brocade work. The market value fluctuates almost daily, ranging from Rs. 10-1 to Rs. 10-5 each; the rate to-day is Rs. 10-1-6. Two days ago it was Rs. 10-2.

Seeing the difficulties into which the country may be thrown for want of a gold currency and the readiness of the people to receive it, I would beg leave to venture the hope that no half measures be adopted, or, as in 1833, it will probably prove a failure.

There seems to all practical men no injustice whatever, when the magnitude of the question is considered and its importance to the well-being and advancement of the empire, that all contracts and engagements existing should be legalized in gold at the equivalent of Rs. 10 to each sovereign.

It seems to me that holders of Government Paper and Securities of every kind will rather benefit by this arrangement, inasmuch as gold will be more valuable than silver, till an absorption of the latter takes place, and *then*, if silver should for the nonce rise in value, fresh importations will keep it at an average rate.

From Mr. NEALE PORTER, Sinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, Umritsur, to SIR C. TREVELYAN, dated 20th May 1864.

At the request of Mr. Macleod, the Manager of this branch has lately been collecting information about the gold coinage known and in use here. All the particulars he has obtained will, no doubt, with much official information, reach you through the Financial Commissioner. I will merely state this much, viz., that two days ago I had at the Bank a great gathering of city notables, town councillors, honorary magistrates, &c., men all interested in trade and banking; and on the same day an equally numerous attendance (of course by invitation) of Marwarries and bankers generally.

I told them that, for the general convenience of trade and commerce, and for the good of the empire at large, for they must understand all creation did not consist of merchants and shroffs, the Government had determined to extend, by a system of circles, the Government paper currency, and, in addition, to establish a gold coinage, which should be a legal tender; that this gold coinage was not to displace, but to assist, the silver coinage, and that it would be gradually issued; that it was to be introduced because it was impossible the increased and increasing transactions connected with the enormous agricultural and commercial (internal and external) business of the country could continue to be carried on satisfactorily unless assistance was given to the one silver currency.

"If," I remarked, "a man has a cart heavily laden with grain and cotton, and his horse can no longer draw it, he hooks a donkey on to help, and the cart and its valuable load get to market. Now the trade of India is in that condition; it requires the gold coinage to be hooked on to help the silver currency."

My homely illustration had much effect.

To sum up—the wealthy and intelligent Native bankers and merchants here are quite satisfied as to the goodness of the intentions of the Government in this matter; and although they may not see as clearly as we do the urgent necessity of the measure in question, and are by nature disposed to let well alone, they will most willingly and cheerfully see a gold currency supplementary to the present silver currency introduced; and, I may add, they are quite alive to its numberless minor conveniences and advantages. The coin they would prefer is the sovereign; it is to them an old acquaintance, hitherto consigned to the melting pot, but they quite understand the more dignified position it will take when made a legal tender for a given number of Rupees. They do not seem to care about the half and quarter sovereign, but I think these might at once be introduced with advantage. Sovereigns are now selling here, scarce as money is, at Rs. 10-3, to be made into ornaments after the extraction of the alloy, but as soon as they got into general and extensive use as a circulating medium, they would never, I think, be at a premium, except for exchange purposes.

From Mr. L. C. PROBYN, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General for the Punjab,—dated Lahore, 20th May 1864.

When you spoke to me about making the English sovereign a legal tender in this country, and asked me to ascertain the probable effects of the measure in the Punjab, I was in hopes that I should have an opportunity of consulting some of the Umritsur bankers on the subject. I am

sorry to say, however, I have been unable to go over to Umritsur, and my enquiries have therefore been confined to the bankers of Lahore.

Of course the market value of the sovereign up here fluctuates considerably. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it sometimes, though very rarely, gets down to Rs. 9-14; and sometimes, though very rarely, gets up as high as Rs. 10-8; but its general price is Rs. 10-4, 10-5, or 10-6. The present rate is Rs. 10-4. The fact appears to me that though gold up here is in itself more valuable than gold in Calcutta, just in the same way as silver is its *relative* value to silver, which constitutes its *money* or *market* value, is a trifle less here than in Calcutta and Bombay. The immense amount of gold which has lately been imported into the Punjab is not owing to gold being worth more money here than there, but to money itself being dearer, and to gold, which has moreover peculiar facilities for being converted into money, being so much easier of transport than silver. To illustrate my meaning—the banker who last February got up 5,000 sovereigns from Bombay to Umritsur, did so, not because those sovereigns were worth more Rupees in Umritsur than in Bombay, but because the Rupees they were worth in Umritsur were of greater value to him than the same, or even a little larger, number of Rupees in Bombay. I mention this because I think you talked of the sovereign being dearer here than in Calcutta and Bombay. On some occasions, indeed, the sovereign, with all other gold coins, acquires quite a fictitious value. I was told that when Lord Canning was up here, gold coins were in so great demand for nuzzurs, &c., that the sovereign rose even beyond Rs. 10-8, but of course this was purely temporary; and immediately the durbars, &c., were over, the sovereign went down very low.

It is difficult to say what the precise effect of the introduction of the sovereign, as a legal tender, will be in the Punjab. It is, however, I think, certain that if the plan be successful in the Presidency cities of Calcutta and Bombay, it cannot fail to succeed up here. I mean that if you succeed in establishing a large gold currency in those cities, the drain of gold up to these parts will, in a very great measure, supplant the drain of silver that has been taking place during the last few years. (The Government alone has been importing into the Punjab more than 50 lakhs of Rupees, £500,000 worth of silver per annum, and this in addition to immense importations by private parties.) Even now, although there is no gold coin a legal tender, the convenience of importing gold is so great, that large quantities are brought up,—much more, I suspect, than the actual requirements for ornaments, &c.,—or rather, I should say, were brought up three or four months ago; the demand for money up here has quite gone down, as you can see by the result of our sales of supply bills on Calcutta. In fact, the people themselves are establishing a gold currency, an inconvenient one, however, because its value fluctuates. The facilities for keeping and for carrying about gold coins are very great, and they are therefore very popular with all classes.

From D. F. McLeod, Esq., C. B., Finl. Commr. in the Punjab to Sir C. Trevelyan,—(dated Lahore 24th May 1864.)

I have deferred replying to your letters until I could reply with some confidence in regard to the prospects of a gold currency if introduced here, and I now proceed to reply to your several queries, in the order in which you have asked them.

First.—Whether a gold currency, in addition to the existing silver one, would be acceptable? This is a question to which it is exceedingly difficult to elicit a satisfactory answer, as the ideas, even of the banking classes, are exceedingly hazy on the subject; and in so far as I can penetrate their thoughts, they cannot realize the effects likely to spring from gold being declared a legal tender, at a fixed value with reference to the Rupee. Assuredly, however, they evince at present no dislike or apprehension when the suggestion is made to them, but on the contrary seem rather to like the idea of gold becoming abundant, from whatever cause. They seem incredulous as to the possibility of the relative value of the two metals being maintained at an absolutely uniform rate by the fiat of authority, instancing, as proof to the contrary, the fact that, although we issue copper at the rate of sixty-four copper pice for the Rupee, their money-changers invariably realize batta, on giving change for a Rupee, and the amount of this batta varies with the abundance, or otherwise, of copper current coin available in the market at the time. The same, they conceive, must take place, when change is given for a current gold coin, and they are probably not far wrong; but past experience does not lead them to anticipate that the fluctuations in relative values will ever be very great or permanent.

Secondly.—What form and value would be most suitable for the gold currency? They all unhesitatingly prefer the sovereign at ten Rupees; and half-sovereign at five Rupees, both here and at Umritsur. The quarter-sovereign they do not seem to fancy much. Their reasons for the above preference are, that it is the coin now most familiar to them, being by far the most abundant and almost the only one now employed systematically for equalizing the exchange; and that, as their system of enumeration is by decimal progression like our own, (though the fractional portions of the coins, weights, and measures are not so graduated,) this value of coin will be more convenient than any other. It is also a handy and hardy description of coin, the merits of which, in this respect, they appreciate.

I will now proceed to enumerate the several kinds of gold coin now circulating in the Punjab. There are some varieties, of old coins chiefly, procurable to some extent, but so comparatively rare that they need not be taken into account:—

Serial number.	Popular name.	Weight in* Tolas, Mashas, and Ruttees.	Present value.	Alloy in Ruttees (1-96) per Tola.	REMARKS.
		T. M. R.	Rs. As. P.		
1	Bokhara Tila (old)	0 4 4	5 6 0	5 Ruttees	These coins are imported exclusively by Cabool merchants to an average extent of 10 to 20,000 pieces per annum, or upwards; the new description being now the most abundant. These coins used formerly to be largely melted down, but this is not now the case. Some are probably hoarded, but the greater number are said to be sent from hence towards Mooltan, whence it is believed that they largely find their way back to Cabool.
2	Bokhara Tila (new)	0 4 4½	6 7 0	4 Ruttees	
3	Babookhani Tila ..	?	4 12 0	?	This coin is mentioned by Mr. Melvill as a Persian coin, but was not mentioned by my informants. The entire yearly import appears not to exceed 1 or 2,000. There is also a Kokani Tila equally rare.
4	Bûlkhi (old) ...	0 3 4	5 8 0 (if entire)	4 Ruttees	The import of these is now very inconsiderable. What is imported comes chiefly from Calcutta or Bombay; some are said to come from Shikârpoor, and some are brought into circulation from old hoards. They are chiefly valued for necklaces, and realize Rs. 19-4 per tola, being much above their intrinsic value, but are usually so much cut about, that they usually sell by weight, and not by the piece. Much of what reaches Lahore is said to go on to Jummoo, where the Maharajah is believed largely to hoard them.
5	Bûlkhi (new) ...	0 3 4	5 2 0 (if entire)	6 Ruttees	
					Mr. Melvill speaks also of an Austrian Bûlkhi, but what this may be, I am not aware.
6	Russian Mohur?...	0 6 4	8 4 0	9½ Ruttees	This, like the Tilas, is introduced exclusively by Cabool traders, to the extent of 5 to 10,000 per annum; though, of late, it has come in to a smaller extent than heretofore. The whole of what is brought is said to be melted down, as the large quantity of alloy in this and the other European coins depreciates it in general estimation in comparison with the rest and below its intrinsic value.
					Some information in regard to the gold coins imported from Cabool and the countries beyond will be found in Appendix No. 1 to Mr. Davies' Report on the trade with countries beyond our North-Western Frontier, where, it is said, that two lakhs of Rupees worth of Butkies or Venetian Ducats are exported yearly into Hindoostan; but I fancy the above coin and the Bokhara Tilas are really intended, and not the Bûlkhi, which, now, at all events, appears never to be imported from that quarter, unless what is said to come from Shikârpoor may be so considered.
	Old Kaldar Mohur or Asharfee ...	1 0 3	20 4 0	Pure	This is exclusively used for necklaces, &c., and so much valued for this purpose, that it sells for Rs. 2-12 above its intrinsic value. Being no longer coined, it is more than ever appreciated, and it is said that 2 or 3,000 are brought and sold annually in Lahore and Umritsur.
					Besides the foregoing old gold mohur, Mr. Melvill enumerates in his list 9, the Mahomed Shâhi, or Delhi Mohur (No. 9), the Nanak Shâhi, or Seikh Mohur (11), Lucknow Mohur (12), and Runjit Singh's Mohur (13); others might be named, but they are so comparatively unfrequent that they need not be specially noticed.

* 8 Ruttees = 1 Masha.
12 Mashas = 1 Tola.

Serial Number.	Popular Name.	Weight in Tolas, and Mashas, Ruttees.	Present value.	Alloy in Ruttees (1-96) per Tola.	REMARKS.
		T. M. R.	Rs. As. P.		
8	Jeypore Mohur ...	0 10 7	16 0 0	½ Ruttee	In Runjit Singh's time, large quantities of these were introduced; their great purity securing for them high estimation, and moneyed men used largely to send gold to Jeypore to be coined. It is now only brought in by travellers, or when the balance of trade with Jeypore is much against Lahore. Probably 2 or 3,000 pieces on an average may be bought and sold during the year.
9	British Indian Mohur ...	0 11 5½	15 3 0	9½ Ruttees	This is largely melted down, so long as the price does not rise above Rs. 15. The amount imported depends mainly on the state of exchange, but does not ordinarily exceed 2 or 3,000 per annum. It is imported chiefly from Calcutta. The new and old issues are alike in value, &c.
10	British Sovereign	0 8 0	10 3 0	9½ Ruttees	These are now by far the most largely imported gold coins, and, like all the European varieties, the large quantity of alloy depreciates them in popular estimation, so that their market is less than their intrinsic value, and they are in consequence largely melted down for ornaments, &c. The quantity imported depends almost entirely on the state of exchange, which re-acts on its selling value. When Government is selling its Bills at 1½ or 2 per cent. discount, sovereigns, specially those of Australia, and half-sovereigns, are largely imported. Of late the exchange has been at par, and their import has entirely ceased. It is now rising, and as their selling price in Calcutta is said to be Rs. 10-1-6, while here it is Rs. 10-3-0, they will flow in rapidly. In the cold weather their value falls to Rs. 10, and at times it rises to Rs. 10-4. At least ten lakhs of Rupees worth are said to be imported on an average during the year, and they are pretty widely disseminated through the Province.
	Australian Sovereign ...	0 8 0	10 3 0	9½ Ruttees	

Besides gold coins, gold is imported in the several forms of gold dust, thin sheets, nuggets, and bars or bricks.

Of the former, or gold dust, Mr. Davies (*vide* supra) says that Rs. 1,30,000 worth is imported annually from the mountainous parts of Tartary and the banks of the Oxus. A small quantity is produced in the Punjab, and large quantities are doubtless imported from Australia and other countries.

Of gold plates, those stamped No. 100 contain 1-96 of alloy, those marked No. 90, 1-24; and some 20 or 30,000 tolas weight per annum are said to have been imported of late years, though recently their import has fallen off.

The quantity of gold in nuggets and bars annually imported I have not ascertained, but the import of all these is from Calcutta, and dependent on the state of exchange. While Mr. Melvill's list of gold coins bought and sold during the year shows an aggregate value of Rs. 17,14,930, my informants at Lahore assure me that the yearly value of gold in all shapes, bought and sold at Lahore and Umritsur, amounts to two lakhs of tolas, or Rs. 34,00,000 in value.

The average selling price of gold seems to be from Rs. 17-2 to 17-4 per tola, and, in the long run, it appears to have always kept pretty steadily at this, although it is always subject to periodical rise and fall, and to more considerable fluctuations when special disturbing causes occur.

In the cold weather, owing to large importations from Cabool and elsewhere, it always falls. Thus last year it fell as low as Rs. 16-12.

During Holkar's invasion in 1862 Sumbut, it is said that all his expenditure was carried on in gold, and it fell in consequence to Rs. 14-6 per tola. In Maharajah Shere Singh's time, the desire for hoarding raised its value to Rs. 18-8. After annexation, when Government sold off the gold collected in the Durbar Toshakhanah, the value of gold fell to Rs. 16. In the great famine of 1840, its value is said to have risen to Rs. 20 per tola, and to have been largely conveyed to Jummoo in exchange for grain.

During the Governor General's visit in 1860, when nuzzurs were in demand, the old Kaldar Ashrafee is said to have sold for Rs. 24.

The conclusion which I draw from the foregoing is that, with the exception of what is brought into the Punjab or Sindh from Cabool, which is brought by the Lohani and other merchants, as being the most portable article available, all the gold which finds its way into the Province is brought to equalize the balance of exchange, being procured by bankers with the utmost facility and confidence by Dawk Banghy Parcels, showing how much more available our cash balances would be, if a gold currency were introduced, and how greatly the general adoption of a paper currency would be facilitated.

I gather, too, that, in the long run, the relative value of gold, as compared with silver, has continued surprisingly uniform—no sensible deteriora-

tion having resulted from the large importations now taking place from Australia. I have no doubt whatever that a much larger quantity of gold is used for making up jewels than formerly, but much less is hoarded.

I have not sent you specimens of any of the foregoing coins, as I think it probable that most of them you will be quite indifferent about seeing. If, however, you will mention which of them you would like to see, they shall be immediately sent.

In the mean time I send you one of Mûlrâj's gold Rupees, which you particularly wished for. It was some time before I succeeded in getting it, as they are now very rare. He had in Multan some 40 lakhs of Rupees hoarded in gold, and being short of cash wherewith to pay his troops, he is said to have coined the whole into these pieces, which passed for one Rupee. On one side, the legend is Sat-Gûr-Sahai, and on the other an emblem which I suppose is intended for a spear-head, with the Sumbut year 1905 above it and a legend below, which reads like Sûndar Kâl.

On receiving your letter, I wrote to Mr. Melvill, the Commissioner at Umritsur, which is our great commercial mart, to make enquiries for me and report the result, while I made others independently here. I annex in original the memorandum and list which he has sent me, which contain more details than I have given you afore.

Memorandum on Gold Currency by P. S. MELVILL, Esq., Commr. at Umritsur,—(dated 20th May 1864.)

I convened about a dozen of the best informed merchants and shroffs of Umritsur on the 19th instant, and made enquiries from them regarding the introduction of a gold currency in *addition* to the silver currency.

2. They were decidedly in favor of the measure, provided it was introduced generally. The bases of the measure must, I told them, be—

1st.—That Government would take payment in either coin at the option of the payer; the Government, when in the position of payer, exercising the like option.

2nd.—That gold would be a legal tender equally with silver at the option of the payer.

3. As to the form of the gold coinage, it was immediately decided that the sovereign was in every respect the most desirable, whether as regards its sterling value or as regards its exchange value. It was also thought without hesitation that the sovereign should be a legal tender for Rs. 10. Half and quarter-sovereigns were also thought necessary; but the quarter-sovereign was evidently named in an uncertain way, under the idea that if Government chose to coin it, they might as well have it.

4. A Satement of the gold coinage, at present in the market, is annexed. From this it appears that sovereigns to the value of a lakh of Rupees are imported into Umritsur each month from Calcutta; and that the total value of the gold coins brought to the Umritsur market yearly is Rs. 17,14,930. (See paper of calculations appended.)

5. This value is about four times what it was in the Seikh time, and is to be attributed to the general increase of trade; the demand for gold having increased with the demand for commodities generally.

6. The tables, however, have been completely turned against Cabool, whence the mass of gold was procured in the Seikh times. The facilities of communication with Calcutta and Bombay, which are freely supplied from Europe and Australia, have given the precedence to those markets in the supply of gold.

7. The general demand for gold which is now ascribed to the zemindars is a very satisfactory proof of the progress of the country in wealth.

8. No doubt that the greater freedom with which jewels and prosperity are now openly displayed has a good deal to do with the augmented desire for gold, apart from the advance of the people in material wealth.

9. It would appear that in the event of a double currency being established, a large quantity of silver will be brought to the surface in lieu of the gold that will be hoarded. Facilities will also be offered to trade, which at present, so far as I can learn, derives no assistance whatever from the presence of gold. In other words, gold is nowhere used in the Punjab as a medium of exchange.

10. The evils of a double currency being a single standard value are not likely to be seriously felt in this country, so long as the universal love of hoarding and ornaments continues, provided only that the sovereign be declared a legal tender for Rs. 10. Exchange operations would of course be carried on as at present, subject to the fluctuations of the market, the holder of silver desirous to change it for gold being obliged to meet the requirements of the holder of gold, and *vice versâ*. The demand for the precious metals is likely to continue for some time to meet the balance of trade in favor of India. The most acceptable form is that of money; and it would appear that the sovereign will be taken as readily as the Rupee, provided it has a fixed value assigned to it as a legal tender.

Statement of Gold Coins in the Umritsur Market,—(dated the 20th May 1864.)

1. *Sovereign.*—Sterling value, Rs. 10; average selling price, Rs. 10; monthly import from Calcutta direct, 10,000 sovereigns, received by mail cart by daily packages. The sovereigns have been imported at this rate for the last four or five years; merchants import them and sell them to shroffs, who pay for them after eleven days from time of purchase. The merchants pay for them by Government Bills or Hoondees on Calcutta. The shroffs distribute the largest proportion to different towns, as Lahore, Wuzeerabad, Sealkote, and the like, and a large quantity is taken to Jummoo. The chief use made of the sovereign is for conversion into bullion, for ornaments, and wire for working. The zemindars in villages are large purchasers for the former object. The sovereign is also used extensively for hoarding; silver coin being exhumed in favor of the more easily-kept gold coin. The Jummoo and Cashmere purchasers require it for wire-drawing principally. The Australian sovereign is imported as well as the English sovereign. No discrimination is exercised between them. Occasionally sovereigns are sent to Peshawur from Umritsur, but this only occurs when there is a lull in the flow of gold coins from Cabool.

2. *Bokhara Tilla.*—Sterling and selling value, Rs. 6-8; monthly importation into Umritsur, 2,000 coins from Peshawur. This and the Russian piece, (No. 3) and the Babookhance mohur, are brought

to the Peshawur market by the Cabool merchants, who have received them in payment for merchandize sold to the people of Bokhara and Persia. At Peshawur they sell them and procure Hoondees on Bombay, Calcutta, and other places. Some merchants carry the gold coins about with them in India, selling them at various places; but this is the exception. The Peshawur shroffs dispose of them partly by local sale for conversion into ornaments and for hoarding, and partly by transfer to Umritsur. The gold of the Bokhara Tilla is very pure, being next to the Jeypore mohur in this respect, and superior to the sovereign.

3. *Russian Gold Coin.*—(Name unknown, called "Roossee" by the Natives.) Sterling value, Rs. 8-6; present selling price, Rs. 8-6; monthly import into Umritsur, 1,000 coins from Peshawur; contains a great deal of alloy. These coins are disposed of all over the country, almost entirely for conversion into ornaments after being melted, and after the removal of the alloy. (See preceding remarks.)

4. *Bootkee.*—(Belgium coin.) (A.) Large.—Sterling value, Rs. 5; selling price, Rs. 5-10; monthly import, 1,000 coins. This coin is chiefly brought out from old hoards. It was much approved in the Seikh time by chiefs for hoarding, and it is from their treasures that they now find their way into the market. They are not much melted, but are extensively used for ornaments, such as necklaces, &c.; the design being much approved. The principal purchasers are zemindars.

(B.) Small.—Monthly import, 200; sterling value, Rs. 4-14; selling price, Rs. 5; used as above, but not so much approved of.

5. *Jeypore Mohur.*—Sterling value, Rs. 15-8; selling price, Rs. 16; monthly import from Jepore, 500 coins. Is the purest coin of all, and varies but little in price at different places. Is extensively used by travellers, particularly sepoys on their journeys, and is also much converted into ornaments, after melting, by zemindars.

6. *British Indian Mohur.*—Sterling value, Rs. 15; average selling price, Rs. 15; monthly import from Calcutta, 200 coins. Is bought chiefly by zemindars, who get their money's worth in sterling gold, and is generally melted.

7. *Babookhanee Tilla.*—Sterling value, Rs. 4-12; selling price, Rs. 4-12; monthly import from Peshawur, 200 coins. Is a Persian coin. (See remarks under No. 2.)

8. *Austrian Bootkee.*—(Name unknown.) Sterling value, Rs. 5, and sells for the same; monthly import, 100 coins from Calcutta. Is suspended as an ornament, and is not melted.

9. *Mohur Mahomed Shahee.*—Sterling value, Rs. 15-8; sells at Rs. 15-14; monthly import, 50 coins; chiefly procured from old hoards, and is bought by travellers.

10. *Farukhabadee Mohur.* (A.) Old.—Sterling value, Rs. 18; sells for Rs. 20; being much approved of for pendant ornaments. Monthly importations, 50 coins.

(B.) New.—Sterling value, Rs. 18; sells at the same; monthly import, 10 or 20; used for ornaments.

11. *Nanukshahee Mohur.*—Sterling and selling value, Rs. 14; 10 or 20 coins find their way into the market each month. This is an "Ushrufee," and as such is available for presents at marriages, and for payment of dowry. Being cheap, it is sought after for this purpose. Is not melted for ornaments.

12. *Lucknow Mohur.*—Sterling and selling value, Rs. 16-8; 10 or 20 are brought into the market each month. The gold is good, and it is converted into ornaments.

13. *Runjeet Singh's Mohur.*—Sterling and selling value, Rs. 16; is very rare.

P. S. MELVILL.

Memorandum of Calculations.

1.	Sovereign	10,000	×	10	=	1,00,000	×	12	=	12,00,000
2.	Bokhara Tilla	2,000	×	6-8	=	13,000	×	12	=	1,56,000
3.	Russian Gold Coin	1,000	×	8-6	=	8,375	×	12	=	1,00,500
4.	A. Bootkee, Belgium Coin ...	1,000	×	5-10	=	5,625	×	12	=	67,000
	B. Do. do. do. ...	200	×	5	=	1,000	×	12	=	12,000
5.	Jeypore Mohur	500	×	16	=	8,000	×	12	=	96,000
6.	British Indian Mohur	200	×	15	=	3,000	×	12	=	36,000
7.	Babookhanee Tilla	200	×	4-12	=	950	×	12	=	11,400
8.	Austrian Bootkee	100	×	5	=	500	×	12	=	6,000
9.	Mohur Mahomed Shahee ...	50	×	15-8	=	775	×	12	=	9,300
10.	(A.) Old Furruckabadee Mohur	50	×	20	=	1,000	×	12	=	12,000
	(B.) New ditto ...	15	×	18	=	270	×	12	=	3,240
11.	Nanukshahee Mohur	15	×	14	=	210	×	12	=	2,520
12.	Lucknow Mohur	15	×	16-8	=	247-8	×	12	=	2,970
	Total	15,345					Total		...	17,14,930

20th May 1864. P. S. MELVILL.

Extract from a letter from the Kurrachee Manager of the Sinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation Limited, to the Managing Director in India,—(dated June 2nd 1864.)

"GOLD CURRENCY has existed in Cutch for the last seven years. The coin is called "Koree," and is of the value of Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 7. Cotton Farmers take back the proceeds of their cotton from the ports of shipment in this currency, and it is sold by them to dealers in gold. Much of the gold coin has disappeared, some is supposed to have been melted, but the bulk to be buried and hoarded.

MEMORANDUM.

My opinion is, that the introduction of a gold coinage, *confined to the English London Mint sovereigns and half-sovereigns*, would be a highly beneficial and economical measure for British Burmah. When an Act of Parliament shall have been obtained, making the Australian sovereign, struck at the Sydney Mint, and which is of precisely the same assay as the London sovereign, a legal tender, then the Australian coin can be received into British Burmah at the same value as the other, but not otherwise, for at present the Australian sovereigns seldom sell for more than two annas each premium, while London sovereigns have gone up occasionally as high as eleven Rupees each, and usually hold a premium in this market of eight annas each, except when a large number is thrown suddenly on the market, as is sometimes the case during the height of the rice export season, when many ships from Europe are here together; even then, they seldom or never fall below a premium of four annas per sovereign. Such I know to have been the state of things from 1857 until now.

I would on no account introduce any other gold coins than the sovereign; others are unknown to the Shans and Burmese, who buy our manufactured goods, and I think it would in every way be preferable to introduce the English (and at the proper time the Australian) sovereigns only, rather than gold mohurs or any other gold coins that might be struck at the Calcutta Mint.

There can be little doubt, I think, that the effect of introducing a gold currency, limited as I have before said, would be to release much if not all, of the hoarded and buried silver throughout British Burmah; by sovereigns being made a legal tender for all sums in excess of ten Rupees, those who bring down large quantities of rice would be enabled, in a small compass and about their persons, to take back the realizations of their sales more easily than in Rupees.

The effect upon trade generally, I conceive, would be decidedly beneficial in every way; I think it would partially check the improvidence of the Burman who thinks little of ten or twelve Rupees for many purposes, but who would reflect somewhat before he changed or parted with his golden coins.

I think, moreover, it would be a measure favorable to the country, so far as its exchange operations are concerned, and by increasing the circulating medium, would ease mercantile operations generally at every busy and pressing season of the year.

To Europeans there can be no question that it will be a benefit. They, too, will reflect a little before parting with a sovereign or the half in gold, and as assuredly as the establishment of one or two Banks has done much for Rangoon, so do I believe that all such imperceptible yet real pressures to economy, as are to be found in the drawing of a cheque,—inducing as I say economy,—will be beneficial to all classes of the community. I submit my views with the utmost deference, as the subject is one on which I write as a practical man in the business of life than as a Political Economist, to which science I have given no sufficient study.

RANGOON, *20th June* 1861. — DONALD MACLEOD.

MEMORANDUM.

The question as to whether a gold currency is desirable for India generally, has been so fully discussed in the Presidency Towns, and the affirmative so well sustained, that it is not necessary to re-open that question here. Suffice it to say that British Burmah is no exception to India generally in this matter, and the introduction of a gold currency is highly desirable. This being admitted, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the English sovereign the most suitable coin that could be introduced. In the first place, its appearance and intrinsic value are already well known to the community, (who buy great numbers of them to convert into jewellery,) and has therefore great advantages, or, at all events, is free from the disadvantages which attend the introduction, in a country like this, of a new and unknown coin. In the second place, its intrinsic value is considered here as a trifle over *ten Rupees*, and I have no doubt when made a legal tender for that amount, it would be readily accepted, not only for currency purposes, or for conversion as above mentioned, but its comparative smallness of bulk and extreme portability would render it more highly prized than silver coin for hoarding, or conveying from place to place. In this way there can be no doubt it would set free much of the silver coin, which has disappeared in past years, and which is doubtless stored away by the cultivators and others in the interior. The boon to commerce would be very great, for not only would it increase the circulating medium, but as the trade of the country is carried on entirely now by means of hard rupees, and must, for many years yet to come, be carried on by means of the precious metals, to make the sovereign a legal tender, would be to substitute a light and valuable medium in place of a ponderous and unwieldy one,—a change the full value of which can only be fully appreciated by those who come daily in contact with the trouble and inconvenience connected with a silver currency.

RANGOON, *27th June* 1861. — J. C. TODD.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Value of the Imports of Merchandize and Treasure into the several Presidencies of British India from the United Kingdom and other Countries in each year, from 1847-48 *to* 1863-64.

Value of the Exports of Merchandize and Treasure from the several Presidencies of British India to the United Kingdom and other Countries in each year, from 1847-48 *to* 1863-64.

Year.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Grand Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847–48	8,59,76,170	1,97,33,914	10,57,10,084	13,31,23,970	1,42,60,380	14,73,84,350
1848–49	8,34,48,042	4,20,45,033	12,54,93,075	16,08,85,018	2,53,97,425	18,62,82,443
1849–50	10,29,98,886	3,39,68,074	13,69,66,960	17,31,22,993	97,12,441	18,28,35,434
1850–51	11,55,87,888	3,81,18,088	15,37,05,976	18,16,41,496	54,12,891	18,70,54,387
1851–52	12,24,04,902	5,05,20,590	17,29,25,492	19,87,92,537	91,90,889	20,79,83,426
1852–53	10,07,08,616	6,83,13,776	16,90,22,392	20,46,46,330	1,05,52,299	21,51,98,629
1853–54	11,12,26,589	4,87,19,560	15,99,46,149	19,29,51,406	1,48,32,962	20,77,84,368
1854–55	12,74,26,704	2,02,82,582	14,77,09,286	18,92,72,234	1,26,70,346	20,19,42,580
1855–56	13,94,76,570	11,30,12,883	25,24,89,453	23,03,92,682	60,11,769	23,64,04,451
1856–57	14,19,45,867	14,41,36,988	28,60,82,855	25,33,84,531	1,25,34,280	26,59,18,811
1857–58	15,27,75,062	15,81,43,590	31,09,18,652	27,45,36,923	82,24,374	28,27,61,297
1858–59	21,72,85,790	12,81,70,709	34,54,56,499	29,86,28,710	66,94,275	30,53,22,985
1859–60	24,26,51,400	16,35,69,635	40,62,21,035	27,96,02,030	92,90,068	28,88,92,089
1860–61	22,72,00,471	10,67,93,506	33,39,93,977	32,97,71,739	1,11,26,857	34,08,98,596
1861–62	22,15,88,981	14,80,93,506	36,96,82,487	35,58,51,285	68,13,862	36,26,65,147
1862–63	22,58,64,557	20,52,34,598	43,10,99,155	47,69,80,561	1,10,19,040	48,79,99,601
1863–64	30,38,48,285	24,81,69,932	55,20,18,217	67,45,97,959	4,03,67,842	71,49,65,801

The details of the last year, 1863-64, are as follows :—

	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	Value of Merchandize.	TREASURE.			Value of Merchandize.	TREASURE.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	9,64,57,219	2,37,93,198	3,32,76,970	15,35,27,387	19,48,18,060	5,99,212	1,78,95,137	20,33,12,409
Burmah ...	1,73,79,199	4,89,518	99,78,655	2,78,47,372	2,64,65,966	9,312	39,12,589	3,03,87,867
Madras ...	2,14,45,800	1,08,23,900	83,95,300	4,06,65,000	7,21,43,100	52,000	8,93,500	7,30,88,600
Bombay ...	16,46,55,132	5,30,86,926	10,83,07,813	32,60,49,871	38,32,44,903	30,56,590	1,39,01,902	40,02,03,395
Sinde ...	39,10,935	4,115	13,537	39,28,587	79,25,930	.....	47,600	79,73,530
Total ...	30,38,48,285	8,81,97,657	15,99,72,275	55,20,18,217	67,45,97,959	37,17,114	3,66,50,728	71,49,65,801

The preceding Returns relate only to the foreign trade of India. Those which follow include, for the most part, also the interportal or coasting trade.

No. 2 A.

Statement, in Rupees, of the Imports and Exports of Merchandize and Treasure of the Bengal Presidency, from 1860-61 *to* 1863-64.

Year.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	Value of Merchandize.	TREASURE.			Value of Merchandize.	TREASURE.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1860-61	12,68,06,714	1,58,08,533	2,74,87,941	4,32,96,474	14,85,97,352	15,17,937	1,65,13,610	1,80,31,547
1861-62	11,28,80,064	1,79,96,828	3,83,10,352	5,63,07,180	15,46,08,553	13,48,827	89,13,009	1,02,61,836
1862-63	11,41,4 6,185	2,01,01,273	3,02,85,235	5,03,86,508	18,27,08,727	15,61,982	1,18,01,459	1,33,63,441
1863-64	10,87,33,001	2,62,20,957	3,66,72,414	[illegible]8,93,371	22,71,33,744	19,37,825	2,95,11,140	3,14,48,965

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 23rd May 1864.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

No. 2 B.

Return of the Exports and Imports of Merchandize and Treasure of the Madras Presidency.

	Imports.			Exports.		
	Merchandize (value).	Treasure.		Merchandize (value).	Treasure.	
		Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	Gold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	3,16,55,812	1,33,02,362	74,23,525	4,45,98,338	59,43,935	19,435
1861-62 ...	3,44,94,149	1,28,44,799	94,41,101	5,42,92,250	35,38,250	1,20,236
1862-63 ...	3,03,30,148	* 1,83,53,243	1,20,33,647	6,35,58,990	† 55,08,415	1,42,136
1863-64 ...	A 4,02,65,192	B 2,26,20,699	1,31,62,752	C 8,77,77,118	D 2,17,01,186	3,42,098

* Private Treasure	...	1,32,50,410
Government Treasure	...	51,02,833
Total	...	1,83,53,243

† Private Treasure	...	25,08,415
Government Treasure	...	30,00,000
Total	...	55,08,415

A Includes Government Stores, &c.		17,46,920
B Private Treasure ...	...	1,86,20,699
Government Treasure	...	40,00,000
Total	...	2,26,20,699

C Includes Government Stores, &c.		49,781
D Private Treasure ...	...	59,98,186
Government Treasure	...	1,57,03,000
Total	...	2,17,01,186

No. 2 C.

STATEMENT of Imports and Exports of Merchandize and Treasure of the Bombay Presidency, from 1860-61 *to* 1863-64.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Merchandize (value).	TREASURE, i. e., COIN AND BULLION.		Merchandize (value).	TREASURE, i. e., COIN AND BULLION.	
		Silver.	Gold.		Silver.	Gold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61	12,32,47,119	3,88,60,999	2,50,32,294	18,46,52,390	1,09,39,324	25,45,152
1861-62	12,46,13,327	6,64,76,313	2,85,49,425	19,83,24,526	1,32,51,528	37,18,424
1862-63	15,14,53,917	9,99,24,515	4,02,41,498	27,86,98,601	2,11,60,250	41,20,165
1863-64	19,47,62,591	11,78,23,362	5,31,16,726	39,54,71,058	1,64,78,469	40,43,683

P. S.—This includes the whole foreign trade of the Presidency, along with the trade between the latter and other Indian Presidencies, excluding, however, the interportal trade of the Bombay Presidency, and of the entire trade of Sinde.

CAMP MATHERAM;
OFFICE OF THE COMMR. OF CUSTOMS,
The 12*th May* 1864.

G. INVERARITY,
Commissioner of Customs.

No. 2 D.

ABSTRACT RETURN showing value of Imports into and Exports from the undermentioned Sea Ports of British Burmah for the four years ending 1863-64.

Name of Custom House.	Years.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			Remarks
		Merchandize.	Treasure.		Merchandize.	Treasure.		
		Value.	Gold value.	Silver value.	Value.	Gold value.	Silver value.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rangoon ...	1860-61 ...	1,11,10,823	1,06,750	20,14,054	60,38,073	18,400	17,73,808	
	1861-62 ...	1,06,81,375	2,35,568	31,09,814	86,48,249	6,900	37,32,534	
	1862-63 ...	1,10,12,370	1,79,636	34,76,770	1,05,67,139	..	27,38,097	
	1863-64 ...	1,09,28,308	3,23,340	56,49,387	1,46,75,070	3,200	26,65,167	
Bassein ...	1860-61 ...	1,90,762	..	97,909	6,33,744	.....		
	1861-62 ...	2,08,884	.....	96,700	10,72,970	.....	.....	
	1862-63 ...	1,64,800	.	3,44,000	11,39,528	.....	.....	
	1863-64 ..	1,33,276	...	1,56,487	12,11,880	.....	.....	
Maulmain ..	1860-61 ...	33,80,714	1,80,386	17,41,241	43,36,697	.....	1,27,019	The entries for the Port of Akyab have been made in the Office of the Commissioner of Arrakan
	1861-62 ...	37,97,452	2,43,132	41,95,903	76,99,667	.....	1,13,313	
	1862-63 ...	34,23,279	2,26,784	18,86,177	60,64,901	.....	76,348	R D ARDAGH.
	1863-64 ...	33,32,070	1,66,178	13,86,181	53,22,962	6,000	90,276	Akyab, The 2nd June 1864 — Offg Commr of Arrakan
Akyab ..	1860-61 ...	9,86,754	29,515	19,00,400	47,98,275	.....	2,02,893	
	1861-62 ..	30,82,290	12,900	25,32,305	41,05,919	....	4,95,612	
	1862-63 ..	29,57,129	30,590	21,84,625	44,71,502	5,000	5,42,134	
	1863-64 ...	29,85,545	.. .	27,86,600	52,56,054	112	11,57,143	

Rangoon,
The 28th May 1864.

H. N. DAVIES,
Secy. to Chief Commr. of British Burmah,
and Agent to the Govr. Genl.

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT of the Silver Bullion received, coined, and remaining uncoined in the Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay Mints, from May 1862 *to April* 1864.

Months	Silver Bullion received in each month.	Amount coined in each month.	Total remaining uncoined.
1862.	£	£	£
May	1,111,066	791,056	3,264,781
June	479,376	703,911	2,886,232
July	279,637	955,947	2,094,756
August	160,879	784,501	1,427,293
September	142,976	759,228	1,187,615
October	1,030,353	463,253	1,431,874
November	441,178	378,031	1,473,165
December	1,182,627	503,707	3,605,894
1863.			
January	2,500,031	777,029	4,808,093
February	1,519,779	806,435	5,307,521
March	1,702,663	1,188,446	5,584,533
April	862,672	1,139,932	4,546,296
May	186,468	827,559	3,653,380
June	61,688	1,318,959	2,771,295
July	628,694	1,170,670	1,852,835
August	37,309	705,289	1,184,809
September	31,586	483,798	887,720
October	476,428	372,890	1,264,318
November	992,973	347,162	2,282,649
December	1,140,821	824,588	2,292,328
1864.			
January	1,750,847	1,248,111	2,513,951
February	970,752	1,137,948	2,828,849
March	2,087,428	1,335,563	3,978,077
April	1,378,841	1,707,144	3,562,255
Total ...	21,157,072	20,731,157	66,650,519

No. 3 A.

STATEMENT of Silver Bullion received, coined, and remaining uncoined in the Calcutta Mint, from May 1862 to April 1864.

		Silver bullion received in each month, value Rupees.	Amount coined in each month, value Rupees.	The balance remaining uncoined at the end of each month divided into			
				Bullion belonging to merchants, declared value Rupees.	Bullion belonging to Government, value Rupees.	Bullion belonging to the Currency Dept., value Rupees.	Total remaining uncoined, Rupees.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
May	1862	32,54,212 9 1	30,40,378 10 0	9,85,514 0 0	83,37,991 9 9	.....	93,23,505 9 9
June	"	24,01,489 2 7	21,27,967 10 0	15,29,611 5 0	86,18,842 6 11	.....	1,01,48,453 11 11
July	"	25,14,065 15 2	39,61,642 0 0	12,117 7 0	71,65,156 0 8	.....	71,77,273 7 8
August	"	5,12,900 8 1	30,61,142 10 0	90 14 0	46,13,996 6 10	.....	46,14,087 4 10
September	"	7,53,616 7 6	23,94,000 6 0	2,94,885 14 0	29,71,927 9 3	.....	32,66,813 7 3
October	"	12,09,612 10 4	3,06,419 4 0	1,210 0 0	38,77,796 8 7	.....	38,79,006 8 7
November	"	2,38,801 3 5	1,18,528 0 0	.....	40,00,860 9 8	.....	40,00,860 9 8
December	"	21,28,512 10 8	15,18,071 0 0	2,45,617 5 0	46,10,276 6 10	.....	48,55,893 11 10
January	1863	92,81,748 12 0	19,81,267 0 0	5,75,608 12 0	1,19,17,067 1 10	.....	1,24,92,675 13 10
February	"	39,79,822 9 6	17,77,350 0 0	11,24,100 15 0	1,41,24,073 6 3	.....	1,52,48,174 5 3
March	"	28,21,456 7 2	31,72,802 8 0	5,87,189 15 0	1,37,72,032 0 3	.....	1,43,59,221 15 3
April	"	9,82,310 0 8	16,54,956 0 0	1,170 12 0	1,30,92,451 7 6	.....	1,30,93,622 3 6
May	"	695 14 4	21,74,028 0 0	.....	1,09,22,965 5 0	.....	1,09,22,965 5 0
June	"	81,755 0 8	53,37,363 0 0	.....	56,53,818 14 10	.....	56,53,818 14 10
July	"	4,94,549 7 8	34,04,158 8 0	233 12 0	27,35,462 2 4	.....	27,35,695 14 4
August	"	44,042 2 3	712 8 0	.....	27,76,739 13 9	.....	27,76,739 13 9
September	"	1,997 6 1	87,806 0 0	.....	26,89,281 10 9	.....	26,89,281 10 9
October	"	1,231 1 5	59,852 0 0	.....	26,30,671 6 11	.....	26,30,671 6 11
November	"	13,16,193 3 0	1,34,347 12 0	10,857 0 0	38,12,278 13 0	.....	38,23,135 13 0
December	"	10,50,147 12 11	1,40,788 8 0	4,05,223 4 0	47,28,444 5 1	.....	51,33,667 9 1
January	1864	28,74,006 12 11	32,78,811 0 0	3,000 0 0	43,20,174 0 1	.....	43,23,174 0 1
February	"	27,82,736 12 9	15,94,389 0 0	6,544 11 0	55,13,142 1 6	.....	55,19,686 12 6
March	"	1,11,55,109 15 0	34,67,906 8 0	14,51,529 3 0	1,32,08,052 10 3	.....	1,46,59,581 13 3
April	"	42,47,625 6 6	62,99,986 8 0	1,61,588 15 6	81,52,439 12 3	30,00,000 0 0	1,13,14,028 11 9
	Total ...	5,41,28,639 15 8	5,10,94,673 12 0	73,96,094 0 6	16,42,45,942 10 1	30,00,000 0 0	17,46,42,036 10 7

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th May 1864.

J. BRIDGNELL,
Accountant

E. E.
H. HYDE,
Mint Master.

No. 3 B.

Statement of Silver Bullion received, coined, and remaining uncoined in the Madras Mint from May 1862 *to April* 1864.

	Amount of Merchants' Bullion received.	Amount of Public or Government Bullion received.	Total Receipts.	Total Coinage.	Balance at the close of each month, including Merchants' and Govt. Bullion.	
1862.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Balance 1st May ...	7,50,409					
31st May ...	2,59,498	2,041	2,61,539	1,72,184	8,43,738	The balance includes operative gain and loss in each month.
30th June ...	2,21,975	35,033	2,56,998	6,13,144	4,87,507	
31st July ...	2,81,604	226	2,81,830	3,82,900	3,86,212	
31st August ...	3,38,456	.....	3,38,456	4,83,000	2,41,727	No bullion has been received in the Currency Department.
30th September ...	4,33,815	7,008	4,40,823	2,98,283	3,84,213	
31st October ...	5,79,118	.....	5,79,118	6,00,516	3,62,874	
30th November ...	8,56,814	.....	8,56,814	3,35,000	8,91,427	
31st December ...	7,95,869	714	7,96,583	8,19,000	8,69,015	
1863.						
31st January ...	12,22,370	1,43,717	13,66,087	6,89,000	15,45,923	
28th February ...	2,30,651	2,104	2,32,754	9,87,000	7,91,693	
31st March ...	3,67,793	50,04,497	53,72,290	8,08,000	53,58,964	
30th April ...	4,23,269	.....	4,23,269	5,44,367	52,42,383	
31st May ...	61,463	18,790	80,253	8,00,000	45,22,670	
30th June ...	2,45,589	1,028	2,46,617	11,50,352	36,18,914	
31st July ...	3,55,679	16,871	3,72,550	13,00,648	26,90,583	
31st August ...	2,19,595	25	2,19,620	12,50,386	16,59,841	
30th September ..	47,918	669	48,587	8,38,614	8,69,737	
31st October ...	2,73,147	1,060	2,74,207	68,402	10,82,926	
30th November ...	67,299	.....	67,299	3,36,000	8,14,243	
31st December ..	77,470	.....	77,470	7,02,652	1,88,042	
1864.						
31st January ...	3,01,455	40,52,132	43,53,587	17,00,000	28,42,731	
29th February ...	26,662	.....	26,662	19,76,000	8,93,311	
31st March ..	18,42,581	.....	18,42,581	8,85,130	18,50,855	
30th April ...	4,86,312	1,514	4,87,826	17,68,518	5,70,276	

FORT ST. GEORGE MINT,
The 6th June 1863.

J. C. CARPENDALE,
Mint Master.

No. 3 C.

Statement of the amount in Rupees of Silver Bullion received by and coined in the Bombay Mint, monthly, from the 1st May 1862 to the 30th April 1864, and of the balance uncoined at the close of each month.

Months.	The total amount of Silver bullion received in each month since the 1st of May 1862.	The total amount coined in each month.	Approximate amount of bullion belonging to merchants in course of receipt.	Bullion belonging to Government.	Bullion belonging to the Currency Department.	Total remaining uncoined.
1862.			I.	II.	III.	
May	75,96,959	46,98,000	21,27,446	39,65,583	1,63,87,542	2,24,80,571
June	21,70,299	42,98,000	041	40,11,159	1,42,14,265	1,82, 26,365
July	702	52,14,936	3,72,320	20,11,759	1,10,00,000	1,33,84,079
August	7,57,396	43,00,877	.....	64,758	93,52,367	94,17,125
September... ...	2,42,333	49,00,000	34,65,666	69,847	46,89,612	82,25,125
October	85,14,800	37,25,602	5,28,211	2,48,658	93,00,000	1,00,76,869
November	33,16,165	33,26,791	3,01,336	16,38,032	79,00,000	98,39,368
December	89,01,182	27,00,000	1,45,94,827	78,39,214	79,00,000	3,03,34,041
1863.						
January ...	1,43,52,478	51,00,030	90,50,673	1,40,91,661	1,09,00,000	3,40,42,334
February ...	1,09,85,217	53,00,000	63,58,473	1,76,76,878	1,30,00,000	3,70,35,351
March ...	88,32,887	79,03,658	45,21,041	1,86,06,017	1,30,00,000	3,01,27,148
April ...	72,21,154	92,00,004	25,02,536	1,16,24,428	1,30,00,000	2,71,26,964
Total Rupees ...	7,28,01,572	6,06,67,868	4,38,23,470	8,18,48,084	13,06,43,786	25,63,15,340
Monthly Average ...	60,74,297	50,55,658	36,51,955	68,20,673	1,08,86,982	2,13,59,611
1863.						
May ...	17,63,736	53,01,571	.....	80,88,174	1,30,00,000	2,10,88,174
June ...	2,88,511	67,01,875	37,57,985	16,82,236	1,30,00,000	1,84,40,221
July ...	54,19,846	70,01,895	.....	1,02,082	1,30,00,000	1,31,02,082
August ..	1,09,433	58,01,793	.....	2,11,515	72,00,000	74,11,515
September ...	2,65,278	39,11,566	15,51,964	66,218	37,00,000	53,18,182
October ...	44,88,846	36,00,647	42,81,243	4,48,343	42,00,000	89,29,586
November ...	85,46,244	30,01,273	76,57,064	3,32,087	1,02,00,000	1,81,89,151
December ..	1,02,80,503	74,02,440	45,25,492	13,75,180	1,17,00,000	1,76,00,672
1864.						
January ...	1,02,80,881	75,02,306	62,20,426	41,53,185	77,00,000	1,80,73,611
February ...	68,98,123	78,09,092	1,09,30,786	32,44,715	77,00,000	2,18,75,501
March ...	78,76,593	90,02,596	1,34,49,027	21,21,308	77,00,000	2,32,70,335
April ...	90,52,965	90,02,943	1,38,63,978	21,74,273	77,00,000	2,37,38,251
Total Rupees ...	6,52,71,049*	7,60,39,997	6,62,37,965	2,39,99,316	10,68,00,000	19,70,37,281
Monthly Average ...	54,39,254	63,36,666	55,19,830	19,99,943	89,00,000	1,64,19,773

* Besides this, Silver Bullion of the value of about 86 lakhs of Rupees was withdrawn after tender at the Mint, doubtless for the purpose of being sent up the country, and bullion of the value of about two lakhs of Rupees was rejected as unfit for coinage.

NOTE.—The amount of "bullion received" represents the amount of Mint Certificates granted *plus* Mint-Duty, Refining Charges, &c. The amount "Tendered" in the three years from the 1st May 1861 to the 30th April 1864 was as follows :—

Statement in Rupees of Silver Bullion tendered for coinage to the Bombay Mint, monthly, from the 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1864.

Years.	May.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62 ...	35,18,838	43,74,813	19,760	13,000	12,53,589	35,06,193	40,76,631	57,77,098	36,65,359	84,19,420	81,20,234	58,91,914	4,86,36,849
1862-63 ...	60,62,933	8,741	3,72,320	2,91,200	36,97,547	53,44,911	29,09,096	2,29,55,541	84,19,616	80,15,106	68,17,219	39,53,782	6,88,48,012
1863-64 ...	3,79,473	40,69,985	15,90,061	1,12,911	18,11,964	69,24,371	1,25,19,336	61,94,425	1,16,31,674	1,15,59,094	1,00,41,999	*40,00,000	7,08,35,293
Total ...	99,61,244	84,53,539	19,82,141	4,17,111	67,63,100	1,57,75,475	1,95,05,063	3,49,27,064	2,37,16,649	2,79,93,620	2,49,79,452	1,38,45,696	18,83,20,154
Average ...	33,20,415	28,17,846	6,60,714	1,39,037	22,54,367	52,58,492	65,01,688	1,16,42,355	79,05,549	93,31,207	83,26,484	46,15,232	

* Estimated.

S. D. BIRCH,

Depy. Auditor and Accountant Genl.

The 25th May 1864.

APPENDIX No. 4.

From Captain H. HYDE, R. E., Master of the Calcutta Mint, to SIR C. TREVELYAN,—(dated 7th June 1864.)

I enclose you a copy of the Proceedings of the Magistrate of Howrah in the case to which the statement you enclosed referred. You will see that no Gold Mohurs were found, though dies, of which I send you a *fac simile*, were.

I can give you all the information you require from two other cases that have come under my notice, and of which all the coining material was sent to the Mint.

In May 1861, the Commissioner of Police sent to the Mint 953¼ counterfeit Gold Mohurs. These coins appear to have been counterfeits of new standard Sicca Gold Mohurs, and were nearly standard weight. The assay gain 4⅞ Worse, and the intrinsic worth was 946-7-10 Gold Mohurs = Rs. 14,197-5-6.

In July 1863, the Commissioner of Police sent 162¾ counterfeit gold coins, the assay of which was found to be 6 Better. The coins appear to have been counterfeits of the old standard Sicca Gold Mohur, and were nearly standard weight; and their value was 179-13-5 Gold Mohurs, or Rs. 2,697-9-3.

The coiners stood to gain in their transactions, as follows:—

May 1861.	953¼ counterfeit new Sd. S. G. M., assay 4⅞ W. = Co's. G. M.	946 7 10 at 15 = Rs.	14,197 5 6	
	953¼ genuine ditto ditto standard = ditto	1,002 0 0 at 15 = Rs.	15,030 0 0	
		Gain to coiner ... Rs.	832 10 6	
	But the market value of these G. M. = Rs. 17 ∴ 953¼ at 17 = Rs.	16,205 4 0		
	D. D. standard value = Rs.	15,030 0 0		
	Additional gain on enhanced price, ... Rs.	1,175 4 0 = Rs.	1,175 4 0	
		Total gain ... Rs.	2,007 14 6	
July 1863.	162¾ counterfeit old Standard S. G. M., assay 6 B = G. M.	179 13 5 at 15 = Rs.	2,697 9 3	
	162¾ genuine ditto ditto 7¼ B. = ditto	182 15 0 at 15 = Rs.	2,761 14 0	
		Gain to coiner ... Rs.	64 4 9	
	But the market value of these G. M. = Rs. 20 ∴ 162¾ at 20 = Rs.	3,255 0 0		
	D. D. standard value = Rs.	2,761 14 0		
	Additional gain on enhanced price = Rs.	493 2 0 = Rs.	493 2 0	
		Total gain ... Rs.	557 6 9	

Thus showing a gain on the transaction of May 1861 of Rs. 2,007-14-6, and on that of July 1863 of Rs. 557-6-9, calculating the tolah of standard gold at Rs. 15; but if something more were paid, i. e., market rate, the first transaction would only be affected to about Rs. 150, and the second to about Rs. 25.

I do not doubt but that Gold Mohurs of ancient date that bear fictitious value are constantly counterfeited in their full intrinsic value.

(The following is that part of the Proceedings of the Magistrate of Howrah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, which relates to this subject.)

Some short time afterwards, one of the Constables observed the prisoner, Sreedhur's wife, moving in a manner which apparently excited their suspicions, and following her, found her hands covered with dust; on being charged with attempting to conceal something, she produced from behind some bricks in the wall four different dies, and a number of implements used for the purpose of sinking dies; all these dies are intended for coining mohurs. The evidence of the witness Ram Kisto, who states that he has worked for the prisoner Sreedhur for four years, appears to prove that the coining of mohurs was the business chiefly carried on by the prisoner.

From Captain TIGHE, Offg. Depy. Commr. of Ambala, to Colonel SIR HERBERT EDWARDES, K. C. B.,—(dated 24th June 1864.)

I meant before this to have reported officially on the Jugadree coining case, but the report was delayed owing to your kindly allowing me to stay up here a few days.

As, however, you will no doubt be besieged by numerous petitions from the parties concerned, it is right you should have a sketch of the proceedings as soon as possible.

About six months ago, there was a squabble among the principal coiners of Jugadree, and one of the number gave certain imperfect information to the Tehseeldar, Burkut Ali, who told Parsons and myself. There appears to have been some suspicion among the parties concerned that all was not right, as for some time we could get no information of any more mohurs coined or sent away. On the 11th, however, Parsons received a message from the Tehseeldar, begging him to come to Jugadree. He went, accordingly, unknown to any one, and posting sentries about, cleared the houses of the suspected parties in the morning, making a simultaneous search. The result of the search showed that the parties had been warned. In only one house were any of the alloyed mohurs found, and no dies were produced. We believe this information to have been given by one Deputy Inspector Sungut Sing to Daveechund, who, the night Parsons came in, made a precipitate retreat into Puttialah, hardly halting at Amballa. The Tehseeldar had, on sending for Parsons, received information of the despatch of a consignment of 163 mohurs to Simla, and arrangements were made to arrest the messenger. This was done at Kalka, and the mohurs found on the messenger; they were examined and all found alloyed.

Immediately on receiving Parsons' information, with a request that I myself would come to Jugadree also and conduct the investigation on the spot, I did so, and examined the witnesses and tools in presence of the accused.

The result of this examination shows clearly—

That for the last ten years, gold mohurs have been regularly manufactured at Jugadree by several different parties; that these mohurs are made to resemble the old Jeypore mohur of the years 8 to 13; but, instead of being of the value of Rs. 16 to Rs. 16-2, are really worth little more than Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-8. The profit being divided thus:—

Goldsmith	4 annas	fixed fee.
Coiner shroff	8 do.	to 10 annas.
Utterer	8 do.	to 10 do.

There are four principal coiner shroffs at Jugadree—Zahiroo, Narayundás, Deen Dyal, and Adjoodhia; the three first are all under trial, the fourth is the original informer.

All these men have regular dealings with the more respectable bankers to whom the coining is well known, and who, accordingly, buy mohurs from these men for the purpose of uttering them principally in the hills.

Whilst the price of a real Jeypore mohur is from Rs. 16 to Rs. 16-2 at Jugadree itself, they buy these alloyed mohurs for prices ranging from Rs. 15-3 to Rs. 15-12, selling them for Rs. 16 at Simla and Mussooric, where there is a great demand, owing to the number of servants and men employed on the Thibet Road, who save their wages to purchase mohurs as more portable, and also to the hoarding propensities of the Hill Rajahs. I cannot yet calculate the exact amount coined; but Deen Dyal, one of the coiners, who has confessed with the hope of saving his sons, states that a profit of Rs. 4,000 a month is easily made. This would give an outturn of about 2,000 mohurs a month, but I doubt quite so many being coined; at the same time, I believe 1,000 may be calculated on.

These mohurs are principally made out of British sovereigns, technically called by the shroffs *áthmáshás*, and this is, I think, the most important feature of the case as pointing to the absolute necessity of some Government gold coin.

Surely, if it is worth while for the Jugadree people to mutilate sovereigns and turn them into *Gold Mohurs, Jeypooree*, which pass throughout the plains for Rs. 16 with very slight fluctuations, it would not be difficult to make the sovereign itself a legal tender at Rs. 10.

The coining, as far as I can learn, is not confined to Jugadree, but is also practised at Delhi, Shamlee of Saharunpoor, Roorkee, and other places, perhaps Umritsur.

During the examination the accused implicated each other, and many confessed; and with regard to the principal people arrested, the following are the heads of evidence. It must be remembered that the books have not fully been gone into yet:—

Daveechund, banker, (Durbaree*) not present at original enquiry, having bolted to Puttialah, returned on the evening of the second day.

Mootasuddee Mul, brother and partner of Daveechund, present. Books examined; show regular dealings with the coiners, *Zahiroo* and *Adjoodhia*, and purchase of (on a cursory examination) 500 mohurs at low rates from the same, transmitted to Simla to Mohun Lal, the agent there, also a brother and member of the firm.

In December 1861, Mahomed Rusheed, then Kotwal of Simla, now Tehseeldar of Kurrur, got information that Daveechund's firm at Simla were in the habit of dealing in alloyed mohurs. He, in consequence, purchased sixteen of these Jugadree mohurs, and brought them to his superiors; the matter at the time was hushed up, and nothing more was said about it. But it is important now, as proving the guilty knowledge of Daveechund's firm, who, after this warning, continued their dealings with the coiners.

* That is, a person of such consideration that he is on the list of those admitted to the Governor General's Durbar.

The next principal person concerned is Futteh Sing, Khatree, head of one of the chief families represented by *Daveechund, Futtehchund*, and the *Amballa Treasurer*. This man's books show distinctly the delivery of sovereigns to the coiners and the receipt per contra of Jeypore mohurs. They also show a particular transaction in which Futteh Sing went partners with Deen Dyal, coiner shroff, in a particular remittance of mohurs to Teeree, in Mussooree, which proved a loss.

Dogar Mul, Khatree, brother-in-law of Daveechund, admits knowingly giving a certain number of sovereigns to the coiners, and receiving back the same in Jeypore mohurs made up on the spot.

The Amballa Treasurer's son's books, at Jugadree, also show regular transactions.

I have permitted several of those concerned to turn Queen's evidence, and the case is now nearly complete against the principals.

The Amballa Treasurer admitted to me that he had known of this coining some time, but did not report it, as he thought I had not time to hear him!! He is a very respectable old man, and I do not believe *himself* concerned, though all his family are.

When Parsons had searched the houses and returned to the bungalow, the people of the city, headed by *Futteh Sing*, were most insolent and tried to intimidate him. They behaved excessively badly. None of the dies, save three of Narayundáss's, have been delivered up, and these were got by the informer by stratagem. I accordingly sent for the whole punch, consisting of some thirty to forty of the principal Bunnyas and Khatrees, and told them I considered them all equally concerned, and if the dies were not produced in four days, I would recommend an extra Police force, at a cost of Rs. 150 a month, being quartered on them. As there are at least seventeen to eighteen dies in the town, and they have not been delivered up yet, I shall, when I go down, make the threatened report.

I have above principally alluded to Jeypore mohurs uttered in the hills; but Moorshedabad mohurs are also made up and uttered in the plains.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Fort St. George, Revenue Consultation of 2nd July 1858.

From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Collr. of Tanjore, to G. S. FORBES, Esq., Secy. to Board of Revenue, Fort St. George,—(No. 108, dated Tanjore, Point Calimere, the 10th June 1858.)

Owing to the apparent scarcity of silver coins in the market, the Merassidars of this district feel considerable difficulty at present in meeting the usual demand on account of their monthly kists. Several complaints have already reached me on the subject, and I have reason to think that the collections are impeded from this cause.

2. There seems to have been a great influx of sovereigns in the district; the grain exported from the Tanjore Ports to Colombo and other places being generally paid for in gold. These coins, which heretofore were seldom or never procurable unless at a premium, appear now to be selling at a discount of from one to two annas a piece.

3. Under these circumstances, the Merassidars have requested that my Tehsildars may be allowed to receive gold sovereigns at par, i. e., at the value of Rs. 10 each, in payment of the Government Revenue.

4. The Notification of the Government of India, republished in the Fort St. George *Gazette*, page 2 of 1853, prohibits "the receipt of gold coins into the public treasuries of Government." But as it is of the utmost importance that every facility should be afforded to the ryots, in a season like the present, in the payment of the public revenue, I have deemed it necessary to lay the subject before the Board of Revenue, in order that they may take such steps in the matter as may seem to them called for.

5. It has occurred to me that the Board might desire to know how many sovereigns on the aggregate have been proffered for payment of the ordinary kists, and I have sent a circular to the Tehsildars to endeavor to ascertain the total, should they have kept a note of the matter. But to await the result of my application to them would have delayed this communication, and after all the needful information, might not have been obtained.

No. 10. Read the following extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,—(No. 2168, dated 22nd June 1858.)

In Cons., 22nd June 1858.

Read letter from the Collector of Tanjore, dated 10th June 1858, recommending that, owing to the scarcity of silver coin in the Province, sovereigns may be received in payment of revenue.

(Here enter No. 108.)

The Collector states that sovereigns have been received by the Merassidars in large numbers, from Ceylon, in return for rice exported.

2. The Board resolve to forward Mr. Phillips' letter for the orders of Government, and recommend that he be permitted to receive sovereigns at par till further orders.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Sub-Secretary.

No. 11. Order thereon; No. 870, dated 24th June 1858.

Referred to the Accountant General for immediate report.

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

No. 45. Read again Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd, and recorded in Diary to Consultation, 29th June 1858, No. 998.

Read also the following letter from G. L. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Acctt. Genl., to Actg. Secy. to Govt. of Fort St. George, in the Revenue Dept.,—(No. 72, dated 25th June 1858.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the order of Government, dated 24th instant, No. 870, referring to me for report Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue on a letter from the Collector of Tanjore, in which he requests permission, in consequence of the scarcity of silver coin in his district, to receive payment of revenue in sovereigns. The Board also recommend that he be permitted to receive them at par, till further orders.

2. Under the Notification of the Government of India, dated the 22nd December 1852, to which the Collector of Tanjore has referred, the receipt of gold coin into the public treasuries of Government is prohibited, and it may therefore be proper to communicate with the Supreme Government on the matter; but, under the circumstances represented by the Collector, I think he may safely be permitted, as a special case, to receive sovereigns into his Treasury in payment of revenue, pending the proposed reference to the Supreme Government. I would also suggest that they be received, as recommended by the Revenue Board, at the par rate, i. e., Rs. 10 each.

3. These sovereigns, when received by the Collector of Tanjore, cannot, under the existing rules, be issued by him, and will therefore form part of his specie remittances to the General Treasury at Madras. On being received into the General Treasury here, I would beg to recommend that the Sub-Treasurer be authorized to sell them, but not at a less rate than that at which they may be received by the Collector. As the market rate of sovereigns has not, within my recollection, been lower here than Rs. 10 per sovereign, I do not anticipate that there will be any difficulty in realizing Rs. 10 each. The present rate of sovereigns in the Madras market is about Rs. 10-2-6 each. The excess may be credited to "Profit and Loss" in the accounts of the Sub-Treasurer.

No. 46. Order thereon; No. 888, dated 29th June 1858.

Resolved that a copy of the Accountant General's letter be furnished to the Collector of Tanjore, through the Board of Revenue, for his information and guidance.

2. Before addressing the Government of India on the subject, as suggested by Mr. Prendergast in para. 2 of his letter, the Government are desirous to know if the present contingency is likely to continue for any length of time. The Board will furnish full information on the point, and state also what has contributed to the peculiar scarcity of silver coin in Tanjore at the present time.

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Collr. of Tanjore, to G. S. FORBES, Esq., Secy. to Board of Revenue, Fort St. George, —(No. 115, dated Kodicurray, 23rd June 1858.)

10th June 1858, No. 108.

Adverting to my letter of the marginal date, I have the honor to enter below a Statement of the number of sovereigns which appear to have been offered in payment of kists due for the current Fusly in fourteen of the sixteen talooks which compose this district.

2. I have not yet received a Return from Talooks Tritrupoondy and Puttoocottah, but a representation has reached me from certain merchants in the latter division asking why the gold coins, which are current across the Bay in the limits of the Ceylon Government, should not also be received here by Government Officers in liquidation of Government dues for Salt and Sea Customs. They assert that the exception taken to sovereigns is productive of much pecuni-

ary loss to them, and beg that it may be abandoned:—

	Sovereigns.
Numullum	2,000
Keevalore	6,000
Tranquebar	100
Munnargoody ...	2,500
Trivalore	6,000
Trivady	200
Parellum	1,000
Velungamaun ...	870
Myaveram	1,000
Codavassel	500
Papanassem	200
Sheully	1,000
Combaconum... ...	100
Coottalem	7,000
Total ...	28,470

From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Collr. of Tanjore, to G. S. FORBES, Esq, Secy. to Board of Revenue, Fort St. George,—(No. 117, dated Kodicurray, 25th June 1858.)

23rd June 1858, No. 115.

In continuation of my letter marginally noted, respecting the extensive circulation of sovereigns, which, however, I am precluded from accepting in payment of the ordinary revenue demand, I have the honor to state that the amount which appears to have been offered in Talook Tritrapoondy is £3,000, and that in Puttoocottah it may, I think, from what the Tehsildar states, be calculated at a similar figure.

	Sovereigns.
Amount reported .	28,470
Add—	
Tritrapoondy ...	3,000
Puttoocottah	3,000
Total ...	34,470

Fort St. George, Revenue Consultation of 20th July 1858.

No. 1. Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,—(No. 2288, dated 2nd July 1858.)

In Cons. 2nd July 1858.

Read letter from the Collector of Tanjore, dated 23rd June 1858, sending, with reference to his former letter, a Statement of sovereigns offered in payment of kists for the current Fusly.

(Here enter No. 115.)

In Cons. 2nd July 1858.

Read also letter from the same Officer, dated 25th June 1858, reporting the amount of sovereigns offered in payment of kists at Tritapoondy and Puttoocottah Talooks.

(Here enter No. 117.)

Submitted to Government with reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd June 1858, No. 2168.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary.

No. 2 Order thereon; No. 960, dated 14th July 1858.

The Collector of Tanjore in one* of the letters submitted with the Board's Proceedings above recorded, states that certain inhabitants represent that the exception taken to the receipt of sovereigns in liquidation of Government dues is productive of much pecuniary loss to them, and beg that the restriction may be abandoned. The Government will take the subject into consideration on the receipt of the report called for in Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 29th June 1858, No. 888.

* Dated 23rd June 1858, No. 115.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

From A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Actg. Collr of Madura, to G S. FORBES, Esq., Secy. to Board of Revenue, Fort St. George,—(No. 164, dated Madura, 9th July 1858.)

With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 1st instant, No. 2278, I have the honor to inform you that no sovereigns have been tendered in payment of revenue, as the order prohibiting the receipt of gold coin in the public treasuries, is generally known among the community. Gold coin has certainly been introduced into this district to a large extent, inasmuch as a sovereign can be procured for Rs. 9-14 in the Madura market.

From D MAYNE, Esq, Actg. Collr. to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secy to Board of Revenue, Fort St. George,—(No. 236, dated Tencausey, 16th July 1858.)

With reference to paragraph 4 of Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 1st instant, requesting to be informed whether sovereigns have been tendered to any extent in payment of revenue, and whether they are known to have been largely introduced into this district, I have the honor to inform you that sovereigns are imported from Ceylon, and introduced largely in the first six, and to a small extent in the last three talooks named in the margin. If not prohibited by law, sovereigns, it appears, would be tendered in payment of revenue, but they are now sold for the current silver coins.

Nelliambalum.
Vullyoor.
Streenycoontum.
Punchamahl.
Bremmadasum
Ottapedarum.
Sauttoor.
Streevillypoottoor, and
Sheukerninareoil

2. It is reported that sovereigns do not abound in four of the talooks* in this district.

* Vedoograunum.
Tencausy.
Sharenmadavy, and
Nangoonary

From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Collr. of Tanjore, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secy. to Board of Revenue, Fort St. George,—(No. 150, dated Point Calimere, 24th July 1858.)

I have had the honor to receive an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 1st instant, No. 2278, making certain inquiries in connection with the present scarcity of silver coin in the Tanjore Province.

2. The Board are aware that the great staple produce of this district is paddy, and that a large trade in it is carried on with Ceylon. The shipments were usually paid for at Colombo by hoondies on merchants at Madras, who again remitted the money to this district by Accountant General's bills, which were cashed at the local treasury. From all the inquiries I have been able to make on the subject, it appears that, owing probably to the late failures in the commercial world, and the consequent general depression of trade, bills are no longer preferred, but that payment is received at once in cash for the exports, and that thus sovereigns, the

Amount of bills drawn.	Co.'s Rs.
1852-53 ..	19,67,470
1853-54 ...	16,66,166
1854-55 ...	21,39,467
1855-56 ..	13,96,329
1856-57 ...	14,15,600
1857-58 ..	13,45,311

coin in which those payments are made, find their way in large quantities into this district. This belief seems so far correct that there is actually a great falling-off in the aggregate amount of the Accountant General's bills drawn on my Treasury, which is *pro tanto* specie withdrawn from local circulation.

3. Another main cause of the scarcity of silver in the district may be traced to the extinction of the Tanjore Raj, and with it the disappearance of numerous sources of expenditure. Ten lakhs of Rupees used to be annually disbursed as the Punjum Hissah from the Public Treasury, all or almost all which money was of course expended in the district, and thus thrown into circulation. This, under the existing state of Tanjore affairs, is no longer the case to the same extent.

4. Latterly, too, the outlay on account of Public Works has been greatly curtailed owing to the restrictive orders on expenditure; an important change of the kind seems to me to be another of the causes which have tended to produce the present scarcity of the usual circulating medium.

5. In proportion to the diminution from these causes in the local expenditure is the increase in the remittances to Madras of public cash.

6. It is very difficult to form a safe opinion whether the influx of sovereigns is likely to be constant, but as the export trade of the Province is carried on chiefly with a Crown settlement, where that coin is the medium of exchange, and as a large portion of the lower classes of the population emigrate from this district to Ceylon and the Mauritius, and usually return with their accumulated earnings in gold, there must, at all times, be a large quantity of sovereigns in circulation in Tanjore; and I have no doubt, therefore, that a complete removal of the restriction, which the Government have now only temporarily relaxed, would prove beneficial, and facilitate the collection of the revenue.

7. The withdrawal of the prohibition already sanctioned will lead Native merchants freely to receive payments in gold, and will, I conclude, have the effect of keeping up the value of the sovereign at par, even if it does not rise above that figure.

From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Collr. of Tanjore, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secy. to Board of Revenue, Fort St. George,—(No. 162, dated Negapatam, 6th August 1858.)

Adverting to my letter of date the 24th ultimo, No. 150, I have the honor to state that the collections of public arrears made in sovereigns, in the Keevalore Talook, of which the Cusbah is Negapatam, during the past month, amounted to Rs. 10,400.

The whole arrear realized in that period was Rs. 51,723-15.

Fort St. George, Revenue Consultation of 14th September 1858.

No. 62. Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,—(No. 3086, dated 14th August 1858.)

Read the following letters :—

From Acting Collr.	of Madura,	dated 9th	July	in	Cons.	14th Aug. 1858.
" "	of Tinnevelly,	" 16th	"	"	"	"
" "	of Tanjore,	" 24th	"	"	"	"
" "	of Tanjore,	" 6th	"	"	"	"

(Here enter Nos. 164, 236, 150, and 162.)

Resolved, that the above letters be submitted for the information of Government, with reference to Extract Minutes Consultation, 29th June and 14th July 1858, Nos. 888 and 960 R. D.

In Cons. 1st July 1858.
" 24th " "

2. In his letter above recorded, the Collector of Tanjore furnishes the information required by Government, regarding the scarcity of silver coin in that district and the influx of sovereigns.

3. Mr. Phillips states that considerable trade is carried on between Tanjore and Ceylon in paddy, the staple product of the former Province; and that the shipments have hitherto been usually paid for in hoondies on merchants at Madras, who again make their remittances by Accountant General's bills on the Tanjore Treasury. Mr. Phillips's enquiries lead him to believe that, owing probably to the recent commercial failures and depression of trade, this mode of receiving payment is no longer preferred, and the exports are paid for in sovereigns (the current coin of Ceylon) which thus find their way largely into Tanjore.

4. This belief, Mr. Phillips adds, is to a certain extent confirmed by the falling off in the amount of the Accountant General's bills drawn on his Treasury. The marginal abstract shows the amount of these bills for the six years ending with 1857-58, and it will be seen from it that there has not been much variation during the last three years, when compared together; but a great decrease appears when the comparison is made with the three preceding years, the average of the former (1855-56 to 1857-58) being only Rs. 13,85,747, while that of the latter (1852-53 to 1854-55) is Rs. 19,24,368. It is clear from this that of late a considerable amount of silver has been withdrawn from circulation in Tanjore.

	Co.'s Rs.
1852-53	19,67,470
1853-54	16,66,166
1854-55	21,39,467
1855-56	13,96,329
1856-57	14,15,600
1857-58	13,45,311

Revenue from all sources.

Fusly	1264 *A. D.* 1854-55	Rs.	54,75,000
"	1265 *A. D* 1855-56	"	58,55,000
"	1266 *A. D.* 1856-57	"	56,29,000

5. Another cause assigned for the scarcity of silver is the extinction of the Raj. Ten lakhs of Rupees were formerly disbursed as the fifth share of the Rajah in the revenue of Tanjore, and almost the whole of this was expended in the district.

6. The recent restriction in expenditure on public works is cited by Mr. Phillips as another cause of the scarcity of coin.

7. The Board have no information regarding the Government remittances from Tanjore in coin by land, but the Statements of imports and exports of specie by sea on their account are blank, with the exception noted in the margin. Mr. Phillips, however, states that the remittance of public cash from Tanjore has increased in proportion to the diminution in the local expenditure.

Sept. 1857, Rs. 3,08,000 to Bombay.

8. Mr. Phillips is unable to affirm with any degree of certainty that the influx of sovereigns is likely to be permanent, but as the trade of the district with Ceylon is extensive, and a large portion of the lower classes emigrate to that Island

and Mauritius, and usually bring back their savings in gold, a considerable number of sovereigns must always be introduced into the district.

9. In a subsequent letter, the Collector reports that in the Keevalore Talook Rs. 10,400 have been paid in sovereigns out of a total sum of Rs. 51,724 collected during last month.

10. It will be seen from the letters of the Collectors of Tinnevelly and Madura, that sovereigns are largely introduced into those Provinces also, and that in the latter, their present market value is only Rs. 9-14 each. This depreciation in value Mr. Hathaway ascribes to their abundance, but it is no doubt owing also in some degree to their not being accepted in payment of the public revenue, which (including all sources) is about 25 lakhs per annum.

11. The Board append an abstract, showing the total imports and exports of sovereigns for the Presidency by sea during the last three years, according to the Customs Returns :—

SOVEREIGNS VALUED IN COMPANY'S RUPEES.

Imports by private Individuals.

Districts.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajahmundry - - -	...	4,000	24,500	28,500
South Arcot - - -	...	... ...	120	120
Tanjore - - - -	72,210	2,25,500	1,22,450	4,20,160
Tinnevelly - - -	41,375	94,810	1,99,200	3,35,385
Canara - - - -	9,122	9,950	14,929	34,001
Malabar - - - -	3,400	38,785	1,02,865	1,45,050
Madras - - - -	9,11,665	13,91,551	25,61,323	48,64,539
Total -	10,37,772	17,64,596	30,25,387	58,27,755

Exports of Sovereigns by private Individuals.

Districts.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajahmundry - - -	...	2,500	...	2,500
Madras - - - -	700	... ...	60,000	60,700
Total -	700	2,500	60,000	63,200

No imports or exports of gold by Government

(A true Extract)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary.

Ordered, in consequence, that the following letter be despatched:—

No. 63. From T PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secy. to Govt. of Fort St. George, to Secy. to Govt. of India,—(No. 1250, dated 14th September 1858.)

With reference to the Financial Notification of the Government of India, dated 22nd December 1852, No. 26, prohibiting the receipt of gold coins into the public treasuries, I have the honor, by desire of the Governor in Council, to submit copies of the correspondence noted in the margin, which will show that silver coin is becoming scarce in Tanjore, and that sovereigns are largely introduced into that district as well as into Tinnevelly and Madura, and to request that permission may be granted for departing from the terms of the Notification alluded to in such of the districts of this Presidency in which the Government may find it necessary for the punctual collection of the public revenue. It will be observed that in Madura, the present market value of the sovereigns is stated to be Rs. 9-14, and this depreciation in value is (though the Acting Collector ascribes it to their abundance,) in some degree owing to their not being accepted in payment at the Government Treasuries.

From Collr. of Tanjore, to Bd,	10th June 1858,		
Prodgs of Rev Bd to Govt.,	22nd ,,	,,	No. 2161.
Order thereon,	24th ,,	,,	870.
From Acctt Genl to Govt.,	25th ,,	,,	72.
Order thereon,	29th ,,	,,	888.
From Collr of Tanjore to Bd,	23rd ,,		
From do. to do	25th ,,		
Prodgs from Bd. of Rev. to Govt.,	2nd July 1858	,,	2288.
Order thereon,	14th ,,	,,	960
From Actg Collr of Madura to Bd	9th ,,		
From do. of Tinnevelly to do	10th ,,		
From do. of Tanjore to do.	24th ,,		
From do. do to do.,	6th Aug 1858		
Board's Proceedings to Govt.	14th ,,		

2. In Tanjore the scarcity of silver coin became so conspicuous that this Government were obliged, as a temporary measure, to authorize the receipt of sovereigns, for it was apprehended that, without such permission, the public revenue

might fall largely in arrears. They will be received at par value, viz., Rs. 10, and are invariably to be remitted to the General Treasury at Madras, when the Sub-Treasurer will sell them at a rate not less than that at which they were received by the Collector.

Fort St. George, Revenue Consultation of 28th September 1858.

No. 8. Read the following letter from G. L. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Acctt. Genl., to Chief Secy. to Govt. of Fort St. George,—(No. 192, dated 18th September 1858.)

With reference to my letter to the address of the Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, dated the 25th June last, and to the order of Government passed thereon, as per Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated the 29th June 1858, No. 888, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Collector of Tanjore, dated the 13th instant, in which he requests permission to issue, to those who may be willing to receive them, the gold sovereigns which he has been temporarily authorized to receive in payment of the public kists in consequence of the scarcity of silver.

2. The Collector of Tanjore has recently sent a remittance of ten lakhs of Rupees to the Presidency, Rs. 52,260 of which consisted of sovereigns. Having sent away his surplus silver, it cannot be expected, specially at this season when the revenues are small, if most of such revenues are paid in gold, that the Collector will be able to meet the current demands on his Treasury, if his disbursements are confined to silver.

3. Moreover, the object in prohibiting the re-issue of gold and silver uncurrent coins, amongst which sovereigns* have been hitherto classed, is to secure their being sent sooner or later to the General Treasury, and thence forwarded to the Mint for re-coinage. This was not intended in the case of the gold sovereigns, which the Collector was authorized to receive and to send to the General Treasury for the purpose of being sold.

* It may be doubted, now that the East India Company has ceased to exist and India is an English Colony, as much as Ceylon or any other, whether sovereigns can any longer be regarded as "uncurrent."

4. Under these circumstances, I beg to recommend that the Collector of Tanjore be permitted, as a special case, to issue the sovereigns received by him, in payment of the demands on his Treasury, to parties willing to receive them, in the event of the silver in his Treasury proving insufficient for that purpose.

From H. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Collr. of Tanjore, to G. L. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Acctt. Genl., Fort St. George,—(No. 729, dated Vellum, 13th September 1858.)

In paragraph 3 of your letter to Government, dated the 25th June 1858, No. 72, you state that sovereigns, when received into the Treasury, "cannot, under the existing rules, be issued" by me.

2. You are aware that, at this season, the collections in the talooks are very limited. The small payments of revenue that are made are mostly in gold coins.

3. Under the present arrangements, nearly all the local disbursements have to be made from the Talook Treasuries; and the re-issue of gold coins being prohibited, they have to be remitted to the Treasury at Tranquebar, from which silver coins have to be sent to the talooks, thus entailing unnecessary inconvenience and delay.

4. The balance of cash in the Hoozoor Treasury is small; and while the receipt of sovereigns is allowed, if their re-issue is interdicted, it will become necessary that I should apply for a remittance in silver coins, from Madras or other quarters, to meet the current demands on my Treasury.

5. Out of the balance of cash in the Hoozoor Treasury at Tranquebar, there are at present Rs. 10,000 in gold coins, and you are aware that Rs. 52,000 and odd in gold formed part of the recent remittance of ten lakhs by the "Coromandel." What quantity of them there is in the talook balances, the Returns at hand do not show; but some of the Tehsildars have applied for a remittance in silver, in place of the gold coins in their hands, to meet the current month's disbursements.

6. Under these circumstances, and as the prohibition to receive gold coins in payment of the public kists has been temporarily relaxed, and I am not aware of any objection to sovereigns being tendered in payment to those who may be willing to receive them, I request you will be so good as to obtain or grant the necessary authority, as a special case, for departing from the rules you refer to.

No. 9. Order thereon; No. 1292, dated 22nd September 1858.

Under the circumstances represented by the Collector of Tanjore, Government grant authority, as a special case, for the issue of gold sovereigns to parties willing to receive them, in payment of demands on the Tanjore Treasury, provided that the silver in that Treasury is unequal to the demands upon it. A report of this will be immediately made for the information of the Government of India.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Ordered, in consequence, that the following letter be despatched:—

No. 10. From T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secy. to Govt. of Fort St. George, to Secy. to Govt. of India,—(No. 1293, dated 22nd September 1858.)

With reference to my letter dated 14th September 1858, No. 1250, reporting that this Government had been obliged, as a temporary measure, to authorize the receipt of sovereigns into the Treasury of Tanjore in consequence of the scarcity of silver coin in that district, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Accountant General, with its enclosure, and to report further for the confirmation of the Supreme Government the orders of this Government in since sanctioning, as a special case, the issue of gold sovereigns from the Treasury of Tanjore to such parties as may be willing to receive them in payment of their demands, provided, however, that the silver in that Treasury was unequal to the demands upon it. The Government were induced to authorize this measure, as the Collector apprehended that he

18th September 1858, No. 192, with letter from Collector of Tanjore, 13th September 1858, No. 721.

would be otherwise obliged to apply for silver from Madras and other quarters, in order to meet the current demands of his district.

Fort St. George, Revenue Consultation of 29th October 1858.

No. 65. Read the following letter from G. L. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Acctt. Genl., to Chief Secy. to Govt. of Fort St. George,—(No. 229, dated 14th October 1858.)

With reference to the second paragraph of my letter to Government, dated the 18th ultimo, in which I mentioned that, out of a remittance of ten lakhs of Rupees received from the Collector of Tanjore, Rs. 52,260 consisted of gold sovereigns, I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that the said sovereigns have been sold by the Sub-Treasurer, under the orders contained in Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated the 29th June last, No. 888. The amount of difference between the rate* at which the sovereigns in question were received by the Collector, and the rates at which they have been sold, viz., Rs. 801-12-6, has been credited to "Profit and Loss" in the accounts of the Sub-Treasurer. Particulars of the sale are hereunto subjoined,—

* Rs. 10 per sovereign.

4,677 gold sovereigns (English coinage) at	Rs. 10 2 6 each	Rs.	47,500	12	6
152 half ,, ,,	,, 5 1 3 ,,	,,	771	14	0
425 gold ,, (Australian coinage)	,, 10 2 0 ,,	,,	4,303	2	0
96 half ,, ,,	,, 5 1 0 ,,	,,	486	0	0
		Total, Rs	53,061	12	6
Deduct invoice value at Rs. 10 per sovereign		,,	52,260	0	0
Difference credited to Profit and Loss, Co's Rs. ...			801	12	6

No. 66. Order thereon; No. 1455, dated 29th October 1858.

Ordered, that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Acting Secy. to Govt.

Fort St. George, Revenue Consultation of 5th November 1858.

No. 54. Read the following letter from C. HUGH LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, Finl. Dept. to Chief Secy. to Govt. of Fort St. George,—(No. 5641, dated 12th October 1858.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 1250, dated the 14th ultimo, and No. 1293, dated the 22nd idem, with their enclosures, reporting that the Government of Fort St. George have considered it necessary, as a temporary measure, to authorize the receipt, into the Tanjore Treasury, "at par value, viz., Rs. 10," of gold sovereigns, in consequence of a scarcity of silver coin in that district.

2. I am desired to request that this Government may be informed on what grounds Rs. 10 was assumed as the par value of the sovereigns in question. The President in Council apprehends that it is impossible to assign any intrinsic par value to the two different metals.

3. It appears to the Hon'ble the President in Council that, if anywhere such a real scarcity of rupees should occur as to make payment of revenue in legal currency really impossible, the proper course would be to receive uncurrent gold coins, or other commodities, at their *market* value. In the present instance, the receipt in the Tanjore Treasury of uncurrent gold coins at more than their market value at the time and place must have tended to increase the very inconvenience complained of, by driving out silver and factitiously encouraging the further importation of the gold coins thus unduly favored.

4. But the President in Council sees nothing in the papers before him to lead him to believe that there was any such real scarcity of silver coin in Tanjore as to justify a disregard of rule, in a matter of such importance as the currency. It appears to him that what has been mistaken for a scarcity of silver coin is a plethora of sovereigns, which have no concern whatever with the currency of India. This seems evident from the statements of the Collector of Tanjore, that "there seems to have been a great influx of sovereigns in the district;" and that "these coins, which heretofore were seldom or never procurable unless at a premium, appear now to be selling at a discount." The merchants who have exchanged the produce of the district for sovereigns, might have been left to pass off those sovereigns as though they had been any other sort of merchantable commodities, of which more than enough had been imported.

5. Under these circumstances, His Honor in Council cannot but regret that the currency at Tanjore should have been disturbed by the adoption of the measure now reported. The receipt, even of gold coins struck at an Indian Mint, instead of the legal currency of this country, is prohibited by the orders in force, which direct that "no gold coin" should "be received on account of payments due, or in any way to be made to the Government in any public Treasury within the territories of the East India Company." This order was passed in consequence of the great inconvenience and loss to which the Government had been exposed in consequence of the receipt, at a fixed rate, under a Proclamation of the 13th January 1841, of gold coins struck under the provisions of Act XVII of 1835.

Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 26, dated 22nd December 1852.

6. His Honor in Council requests that the further receipt of sovereigns at the Tanjore Treasury may be put a stop to. The sovereigns already received may be sold to the best advantage. It is requested that the order noted above in the margin may be strictly observed under the Madras Presidency in future; and that the dealings of the Treasury at Tanjore, as everywhere else, may be restricted to the legal currency of the country.

No. 55. Order thereon; No. 1497, dated 5th November 1858.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue and the Accountant General for their information and guidance. They will at once put a stop to the receipt or issue of sovereigns into the Tanjore Collector's Treasury, under the orders noted in the margin. Mr. Prendergast will furnish the information required in paragraph 2 of the letter above recorded.

Ex. Mins. Cons. 29th June 1858, No. 888.
Ditto ditto 22nd Sept. ditto, No. 1292.

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Acting Secy. to Govt.

Fort St. George, Revenue Consultation of 25th February 1859.

No. 30. Read the following letter from G. L. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Acctt. Genl., to W. H. BAYLEY, Esq., Actg. Secy. to Govt. of Fort St. George, Revenue Dept.,—(No. 259, dated 13th November 1858.)

With reference to the orders* of Government passed on a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to this Government, dated the 12th ultimo, No. 5641, I have the honor to state that

* In Ex. Min. of Cons. dated 5th Nov. 1858, No 1497.

instructions have been sent to the Collector of Tanjore to discontinue forthwith the receipt of gold sovereigns in payment of revenue, and to retain those at present in his Treasury until an opportunity offers for sending them to Madras for the purpose of being sold at the General Treasury to the best advantage.

2. In the latter clause of the Government order, I am requested to furnish the information required in the 2nd paragraph of the abovementioned letter from the Government of India, as to the grounds on which Rs. 10 have been assigned as the par value of a gold sovereign. I beg to state that that expression is technically erroneous, but the error is on the side of the interests of Government. According to the Bombay Revised Assay Table, furnished to this Office with the order of Government, dated the 12th May 1856, No. 211, the intrinsic value of 100 sovereigns is Co.'s Rs 1,027-1-2$\frac{2}{3}$, or Co's Rs. 10-4-3$\frac{123}{125}$ each, consequently, when the Collector of Tanjore proposed, and the Board of Revenue recommended, that the sovereigns should be received at only Rs. 10 each, I had no objection to their being received at Tanjore at that rate, being satisfied that at the Presidency they could be sold to advantage, and I at the same time suggested, when brought here, that they should be sold accordingly.

3. In this I have not been disappointed, as by the sale of the gold sovereigns* already received from the Collector of Tanjore, a clear gain has been effected of Co's Rs. 801-12-6, which has been credited in the accounts of the Sub-Treasurer to "Profit and Loss," as reported in my letter to Government, dated the 14th ultimo.

* Entire sovereigns, 5,102.
Half-sovereigns, 248.

Ordered, in consequence, that the following letter be despatched:—

No. 31. From W. H BAYLEY, Esq., Actg. Secy. to Govt of Fort St George, to C. H LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, Fin. Dept.,—(No. 1588, dated 27th November 1858.)

I am directed by the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 12th October 1858, No. 5641, and to forward in reply copy of one from the Accountant General at this Presidency, furnishing the information required by the Government of India as to the grounds on which Rs. 10 have been assigned as the par value of the sovereign.

2. The Accountant General explains that the expression is technically erroneous, but that the error is on the side of the interests of Government; the intrinsic value of the sovereign being Rs. 10-4-3$\frac{123}{125}$, and the sale at the Presidency of the sovereigns already received from Tanjore having resulted in a profit of Rs. 801-12-6.

3. The Government of India will observe from the communication now submitted that, agreeably to their directions, the further receipt of sovereigns at the Tanjore Treasury has been discontinued.

No 58. Read the following letter from G. L PRENDERGAST, Esq., Acctt Genl., to Chief Secy. to Govt. of Fort St. George,—(No. 359, dated 5th February 1859)

In continuation of my letter to you of the 14th October last, No. 229, I have the honor to report that the Collector of Tanjore lately remitted to the Sub-Treasurer Rs 34,430 in gold sovereigns, which have been sold at a profit of Rs. 652-8-3. Particulars of the sale are subjoined:—

500 gold sovereigns (English coinage)	at Rs. 10 4 0 each,	Rs.	5,125	0 0
2,096 ,, ,, ,,	,, 10 3 3 ,,	,,	21,358	0 0
697 ,, ,, (Australian coinage)	,, 10 2 6 ,,	,,	7,078	14 6
139 half-sovereigns (English coinage)	,, 5 1 6 ,,	,,	708	0 6
161 ,, ,, (Australian coinage)	,, 5 1 3 ,,	,,	8[illegible]	[illegible] 3
	Total Rs.		35,0[illegible]2	8 3
Deduct invoice value at Rs. 10 per sovereign		,,	34,430	0 0
Difference credited to "Profit and Loss,"		Rs.	652	8 3

2. The Collector of Tanjore has reported to me that he has received a further stock of sovereigns, since the despatch of the above remittance, from his talooks, which were received by his Tehsildars prior to the prohibitory orders of the 5th November last, No. 1497. These sovereigns will be sent to Madras by the first opportunity, and will be disposed of likewise, and the result of their sale duly communicated to Government.

No. 59 Order thereon; No. 242, dated 25th February 1859.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secy. to Govt.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, from 9th to 15th July 1859.

No. 66. Read the following letter from G. L. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Acctt. Genl., to Chief Secy. to Govt. of Fort St. George,—(No. 88, dated 4th July 1859.)

In continuation of my letter of the 5th February last, I have the honor to report that the Collector of Tanjore has since remitted to the Sub-Treasurer 631 whole and 420 half-sovereigns, which have been sold for Rs. 8,555, or at a profit of Rs. 145, compared with the rate at which they were received. Particulars of the sale are herewith subjoined—

410 whole sovereigns (English coinage)	at Rs. 10 3 0 each	Rs.	4,176	14 0
50 half ,, ,, ,,	5 1 6 ,,	,,	254	11 0
221 whole ,, (Australian coinage)	,, 10 2 6 ,,	,,	2,244	8 6
370 half ,, ,, ,,	5 1 3 ,,	,,	1,878	14 9
	Total Rs.	...	8,555	0 0
Deduct invoice value at Rs 10 for the whole and Rs 5 the half-sovereigns		...	8,410	0 0
Difference credited to Profit and Loss		Rs ...	145	0 0

2. The Collector of Tanjore has more sovereigns, which are expected with the remittance now coming by the "Coromandel." The sovereigns received from the Collector of Tanjore and sold here, up to this date, amounted to 9,026 whole and 968 half-sovereigns; the profit realized thereon, Rs. 1,599-4-9, has been placed to the credit of Government.

No. 67. Order thereon; No 944, dated 15th July 1859.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secy. to Govt.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, from 17th to 23rd September 1859.

No. 50. Read the following letter from G. L. PRENDERGAST, Esq., Acctt. Genl., to Chief Secy. to Govt. of Fort St George, —(No. 216, dated 9th September 1859.)

In continuation of my letter of the 4th July last, No. 88, I have the honor to report for the information of Government that the Collector of Tanjore has since remitted to the Sub-Treasurer a further supply of 1,344 whole and 897 half-sovereigns, which have been sold for Rs. 18,494-7-10, or at a profit of Rs. 569-10, compared with the

rate at which they were received. Particulars of the sale are herewith subjoined—

Sovereigns, (English coinage) whole	...	...	907	
" " half 95 or	...	...	47½	954½
" (Australian coinage) whole	...	...	437	
" " half 802 or	..	...	401	838
				1,792½
at Rs. 10-5-1 each is	Rs.	...	18,494	7 10
Invoice value.	"	...	17,925	0 0
Difference credited to Profit and Loss	Rs.	...	569	7 10

2. The total number of sovereigns received from the Collector of Tanjore and sold here, up to this date, amounts to 10,370 whole and 1,865 half-sovereigns, and the profit realized thereon is Rs. 2,168-12-7, which sum has been credited to Government.

No. 51.—Order thereon; 21st September 1859, No. 1278.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be recorded.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Memorandum by the Board of Revenue.

The Board of Revenue have no information before them, on which they might form an opinion as to the necessity or expediency of introducing a gold currency. No communications have been received from any of the Collectors complaining of inconvenience experienced by the agricultural or mercantile community in the Mofussil, in consequence of the scarcity of silver; any opinion, therefore, that we may give must necessarily be based upon general views as to the necessities of the country, and not on official reports from the local authorities.

2. Agriculture is extending everywhere. There is a great demand for cotton, and indeed for every product of the field. Prices are at the same time exceedingly high. The farmers in consequence obtain large sums of money for their produce; and a great proportion of this money is not returned into other channels, but is buried and hoarded, for the people have no means readily available of employing it. This may be one among other causes why the circulating medium (silver) is daily becoming scarcer, and as long as the present state of things continues to exist, it must remain scarce.

3. The paper currency does not appear to give the relief required; the difficulty of changing the notes at the District Treasuries being, as it would seem, a check on their free circulation.

4. No doubt gold is in requisition and is finding its way into the interior, for packets of sovereigns are constantly sent up-country; and if a gold currency were introduced, we do not doubt that it would be very acceptable, and be eagerly taken in payment for agricultural produce. The surplus would be hoarded as silver now is; but silver coin would be released from the secret stores, and be replaced by the more convenient metal. In those purely agricultural districts where the wants of the simple people are comparatively small, money is accumulating; and there is no sufficient outlet for it in exchange for other things. It must then of necessity be hoarded, and gold is a more convenient metal than silver for that purpose; until a demand springs up in the country for foreign goods to an extent that will balance exports and imports, there must be, with the present demand and high prices for agricultural produce, a large surplus of unemployed money in the agricultural districts. Money must still be imported to pay for the produce. The hoarded stores must go on increasing; and as silver cannot be imported in sufficient quantities, gold may well be brought on, in the hope that it will help to restore some of the silver to circulation.

J. PELLY.

Madras, May 1864. H. A. BRETT.

Mr. Clarke, Member of the Board of Revenue, is not at the Presidency.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Statement of Remittances received in aid of the Bombay General Treasury, from the 1st May 1862 to the 20th May 1864.

From whence.	Date of receipt.	Amount and nature of the Remittances.					Remarks.
		In Specie.	By sale of Bills at Bombay.	Produce of Bills on Bombay purchased elsewhere.	Transferred from Currency Department in connection with investments in Government Securities at Calcutta.	By transfers in account between the Banks of Bengal and Bombay.	
	1862.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Calcutta	31st May	.....	.....	5,00,000	.....	3,00,000	
Ditto	6th June	.....	.....	2,00,000			
Ditto	30th do.	.....	.....	5,50,000			
Ditto	4th July	.....	.....	1,50,000	.....	2,00,000	
Ditto	7th do.	.....	.....	5,50,000			
Ditto	19th do.	.....	.....	50,000			
Ditto	21st do.	.....	5,00,000				
Ditto	22nd do.	.....	3,35,000				
Ditto	23rd do.	.....	1,25,000				
Ditto	24th do.	.....	30,000				
Ditto	25th do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,000	
Ditto	29th do.	.....	10,000				
Ditto	14th August	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,000	
Ditto	15th do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Madras	15th do.	2,99,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper coin.
Ditto	5th November ...	9,40,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper (1,40,550) and small silver coin (8,00,000).
Calcutta	19th December ...	.....	.....	5,00,000	.....	2,00,000	
Ditto	24th do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,00,000	
	1863.						
Calcutta	9th January	.....	1,20,000				
Ditto	2nd do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,00,000	
Ditto	13th do.	.....	.....	1,00,000			
Ditto	15th do.	.....	.....	10,00,000			
Ditto	17th do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,00,000	

Ditto	19th do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,50,000	
Ditto	21st do.	.....	.....	50,000			
Ditto	17th February ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,00,000	
Ditto	24th do.	6,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper coin.
Ditto	26th do.	.....	.....	1,00,000			
Ditto	2nd March	.....	.....	3,30,000			
Ditto	3rd do.	.....	.....	3,00,000			
Ditto	4th do.	.....	.....	1,00,000			
Ditto	9th do.	.....	.....	1,00,000			
Ditto	12th do.	.....	.....	2,50,000			
Ditto	18th do.	.....	.....	2,00,000			
Ditto	24th do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,00,000	
Ditto	28th do.	.....	.....	1,50,000			
Madras	13th do.	.....	.....	1,15,000			
Ditto	25th do.	22,00,000					
Ditto	8th April	.....	.....	10,000			
Ditto	9th do.	.....	.....	30,000			
Ditto	11th do.	.....	.....	10,000			
Ditto	15th do.	.....	.....	15,000			
Ditto	17th do.	.....	.....	25,000			
Ditto	30th do.	.....	.....	95,000			
	Total ...	40,40,000	11,20,000	54,80,000	.....	53,50,000	
	1863.						
Madras	19th June	.....	1,25,000				
Ditto	20th do.	.....	3,00,000				
Ditto	23rd do.	.....	2,50,000				
Ditto	29th do.	.....	50,000				
Calcutta	1st July	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,00,000	
Ditto	2nd do.	.....	1,00,000				
Ditto	3rd do.	.....	3,00,000				
Ditto	3rd do.	.....	.....	85,000			
Ditto	4th do.	.....	.....	1,50,000			
Ditto	8th do.	.....	.....	2,10,000			
Ditto	31st do.	.....	.....	2,70,000			
Madras	6th August	.....	.....	50,000			
Ditto	7th do.	54,00,000					
	Carried forward ...	54,00,000	11,25,000	7,65,000			

Statement of Remittances, &c.,—continued.

From whence.	Date of receipt.	Amount and nature of the Remittances.					Remarks.
		In Specie.	By sale of Bills at Bombay.	Produce of Bills on Bombay purchased elsewhere.	Transferred from Currency Department in connection with investments in Government Securities at Calcutta.	By transfers in account between the Banks of Bengal and Bombay.	
	1863.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ..	54,00,000	11,25,000	7,65,000			
Madras	10th August	.....	.....	50,000			
Ditto	27th do.	.....	.....	1,00,000			
Calcutta	12th September ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,00,000	
Madras	2nd do.	.....	.....	50,000			
Ditto	4th do.	.....	.....	20,000			
Ditto	5th do.	.....	.....	2,95,000			
Ditto	10th do.	.....	.....	1,00,000			
Ditto	11th do.	.....	.....	2,40,000			
Ditto	2nd October	.....	.....	60,000			
Ditto	3rd do.	.....	.....	1,45,000			
Ditto	5th do.	.....	.....	50,000			
Ditto	8th do.	.....	.....	2,00,000			
Ditto	16th do.	.....	.....	1,000			
Ditto	22nd do.	.....	.....	6,500			
Ditto	26th do.	.....	.....	5,000			
Ditto	30th do.	.....	.....	4,500			
Ditto	6th November... ...	4,83,000					
Ditto	7th do.	.....	.....	4,00,000			
Calcutta	19th December... ...	.....	8,00,000				
Ditto	21st do.	.....	2,00,000				
Madras	9th do.	1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper coin.
Ditto	10th do.	.....	.....	3,00,000			
Ditto	11th do.	8,00,000	.....	2,00,000			
Ditto	12th do.	7,00,000					

	1864.						
Calcutta	12th January	.....	.....	.....	40,00,000	.....	On account chiefly of a remittance of forty lakhs of silver bullion sent from Bombay to Madras for coinage, in reference to an investment in Government Securities at Calcutta, on behalf of the Bombay Currency Department.
Madras	6th do.	5,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	7th do.	7,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	8th do.	6,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	9th do.	7,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	11th do.	10,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	12th do.	7,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	13th do.	4,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	16th do.	1,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ditto	22nd do.	.....	.....	3,00,000			
Ditto	26th do.	.....	.....	5,00,000			
Ditto	28th do.	.....	.....	50,000			
Ditto	30th do.	1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper coin.
East Berar	4th do.	.....	.....	1,00,000			
Calcutta	27th February	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,50,000	
Madras	1st do.	.....	.....	5,50,000			
Ditto	4th do.	.....	.....	3,00,000			
Ditto	6th do.	3,00,000					
Ditto	8th do.	6,00,000					
Ditto	9th do.	.....	.....	2,50,000			
Ditto	10th do.	3,00,000					
Ditto	11th do.	.....	.....	2,00,000			
Ditto	15th do.	.....	.....	1,00,000			
Ditto	23rd do.	.....	.....	1,00,000			
Ditto	27th do.	.....	.....	1,50,000			
Ditto	30th March	30,000					
East Berar	12th do.	.....	2,00,000				
Calcutta	25th April	.....	.....	.....	5,00,000		
Ditto	26th do.	.....	.....	.....	5,00,000		
Madras	8th do.	1,00,000					
Ditto	11th do.	5,00,000					
Ditto	20th do.	4,00,000					
		1,46,13,000	23,25,000	55,92,000	50,00,000	56,50,000	
	1864.						
Madras	7th May	19,00,000					
Ditto	12th do.	12,00,000					
Ditto	13th do.	2,00,000					
	Carried forward ...	33,00,000					

Statement of Remittances, &c.,—continued.

From whence.	Date of receipt.	Amount and nature of the Remittances.					Remarks.
		In Specie.	By sale of Bills at Bombay.	Produce of Bills on Bombay purchased elsewhere.	Transferred from Currency Department in connection with investments in Government Securities at Calcutta.	By transfers in account between the Banks of Bengal and Bombay.	
	1864.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought forward ...	33,00,000					
Madras	19th May	10,00,000					
Calcutta	20th do.						
Ditto	20th do.	.....	.....	.....	40,00,000	.....	In Silver bullion.
		43,00,000	.....	.....	40,00,000		
	Total ...	2,29,53,000	34,45,000	1,10,72,000	90,00,000	1,10,00,000	
	Remittances to subordinate Treasuries, Bombay Presidency.						
	1862.						
N. W. Provinces ...	May	.....	1,29,500	.....	.....	.....	
	June	.....	1,39,500	.....	.....	.....	
	July	.....	73,500	.....	.....	.....	
	August	.....	36,500	.....	.....	.....	
	September ...	.....	84,500	.....	.....	.....	
	December... ...	.....	1,27,000	.....	.....	.....	
	1863.						
	January	.....	1,78,000	.....	.....	.....	
	February	.....	29,000	.....	.....	.....	
	March	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	
	April	.....	96,000	.....	.....	.....	

	May ...	.....	3,08,000	.....	.....	.....	In aid of the Indore Treasury.
	June ...	.....	4,62,000	.....	.....	.....	
	July ...	.....	4,34,400	.....	.....	.....	
	August ...	.....	1,77,300	.....	.....	.....	
	September ...	.....	1,32,500	.....	.....	.....	
	October ...	.....	3,02,500	.....	.....	.....	
	November...	.....	2,64,300	.....	.....	.....	
	December...	.....	46,000	.....	.....	.....	
	1864.						
	February ...	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	
	March ...	.....	36,000	.....	.....	.....	
	April ...	.....	58,000	.....	.....	.....	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	January ...	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	March ...	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	
	April ...	12,00,000	35,000	.....	.....	.....	
Punjab	April ...	12,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	In aid of the Kurrachee Treasury.
		24,40,000	22,77,000				
	Total ...	24,40,000	31,95,500				

Statement of Remittances, &c.,—concluded.

From whence.	Date of receipt.	Amount and nature of the Remittances.					Remarks.	
		In Specie.	By sale of Bills at Bombay.	Produce of Bills on Bombay purchased elsewhere.	Transferred from Currency Department in connection with investments in Government Securities at Calcutta.	By transfers in account between the Banks of Bengal and Bombay.	Total.	
				Abstract.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	1862-63	6,00,000	11,20,000	51,80,000	... ...	53,50,000	1,22,50,000	2,79,00,000
Ditto	1863-64	...	10,00,000	...	50,00,000	56,50,000	1,16,50,000	
Ditto	1864-65	...	...	...	40,00,000	.....	40,00,000	
Madras	1862-63	34,40,000	...	3,00,000	... ...	.....	37,40,000	2,92,70,000
Ditto	1863-64	1,46,13,000	11,25,000	54,92,000	... ...	.....	2,12,30,000	
Ditto	1864-65	43,00,000	...	...	... ...	.....	43,00,000	
N. W. Provinces ...	1862-63	...	9,18,500	...	... ...	.....	9,18,500	31,45,500
Ditto	1863-64	...	22,27,000	...	... ...	.....	22,27,000	
East and West Berar...	1863-64	12,40,000	2,50,000	1,00,000	... ...	.....	15,90,000	15,90,000
Punjab	1863-64	12,00,000	...	...	... ...	.....	12,00,000	12,00,000
	Total ...	2,53,93,000	66,40,500	1,10,72,000	90,00,000*	1,10,00,000	6,31,05,500	6,31,05,500

NOTE.—Amount of Secretary of State's bills paid—

In 1862-63	...	Rs. 2,11,49,775
„ 1863-64	...	„ 3,58,59,000
	Total	Rs. 5,70,08,775

* Besides this, bullion to the value of forty lakhs of Rupees was withdrawn from the Currency Department at Bombay in further payment for investments made at Calcutta, and was sent to Madras to be minted and remitted to reinforce the Government balance at Bombay. These forty lakhs are included in the remittances from Madras in January 1864.—*See page* 47.

The 25th May 1864.

S. D. BIRCH,
Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Extract from a Memorandum by Mr. ARBUTHNOT, of Her Majesty's Treasury,—dated 20th August 1858.

Into the West Indies, as into other American Colonies, the British settlers carried with them originally the form of money accounts of the mother-country; but, as the supply of coins for circulation was obtained from the Spanish Provinces, it became necessary to adapt them to the system of account in use, by rating each for currency according to its supposed value expressed in the terms of British money. The errors to which this necessity gave rise, and the causes of them, have been so clearly and accurately described in Mr. Pennington's work on the currency of the British Colonies, that it is unnecessary to enter here into particulars. It is sufficient to observe that in each Colony different rates were assigned to the coins of Spain and South America. Arbitrary valuations were adopted without regard to any principle, and the confusion applied, not only to the silver coins, but to the gold coins in circulation. Hence the pound currency represented in no Colony the value of the pound sterling, and in each Colony a different value. The confusion arising from local legislation was further complicated by the proceedings of the Home Government. In the West Indies the doubloon was generally overvalued relatively to the dollar, and gold became therefore practically the standard of value in those Colonies. The Order in Council of 1825, however, referred only to the silver coinage, and declared 4*s.* 4*d.* sterling to be equal to the dollar. A higher rate was thus assigned to that coin than its intrinsic contents of precious metal justified, according to the prevailing price of silver relatively to gold; but this was not all, for, as, in the West Indies, a silver dollar was deemed to be equal to 1-16th of a doubloon, it was concluded that 4*s.* 4*d.* was also equal to 1-16th of a doubloon. Hence it followed that not only silver dollars, but also British gold and silver coins (both being undervalued with reference to the doubloon) were practically excluded from the currency of the Islands.

It was the object of the Order in Council and Proclamation of 1838 to reduce this confusion to order by ascertaining and fixing the relative value of foreign coins to sterling money. The gold coins were rated for circulation according to their contents of pure gold as compared with the pure gold in the British sovereign: the silver coins were rated on the same principle; but, as the simple comparison of weight and fineness would not apply in the case of money consisting of different metals, the uncertain element was introduced of rating the silver coins for circulation according to an average of the relative value of gold and silver in the European market. Though fluctuations in the price of one, as compared with the other, were not unfrequent, according to the varying demands arising from the course of exchange between different countries, it was found that, for a long series of years, the price of silver, of British standard quality, in London, had never greatly deviated from 5*s.* the ounce, and on this basis the Spanish and Mexican dollar was rated for circulation at 50*d.*

It is not unworthy of remark that this valuation exhibited a fortunate coincidence of principle and convenience. It afforded a simple rule for the conversion of the dollar into the denomination of British money; and it equally facilitated the conversion of British money into the decimal system of account founded on the dollar, as the half-penny represented the one-hundredth part of that coin.

The measure was followed by Acts of the Legislatures of the several West Indian Colonies for the purpose of adjusting contracts in the local currencies to the new valuation; and finally by the general adoption of the system of account of the United Kingdom corresponding in its terms with the coins of the realm. These proceedings were attended with perfect success. The concurrent use of British with foreign coins at the rates assigned to them was established in the West Indies; but it happened that, although, previously to 1838, the currency had been based on a gold standard, the proclamation of that year led in the first instance to the general use of silver dollars, and the circulation was principally maintained by the importation of dollars from the Mexican Mint, until the discoveries of gold in California and Australia led to a new direction of the trade in silver.

Mr. Pennington, whose agency was employed in the arrangements of 1838, was however too sagacious to suppose that any measure for the adaptation of coins of different metals for concurrent circulation could be regarded in the light of a permanent settlement. A true standard of value can only be founded on a single metal. What is termed a double standard can, at best, be only an alternative standard, hanging on an uncertain balance. The Proclamation of 1838 assumed gold, the standard of Great Britain, as the basis to which foreign silver coins should be adjusted according to the then existing relative value of the two metals; but it was observed in Mr. Pennington's book on Colonial currency that "if the market value of gold and silver should permanently vary from the proportion fixed in the Order in Council and Proclamation of 1838, the cheaper metal will practically become the principal measure of value in the Colonies, and all money contracts will be discharged in that cheaper metal."

This result ensued so soon as the discoveries of gold in California had a sensible effect on silver. It then became no longer a profitable operation for the banks to obtain supplies of dollars from the Mexican Mint, and gold coins, or British silver, the representative of a gold currency, took their place. The transition occasioned probably some inconvenience to the Banks; but it was effected without disturbing contracts, and without detriment, therefore, to the community at large. British silver, which passes as an unlimited tender in the West Indies, fulfilled an intermediate function throughout, for it continued to circulate as tokens for the fractional parts of the pound sterling, whether that pound was considered to consist of 1,776 grains of fine silver, under the Proclamation of 1838, or of 113·001 grains of fine gold contained in the sovereign.

The currency of the other British Colonies in North America has been regulated on the

same principle, but owing to local circumstances with some variations of detail. It may be observed that, previously to 1838, the proportions assigned by the Mint laws of the United States to the gold and silver coins of that country had rendered the former the cheaper medium of payment. In Canada, foreign silver coins were rated for circulation according to a more strict analysis of the relative value of the two metals, and in consequence there was a tendency to a flow of the silver dollars of the United States from that country, in which they were undervalued, into Canada, where they circulated at their intrinsic value. Some local inconvenience was experienced on the borders of the two countries from this difference in their currency regulations; but if the attempt had been made to reconcile the discrepancy, by assimilating the law of Canada to the Mint law of the United States, the consequence would have been that gold would have become, by a forced operation, the principal medium on which contracts would have been based in Canada. This change has been since effected, in the natural course of events, by the rise in the price of silver; and the result of the whole series of proceedings is, that gold has become the measure of value throughout North America, the various currencies of the British Colonies and the United States being adjusted to that standard. Many persons who confound the denomination of money with its representative in coins, the sign with the substance, continue to regard the dollar as the general coin of the world; but the dollar of Spain and Mexico, which may once have claimed this attribute, has been banished to the East.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Remarks on the importation of Bullion into India with quotations.

India has for many years received large amounts of gold from Australia, partly as returns for direct shipments of produce, and partly through the influence of the Banks in working exchanges with the Colonies and England.

Gold generally finds a ready market in Calcutta. During the past three years, sales were only suspended for about a month in December last, when our money market was at its lowest state of depression, and when Government Securities were equally unsaleable.

In December last, sovereigns of English and Australian coinage were in no case quoted under Rs. 10 in Calcutta, and although bar gold, standard, was stated at one time to be marketable only at Rs. 14 per tolah, I doubt whether any sales were effected at so low a price.

I reckon that India imported from Australia, in the year 1863, gold to the value of £2,000,000, and from Europe to the value of £991,112, or, in round numbers, three millions sterling in all.

As far as can be judged, all this gold has been devoted to purposes of hoarding and the manufacture of ornaments. It is said that on the Bombay side, bars of gold stamped with the names of some of the local Banks, the quality and value, have obtained some currency as tokens for money, but such a system has not been tried in Bengal, although gold similarly marked is imported into Calcutta. The marks alluded to are used to assist sellers, and are much appreciated by the Natives.

The Sydney Mint sells gold bar of standard fineness at a price of £3-17-10½ per ounce, free of export duty. The freight, insurance, &c., on gold from Australia to India is about one and three-quarters per cent., or say 1*s.* 4*d.* per ounce; Sydney Mint gold, standard, can consequently be laid down in Calcutta at £3-19-2½, or Rs. 39-9-8 per ounce, equal to Rs. 14-13-7½ per tolah.

In Melbourne there is a keen competition for gold, which is bought by the Banks in the open market. Recent prices are somewhat above the average, which may be taken at £3-15-6 per ounce standard. This gold is subject to an Australian export duty of 1*s.* and 6*d.* per ounce on the actual weight. After allowing for this duty and for freight and insurance, the gold can be laid down in Calcutta at £3-18-4, or Rs. 39-2-8 per ounce, or Rs. 14-11 per tolah.

The expense of sending gold from England is equal to three per cent. Thus, gold shipped from England at £3-17-10½ per ounce costs the importer in Calcutta £4-0-2½, or Rs. 40-1-8 per ounce, or Rs. 15-0-7 per tolah.

Australian coined gold (sovereigns) can be laid down in Calcutta at Rs. 10-2-9 each, and English coined gold at Rs. 10-4-10 per sovereign.

The rupee in the above calculations has been taken as the equivalent of 2*s.*

If a gold currency were to be introduced in India, and the Calcutta Mint purchasing price was fixed at the same figure as that of the Bank of England, £3-17-9, or Rs. 38-14-0 per ounce, or Rs. 14-9-3 per tolah, an importer from Australia would obtain his coin at a cost of 2*s.* $0\frac{7}{16}$*d.* per rupee from Sydney, and 2*s.* $0\frac{3}{16}$*d.* per rupee from Melbourne, whilst an importer from England would obtain his rupee at a cost of 2*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

The importers of coin, if the sovereign were accepted in India as a legal tender for Rs. 10, would obtain their rupee at 2*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.* from London, and at 2*s.* $0\frac{7}{16}$*d.* from Australia.

The cost of sending gold from Australia to England is the same as to India, one per cent. freight, and ¾ per cent. insurance and other charges. Most of the gold sent to England is despatched viâ the Cape in clippers. These clippers are, as an average, 75 to 80 days on the passage. As gold can be realized at once in England, it is reasonable to assume that gold bar can be converted into coin in London 80 days from the date of shipment in Australia.

Gold shipped to India by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamers is 68 days in transit, and when the gold is sold, a prompt (or time for taking delivery) of 10 up to 30 days has to be allowed; consequently gold sent to India is not realized till fully 60 days after shipment in Australia.

But most of, if not all, the gold received in India from Australia is for sale and remittance to London. These remittances are made in Bills of Exchange at usance, or six months' sight. Taking, therefore, the time occupied in despatching the gold to India, the sale and the remittance of the proceeds, including the "Post" and usance of the Bills, Australian gold sent through India is not turned into coin in London, until 275 days after its despatch or shipment in Australia.

The loss of time in realizing gold in London, when sent through India, in comparison with direct shipments, is about six and a half months. At a rate of interest at 6 per cent. per annum, this loss is equal to 2*s.* 6*d.* per ounce. The operators in exchanges generally cover this loss by the rate at which they convert the rupee into sterling by the purchase of bills on England.

The following Table will show the results of gold sent to India from Australia for remittance of proceeds to England at various rates of exchange, as compared with direct shipments from Australia to England, the cost of the shipment being identical.

The selling price of the gold in Calcutta is taken at Rs. 38-14-0, (or Rs. 14-9-3 per tolah), the equivalent at 2*s.* per rupee of £3-17-9, the Bank of England buying price, at which the sale in England is also supposed to be made:—

Rate of Exchange.	Equivalent.	Interest 6½ months at 6 per cent. per annum.	Net.	Loss on Indian Shipment.	Profit on Indian Shipment.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2 0	3 17 9	2 6	3 15 3	2 6	... ...
2 0¼	3 18 6½	2 6	3 16 0½	1 8½	... ...
2 0½	3 19 4¼	2 6	3 16 10¼	0 10¾	... ...
2 0¾	4 0 2	2 6	3 17 8	0 1	... ...
2 1	4 0 11¾	2 6	3 18 5¾	.....	0 8¾
2 1¼	4 1 9½	2 6	3 19 3½	.....	1 6½
2 1½	4 2 7¼	2 6	4 0 1¾	.....	2 4¼
2 1¾	4 3 5	2 6	4 0 11	.....	3 2
2 2	4 4 2¾	2 6	4 1 8¾	.....	3 11¾
2 2¼	4 5 0¼	2 6	4 2 6¼	.....	4 9¼
2 2½	4 5 10	2 6	4 3 4	.....	5 7

The price at which the gold is taken, as sold in Calcutta, will be found to be under the average when compared with quotations for the last few years.

The amount of gold imported into India from China is inconsiderable, and there is no chance of any large supplies being obtained from thence.

In the present state of Indian currency, the following Table may be interesting; it gives the out-turn of bar silver, standard, purchased in London, and sent for coinage to the Calcutta Mint.

The charges, such as freight, insurance, brokerage, &c., are computed at 3¼ per cent., and the Mint seignorage is duly considered.

Cost in London,	4 10¾	per ounce, gives	the rupee at a cost of ... ... 23·0*d*:—
	4 11	... ...	23·1
	4 11¼	... ...	23·2
	4 11½	... ...	23·3
	4 11¾	... ...	23·4
	5 0	... ...	23·5
	5 0¼	... ...	23·6
	5 0½	... ...	23·7
	5 0¾	... ...	23·8
Cost in London,	5 1	per ounce gives	the rupee at a cost of ... ... 23·9
	5 1¼	... ...	24·0
	5 1½	... ...	24·1
	5 1¾	... ...	24·2
	5 2	... ...	24·3
	5 2¼	... ...	24·4
	5 2½	... ...	24·5
	5 2¾	... ...	24·6
	5 3	... ...	24·7

and for each additional farthing in the price of bar silver, $\frac{1}{10}$th of a penny should be added to the cost as given.

Calcutta is taken as the place of import.

During the greater part of last year, the Council Bills on India sold on the Fort William Treasury at 1-11½ to 2*s.* per Rupee. This rate may be fairly taken as the equivalent of the price at which there would be a special demand for bar silver for Calcutta, apart from other places, and represents 5*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 1¼*d.* per ounce.

The latest rate at which bills were drawn (in January) was 2*s.* 0⅜*d.*, or equal to bar silver at 5-2¼ per ounce at the outside.

But remitters from England in the present state of the Calcutta money market would readily give $\frac{1}{16}$th to ⅛th of a penny per Rupee more for the Council Bills than for bar silver, as the bills are payable on demand, and the silver in bars must be coined before it is available. The present rate of Council Bills may fairly be computed as equal to 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce of bar silver in London.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1864.

H. G. DUNLOP.

Selling prices of Bar Gold and Bar Silver of standard quality in London.

		1862.		1863.		1864.	
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
						s. d.	s. d.
January	10	77 11 0	5 1 0⅜	78 0	5 1 0⅝	77 11½	5 1⅜
	26	77 11 0	5 1 0½	0 0	5 1 0¾	77 11	5 2
February... ...	10	77 11 0	5 1 0⅝	77 11½	5 1 0½	77 10½	5 1¼
	26	77 11 0	5 1 0⅜	77 11	5 1½ @ 0⅝	77 10½	5 1⅜
March	10	77 11 0	5 1 0⅜	77 11	5 1 0 9/16	77 10½	5 1½
	26	77 11 0	5 1 0⅛	77 10½	5 1 0⅜	77 11	5 1⅝
April	10	77 11 0	5 1⅛ @ 0¼	77 10½	5 1 @ 0⅛	77 11½	5 1¾
	26	77 11 0	5 1 0⅛	77 10½	5 1 @ 0⅛	77 11	5 1¼
May	10	77 11 0	5 1 0⅛	77 11	5 1¼ @ 0½		
	26	.....	5 1 0⅞	77 11½	5 1 0½		
June	10	78 0 0	5 1 0½	77 11½	5 1 0½		
	26	77 11 0	5 1 0⅛	77 10½	5 1 0⅛		
July	10	77 11 0¼	5 0⅞ @ 5½	77 10½	5 1 @ 5 1⅛		
	26	77 11 0	5 1 @ 0⅛	77 10½	5 1 @ 0⅛		
August	11	77 11 0	5 1 0¼	77 10½	5 1 0		
	26	77 11 0	5 1 0⅜	77 10½	5 1 @ 0⅛		
'eptember ...	10	77 11 0¼	5 1 0⅜	77 10½	5 1 0⅛		
	26	77 11 0½	5 1 0¼	77 10½	5 1¼ @ 0⅜		
October	10	77 11 0½	5 1 0¼	77 10½	5 1 0¼		
	26	.....	5 1 0⅞	77 10½	5 1 0⅜		
November ...	10	78 0 0½	5 2 0⅛	78 0	5 1 0⅜		
	26	78 0½ @ 78-1	5 1 0¾	77 10½	5 1¼ @ 0½		
December ...	10	78 0 0½	5 1 0¾	77 10½	5 1⅝ @ 0½		
	29	77 11½ @ 0⅞	5 1½ @ 0⅝	77 11	5 1½ @ 0⅝		

Quotations for China Leaf Gold of 100 *touch in Calcutta per tolah.*

		1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
January	6	16 4 0	16 8 0	16 10 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	15 12 0
	20	16 4 0	16 8 0	16 7 0	16 7 0	16 8 0	15 14 0
February	5	16 4 0	16 10 0	16 7 6	16 5 0	16 8 0	16 4 0
	21	16 6 0	0 0 0	16 0 0	16 3 0	16 8 0	16 6 6
March	7	16 8 0	16 4 0	16 10 0	16 4 0	16 8 0	16 6 0
	21	16 4 0	16 8 0	0 0 0	16 5 0	16 8 0	16 6 0
April	7	16 12 0	16 4 0	16 9 0	16 4 0	16 6 0	16 8 0
	21	16 12 0	16 8 0	0 0 0	16 5 0	16 9 0	16 7 0
May	2	16 12 0	16 10 0	16 7 0	16 4 0	0 0 0	16 8 0
	16	16 12 0	16 12 0	16 6 0	16 3 0	16 12 0	16 6 0
June	2	16 8 0	16 12 0	16 4 0	16 2 0	16 13 0	16 3 0
	16	16 4 0	17 0 0	16 5 0	16 3 0	16 11 0	
July	1	16 4 0	16 0 0	16 3 0	16 3 0	16 11 0	
	15	16 8 0	16 14 0	16 3 0	16 2 0	16 8 0	
August	6	16 8 0	16 12 0	16 1 6	16 2 0	16 7 0	
	20	15 8 0	16 12 0	16 5 0	16 4 0	16 11 0	
September	8	17 0 0	16 12 0	16 7 0	16 8 0	16 11 0	
	21	17 4 0	16 14 0	16 9 0	16 5 0	16 11 0	
October	6	0 0 0	16 12 0	16 5 0	0 0 0	16 10 0	
	21	17 0 0	16 12 0	0 0 0	16 5 0	0 0 0	
November	7	16 12 0	16 13 0	0 0 0	16 9 0	16 7 0	
	21	16 8 0	16 12 0	16 7 0	16 9 0	16 2 0	
December	7	16 8 0	16 12 0	0 0 0	16 8 0	16 2 0	
	21	16 8 0	16 14 0	16 9 0	16 4 0	15 14 0	

Quotations for Australian Gold in Calcutta.

	22 Carat Bar.		24 Carat Bar.		Sovereigns.
	Per tolah.	Per ounce.	Per tolah.	Per ounce.	
6th January 1859 ...	14 0 0	37 5 4	15 4 4	40 11 6⅔	10 1 6
20th „ „ ...	14 0 0	37 5 4	15 4 4	40 11 6⅔	10 2 0
5th February „ ...	14 0 0	37 5 4	15 4 4	40 11 6⅔	10 3 0
21st „ „ ...	14 0 0	37 5 4	15 4 4	40 11 6⅔	10 3 0
7th March „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 5 0
21st „ „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 5 0
7th April „ ...	15 0 0	40 0 0	16 5 9	43 10 0	10 6 0
21st „ „ ...	15 0 0	40 0 0	16 5 9	43 10 0	10 7 0
2nd May „ ...	15 0 0	40 0 0	16 5 9	43 10 0	10 8 0
16th „ „ ...	15 0 0	40 0 0	16 5 9	43 10 0	10 4 0
2nd June „ ...	14 12 0	39 5 4	16 1 5	42 14 5⅓	10 3 0
16th „ „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 7 0
1st July „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 6 0
15th „ „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 5 0
6th August „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 6 0
20th „ „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 7 0
8th September „ ...	15 0 0	40 0 0	16 5 9	43 10 0	10 9 0
21st „ „ ...	15 0 0	40 0 0	16 5 9	43 10 0	10 10 0
8th October „ ...	Doorga Poojah Holidays.				
21st „ „ ...	15 0 0	40 0 0	16 5 9	43 10 0	10 9 0
7th November „ ...	14 12 0	39 5 4	16 1 5	42 14 5⅓	10 6 0
21st „ „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 5 0
7th December „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 11 1	42 2 10⅔	10 3 0
21st „ „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 3 0

Quotations for Australian Gold,—continued.

	22 Carat Bar.		24 Carat Bar.		Sovereigns.
	Per tolah.	Per ounce.	Per tolah.	Per ounce.	
6th January 1860 ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 3 6
21st „ „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 3 0
7th February „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 4 0
21st „ „ ...	14 4 0	38 0 0	15 8 3	41 6 0	10 2 0
7th March „ ...	14 4 0	38 0 0	15 8 3	41 6 0	10 0 0
21st „ „ ...	14 8 0	38 10 8	15 13 1	42 2 10⅔	10 3 0
5th April „ ...	15 0 0	40 0 0	16 5 9	43 10 0	10 1 0
20th „ „ ...	15 0 0	40 0 0	16 5 9	43 10 0	10 4 0
2nd May „ ...	15 8 0	41 5 4	16 14 6	45 1 4	10 6 0
17th „ „ ...	15 0 0	40 0 0	16 5 9	43 10 0	10 6 0
1st June „ ...	15 8 0	41 5 4	16 14 6	45 1 4	10 4 0
16th „ „ ...	15 12 0	42 0 0	17 2 10	45 12 10⅔	10 4 0
3rd July „ ...	15 8 0	41 5 4	16 14 6	45 1 4	10 5 0
18th „ „ ...	15 8 0	41 5 4	16 14 6	45 1 4	10 4 0
7th August „ ...	15 8 0	41 5 4	16 14 6	45 1 4	10 4 0
21st „ „ ...	15 8 0	41 5 4	16 14 6	45 1 4	10 5 0
7th September „ ...	15 8 0	41 5 4	16 14 6	45 1 4	10 5 0
21st „ „ ...	15 8 0	41 5 4	16 14 6	45 1 4	10 6 0
6th October „ ...	15 4 0	40 10 8	16 10 2	44 3 1⅓	10 7 0
17th „ „ ...	15 0 2	40 1 0	16 6 0	43 10 8	10 7 0
7th November „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 6 0
20th „ „ ...	14 10 8	39 1 9⅓	16 0 0	42 10 8	10 5 6
7th December „ ...	14 10 8	39 1 9⅓	16 0 0	42 10 8	10 4 0
21st „ „ ...	14 10 8	39 1 9⅓	16 0 0	42 10 8	10 4 0
7th January 1861 ...	14 8 10	38 12 10⅔	15 14 0	42 5 4	10 4 0
21st „ „ ...	14 13 5	39 9 1⅓	16 3 0	43 2 8	10 4 0
7th February „ ...	14 13 10	39 10 2⅔	16 3 6	43 4 0	10 6 0
21st „ „ ...	15 2 5	40 6 5⅓	16 8 6	44 1 4	10 5 6
7th March „ ...	14 15 3	39 14 0	16 5 0	43 8 0	10 6 0
21st „ „ ...	14 14 4	39 11 6⅔	16 4 0	43 5 4	10 6 0
9th April „ ...	14 10 8	39 1 9⅓	16 0 0	42 10 8	10 6 0
20th „ „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 5 6
7th May „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 5 6
21st „ „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 2 0
7th June „ ...	14 8 10	38 12 10⅔	15 14 0	42 5 4	10 2 0
21st „ „ ...	14 7 0	38 8 0	15 12 0	42 0 0	10 2 0
6th July „ ...	14 7 0	38 8 0	15 12 0	42 0 0	9 15 0
20th „ „ ...	14 8 10	38 12 10⅔	15 14 0	42 5 4	10 0 0
7th August „ ...	14 7 11	38 10 5⅓	15 13 0	42 2 8	10 1 6
21st „ „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 3 0
7th September „ ...	14 14 4	39 11 6⅔	16 4 0	43 5 4	10 3 0
21st „ „ ...	14 9 9	38 15 4	15 15 0	42 8 0	10 3 6
7th October „ ...	14 9 9	38 15 4	15 15 0	42 8 0	10 3 0
„ „ ...	Doorga Poojah Holidays				
7th November „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 3 0
21st „ „ ...	14 12 11	39 7 9⅓	16 2 6	43 1 4	10 3 0
7th December „ ...	14 13 5	39 9 1⅓	16 3 0	43 2 8	10 4 6
21st „ „ ...	14 13 5	39 9 1⅓	16 3 0	43 2 8	10 3 0
8th January 1862 ...	14 13 5	39 9 1⅓	16 3 0	43 2 8	10 4 0
21st „ „ ...	14 13 5	39 9 1⅓	16 3 0	43 2 8	10 4 6
7th February „ ...	14 15 3	39 14 0	16 3 0	43 8 0	10 4 6
21st „ „ ...	14 13 5	39 9 1⅓	16 5 0	43 2 8	10 5 6
7th March „ ...	14 15 3	39 14 0	16 5 0	43 8 0	10 4 0
21st „ „ ...	14 15 3	39 14 0	16 5 0	43 8 0	10 4 0

Quotations for Australian Gold,—concluded.

	22 Carat Bar.		24 Carat Bar.		Sovereigns.
	Per tolah.	Per ounce.	Per tolah.	Per ounce.	
7th April 1862 ...	14 15 3	39 14 0	16 5 0	43 8 0	10 4 0
21st „ „ ...	14 15 3	39 14 0	16 5 0	43 8 0	10 4 0
7th May „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 3 0
21st „ „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 1 6
6th June „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 2 0
20th „ „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 2 6
7th July „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 2 6
21st „ „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 2 0
7th August „ ...	14 9 9	38 15 4	15 15 0	42 8 0	10 3 0
21st „ „ ...	14 10 8	39 1 9⅓	16 0 0	42 10 8	10 1 6
6th September „ ...	14 9 9	38 15 4	15 15 0	42 8 0	10 2 6
20th „ „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 5 0
8th October „ ...	Doorga Poojah Holidays				
21st „ „ ...	14 10 8	39 1 9⅓	16 0 0	42 10 8	10 5 0
7th November „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 4 0
21st „ „ ...	14 11 4	39 3 6⅔	16 1 6	42 14 8	10 3 6
6th December „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 3 6
21st „ „ ...	14 12 11	39 7 9⅓	16 2 6	43 1 4	10 2 0
1st January 1863 ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 3 6
21st „ „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 3 6
7th February „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 3 6
21st „ „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 3 6
7th March „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 3 6
21st „ „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 3 6
7th April „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 1	42 13 6⅔	10 2 6
21st „ „ ...	14 12 6	89 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 2 6
7th May „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 4 0
21st „ „ ...	15 2 5	40 6 5⅓	16 8 6	44 1 4	10 5 6
6th June „ ...	15 2 5	40 6 5⅓	16 8 0	44 0 0	10 5 0
20th „ „ ...	15 1 1	40 2 10⅔	16 7 0	43 13 4	10 4 0
7th July „ ...	14 12 11	39 7 9⅓	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 2 0
21st „ „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 3 6
7th August „ ...	14 10 8	39 1 9⅓	16 0 0	42 10 8	10 3 6
21st „ „ ...	14 12 11	39 7 9⅓	16 2 6	43 1 4	10 3 0
7th September „ ...	14 13 10	39 10 2⅔	16 3 6	43 4 0	10 3 3
21st „ „ ...	14 13 10	39 10 2⅔	16 3 6	43 4 0	10 2 6
7th October „ ...	14 14 4	39 11 6⅔	16 4 0	43 5 4	10 4 0
21st „ „ ...	Doorga Poojah Holidays				
6th November „ ...	14 14 9	39 12 8	16 4 6	43 6 8	10 5 0
21st „ „ ...	14 14 0	39 10 8	16 4 0	43 5 4	10 5 0
8th December „ ...	14 7 0	38 8 0	15 12 0	42 0 0	10 1 6
22nd „ „ ...	14 6 1	38 5 6⅔	15 11 0	41 13 4	10 1 0
8th January 1864 ...	14 2 1	37 10 10⅔	15 7 0	41 2 8	10 1 0
22nd „ „ ...	14 7 0	38 8 0	15 12 0	42 0 0	10 1 0
8th February „ ...	14 10 8	39 1 9⅓	16 0 0	42 10 8	10 1 6
22nd „ „ ...	14 12 6	39 6 8	16 2 0	43 0 0	10 1 6
8th March „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 1 9
22nd „ „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 1 6
8th April „ ...	14 12 11	39 7 9⅓	16 2 6	43 1 4	10 1 0
22nd „ „ ...	14 12 11	39 7 9⅓	16 2 6	43 1 4	10 1 3
8th May „ ...	14 11 7	39 4 2⅔	16 1 0	42 13 4	10 2 0
22nd „ „ ...	14 9 9	38 15 4	15 15 0	42 8 0	10 1 3
8th June „ ...	14 9 9	38 15 4	15 15 0	42 8 0	10 1 6

APPENDIX No. 9.

From the Hon'ble CLAUD BROWN, to SIR C. E. TREVELYAN, dated Calcutta, 28th May 1864.

When you last did me the favor to speak with me on the important question of the establishment of a gold currency for this country, you asked me to write you anything that might occur to me on the subject.

I now do so, more in order that I should not seem to neglect your request than with the expectation that my remarks can prove of value, for though I have given the matter some consideration, I have never got beyond the primary obstacle to what I understand as your scheme. I believe the arrangement which you are desirous of carrying out, and which is understood to have the support of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is the simple but complete one of making the English (and Australian) sovereign a legal tender for Rs. 10 throughout India, leaving the silver coinage as it is for the present, pending the time when the general adoption of gold as the medium for all large payments will justify the reduction of silver to the subsidiary position in the currency which it occupies in the mother country.

That under such an arrangement, sovereigns would be readily and rapidly received into general circulation, I have little doubt, but the first and most essential condition is that some one must provide the sovereigns, and my difficulty is that I do not think it can be done at the price.

We may fairly assume that the average selling price of gold, over a series of years in this market, is an index to the rate at which—with reference to the state of the exchanges—it can profitably be laid down here, and that if the prices ruling afforded anything more than a moderate profit, the effect would be seen in a great addition to the supply, and a general reduction of value to a level, corresponding with that ruling in the other markets of the world.

I have taken the average of our own sales of Australian gold in the years 1861 and 1863, and find it to be Rs. 14-14-3 per sicca mohur of 22 carat fine. If we include the first four months of this year, during which the value was exceptionally affected by the monetary crisis, the average is reduced to Rs. 14-13-9½ on total sales of Rs. 17,02,708.

To check this result, I have taken the average of the quotations during the three years from our monthly circular, and find it to be Rs. 14-13-4, so that, I think, we may fairly conclude that the value of gold of standard quality has during the past three years been as nearly as may be, Rs. 14-14 per sicca mohur.

At this price the 5 dwts. 3¼ grs., which an English sovereign contains, will be worth Rs. 10-2-11, and when to this is added seignorage at the rate of 1 per cent., the cost of the coin will be Rs. 10-4-6.

It would be too much to say that we may not have such a reduction in the value of gold as would enable the sovereign to be supplied at a cost of Rs. 10; but for my own part I do not see any valid ground for expecting such a change, especially when due allowance is made for the effect which the adoption of gold, as a circulating medium in India, must have in checking any tendency that might otherwise have existed to a decline in the value of the metal.

Periods of temporary decline may no doubt occur, as at this moment, when 22 carat fine is not worth more than Rs. 14-10-6 to Rs. 14-11, but it would not be safe to argue from these.

Should the final result of your investigation of the contents of the "Gold Box," of which you told us, lead you to the conclusion that we cannot obtain English sovereigns for Rs. 10, I cannot but fear that the fact must prove fatal to the completeness of the system you were desirous of introducing, though it will not, I hope, prevent your arriving at the desired end in a certain degree. The *main* object, after all, is the provision of a gold currency for India, and though there would be *very* great advantage in doing this by means of a coin which circulates throughout all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, still there is much good to be had out of even a less complete scheme.

Without having had any opportunity of considering the arguments which may no doubt be advanced against such a course, it occurs to me that the best alternative would be to coin an *Indian* sovereign identical in fineness with the English coin, but inferior in weight by so much as would admit of its being turned out at a cost of Rs. 10.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Memo.,—By Mr. PENNEFATHER, Auditor General of Ceylon, on the Currency of that Island.

The currency of Ceylon is regulated as follows:—

1st.—The Regulation No. VIII of 1825 directs accounts to be kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, and declares that "British silver coin, whereof sixty-six shillings go to one Pound Troy of standard silver, should be received as the lawful coin of the Island," and that such British silver coin should "be a legal and full tender in every matter of account or debt."

Ceylon Ordinances, vol. i, p. 323.

2nd.—The Governor's Minute of September 26th, 1836, orders the rupee to be taken at two shillings, and its fractional parts at corresponding values.

3rd.—The Ordinance of 1857, No. 5, "The coining prevention Ordinance," enacts (Clause 5) that for the purposes of the Ordinance—

Ceylon Ordinances, vol. iii, p. 9, year 1857.

"The Company's Rupee,
The Company's Half-Rupee,
The Company's Quarter-Rupee,

shall be deemed to be silver coins lawfully current in this Colony."

4th.—The Governor's Minute of October 18th, 1851, publishes the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that—

"A local ordinance is not necessary to give legal currency within the Island to the gold coins

of this realm, which, as being issued from Her Majesty's Mint, under Her Royal authority, are a legal discharge for the sums they represent throughout Her Majesty's dominions."

5th.—The Royal Proclamation of October 22nd, 1856, promulgated here on July 15th, 1857, ordered Australian sovereigns and half-sovereigns to "be current and lawful money within our Colonies of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Hong-Kong," and that they should pass and be received as current and lawful money therein by the names aforesaid, and at the values hereinbefore assigned to them."

It follows, then, that sovereigns, whether British or Australian, are a legal tender for twenty shillings each in Ceylon, and as the rupee passes, by the Governor's order, for two shillings, it would seem that the sovereign is a recognized tender for Rs. 10. It is a *legal* tender for this sum to this extent, that a public servant is bound, by the Minute of September 26th, 1836, to take indifferently Rs. 10 or a sovereign for twenty shillings, in satisfaction of revenue debts. It may be doubtful whether, as the Ordinance of 1857, No. 5, only makes it penal to counterfeit a rupee, and does not specify any value for the coin as part of the currency, the rupee is a legal tender at all among the general public, but it is received without hesitation for any amount at a value of two shillings. There is no limit here beyond which silver ceases to be a legal tender.

In practice the difficulty would be to get any one to tender a sovereign for so little as Rs. 10, gold being almost always at a premium. On one occasion, however, one of the Banks, having a large stock of gold, issued a considerable quantity at par. It was taken eagerly, and nearly one-half of the notes of the Bank in circulation were returned into its hands. Subsequently, there was some dissatisfaction in the interior owing to the scarcity of change, the Bank, on issuing gold, having ceased to issue silver. This, however, was a minor point, speedily rectified.

The enclosed paper shows the extreme valuations for sovereigns given by one of the local Banks during the years 1862 and 1863.

The rupee and the British currency circulate, side by side, throughout Ceylon, but by far the greater portion of the silver in the island is of the Indian coinage. If anything, the rupee is taken in preference to English silver.

This is due to three causes, mainly—

1st.—Its greater metallic value than its British correspondent, the florin. The latter weighs 174·6 grains containing 152·8 grains of silver; the former, 180 grains, of which 165 are silver. A similar remark applies to the fractional parts of the respective coins.

2nd.—The quantity of depreciated English silver, which some years ago was imported into Ceylon, and which was refused at the Kutcherries. The great majority of these depreciated coins have now been absorbed. They are very rarely met with.

3rdly and principally.—As Indian currency, the rupee is sought by the Malabar coolies returning to the Coast. Hence it is always in demand in the planting districts.

Prices of Sovereigns ruling in Colombo during 1862 and 1863.

1862.	*Australians.*	*British.*	
January	£ 1 10 0 ...	£ 2 10 0	premium.
February	„ 1 1 0 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
March	„ 0 15 0 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
April	„ 0 17 6 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
May	„ 0 15 0 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
June	„ 0 15 0 ...	„ 2 7 6	„
July	„ 0 12 6 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
August	„ 0 11 3 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
September ...	„ 0 11 3 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
October	„ 1 0 0 ...	„ 2 5 0	„
November... ...	„ 1 0 0 ...	„ 2 7 6	„
December	„ 0 17 6 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
1863.			
January	„ 0 15 0 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
February	„ 0 5 0 ...	„ 2 10 0	„
March	„ 0 7 6 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
April	„ 0 7 6 ...	„ 2 5 0	„
May	„ 0 7 6 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
June	„ 0 7 6 ...	„ 2 5 0	„
July	„ 0 7 6 ...	„ 1 15 0	„
August	„ 0 2 6 ...	„ 1 15 0	„
September ...	„ 0 2 6 ...	„ 1 10 0	„
October	„ 0 3 0 ...	„ 1 10 0	„
November ...	„ 0 10 0 ...	„ 0 0 0	„
December ...	„ 0 10 0 ...	„ 2 0 0	„

These are extreme valuations, as the Bank accommodated, to enable the purchasers to transact.

Letter from Mr. MOIR, Acting Manager of the Oriental Bank, to Major General O'BRIEN, Governor of Ceylon,—(dated Colombo, 7th June 1864.)

I find among other papers, which Mr. Duff's sudden departure prevented him from attending to, your note, enclosing copy of a letter to you from Sir Charles Trevelyan, asking for information on the subject of the monetary arrangements in this Colony, under which the English and Australian sovereign circulate here as twenty shillings.

The question now at issue in India is the introduction of the sovereign as ten Rupees here; that process was greatly facilitated by an old proclamation of the Ceylon Government, issued many years ago, by which the Indian rupee was declared equivalent, in all money transactions, to two shillings of English currency, both being made legal tenders in the Colony.

In point of fact, the value of the two coins is by no means identical; the Indian rupee containing 180 grains of silver, while the English florin has only $174\frac{6}{11}$ (the shillings $87\frac{3}{11}$) grains.

No practical inconvenience, however, appears to have attended the operation of this proclamation, and English and Indian coins have since circulated side by side in Ceylon, with little or no apparent preference for the one over the other.

The assimilation of the two coinages having thus become almost complete, the subsequent adoption of the English (and Colonial) sovereign into legalised circulation here became, in time, almost a necessary consequence.

A double standard of currency (gold and silver) is thus in use in this Colony, neither being subsidiary to the other, inasmuch as the amount of silver which may be tendered in payment of a debt is not limited, (as in England,) and, notwithstanding the objections which have been urged against this system in theory, I believe that no practical inconvenience has been found to result from it. On the contrary, Ceylon owes to its double standard its comparative immunity from the severe monetary crisis through which India has recently passed.

I may add that sovereigns generally (though not always) command a small premium here.

R. T. PENNEFATHER,
Auditor General.

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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1327.

Simla, the 7th July 1864.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. C. W. McMinn, W. T. Church, J. Kennedy, J. Woodburn, and A. B. Patterson, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oude.

No. 1328.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. W. H. Verner, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 1329.

The 12th July 1864.

The Hon'ble H. V. Bayley, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, returned to his duties on the afternoon of the 29th June 1864.

Mr. Elphinstone Jackson will continue to officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court, from the date on which the Hon'ble H. V. Bayley returned to his duties until further orders.

No. 1330.

The 13th July 1864.

The undermentioned Civil Servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have severally been granted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the period of six months :—

Mr. A. G. R. Bainbridge.
Mr. C. B. Thornhill.
Mr. H. S. J. Ross.
Mr. W. C. Eades.
Mr. H. B. Riddell.

No. 1331.

Captain W. T. McGregor, District Superintendent of Police, in Oude, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, for three months, from the 21st May last, to proceed to Simla, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 151.

Judicial

Simla, the 9th July 1864.

Notifications.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act III. of 1864, being "an Act to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners," His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to authorize the Chief Commissioners of British Burmah, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, to exercise the powers vested by the above Act in a Local Government.

No. 150.

The 13th July 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the following Officers, in the Central Provinces, with the powers described in Act IX. of 1860 :—

Captain W. Nembhard, Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, in the Jubbulpore District.

Major C. Baldwin, Deputy Commissioner, Nursingpore, in the Nursingpore District.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshungabad, in the Hoshungabad District.

Captain J. C. Wood, Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, in the Nimar District.

Lieutenant C. H. Plowden, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Wurdah, in the Wurdah District.

Major J. B. Dennys, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore, in the Nagpore District.

Captain C. L. R. Glasfurd, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavery, in the Upper Godavery District.

Mr. J. Beddy, Assistant Commissioner, in the Tehseeldaree Sub-Division of Hurdah, in the Hoshungabad District.

Lieutenant W. S. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner in the Tehseeldaree Sub-Division of Boorhanpore, in the Nimar District.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 118 A.

REVENUE.

The 23rd June 1864.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much pleasure in notifying, for general information, that the Maha Rajah of Cashmere has revised his Customs Tariff and reduced the existing rates of duty levied on goods passing through his territory, as shown in the following Tables.

The duties formerly taken by weight or mule load have now been converted into an *ad valorem* rate chargeable according to the value stated in the Invoice on goods proceeding—

1. By Jummoo and Bunnihal, 2. By Ukhnoor, Boodhil and Sumat, ... 3. By Bhimbur, ... 4. By Gohalun, ... 5. By Mozuffurabad, ...	To Shrinuggur and Ladakh.

6. By Jummoo and Kishtwar, to Ladakh direct.

The rates on goods proceeding to Leh by the Koolloo route are shewn in Table II. A.

Tables I. B. and II. B. show the changes which have been made in the rates chargeable on goods exported to the Punjab from Yarkund, or the Maha Rajah's dominions whether by the Cashmere, Jummoo, Koolloo, or Bussahir routes. But the duty on goods coming from Leh to Shrinuggur and onwards is not shewn.

The duties are not levied on the frontier of the Maha Rajah's territories, but at the towns, and vary with the distance.

Tables III. A. and III. B. show those at Jummoo which it will be seen are lower there than at Shrinuggur. A trader buying goods at Jummoo and taking them to Shrinuggur or to Ladakh will have to pay the difference between the rates of those places.

In supersession of the former practice of exacting full customs duties on all goods entering Shrinuggur, a uniform rate of only five per cent. will henceforth be charged on such as may be in transit to places beyond.

His Excellency in Council hopes that the adoption of this liberal and enlightened policy by the Maha Rajah of Cashmere will result in an extended trade with the town of Shrinuggur, the populous valley of Cashmere, and ultimately with Eastern Toorkistan.

H. M. DURAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

I. A.

TABLE shewing the Transit Duties formerly levied on goods exported from the British Territories to Cashmeer (Sreenuggur) by Jummoo and the Banihal route, and those now laid down to be levied from Sumbut 1921, (which year commenced 9th April 1864), on goods that may be exported from British Territory by the Cashmeer and Kistwar Valleys, to Ludakh.

No.	Name of Articles.	No. of peices.	Quantity in kutcha maunds of 100 Rupees value.	Amount of value.	Rate of duty per kutcha maund formerly levied.	Percentage of duty formerly levied.	Present rate of duty per cent., *ad valorem*.	Difference per cent., *ad valorem*.	Remarks.
	Piece goods.—Cotton, Silken, and Woollen.		*Mds. Srs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	
	English and Country.								
1	Long cloth (Luttha)	10=	2½ maunds kutcha, & 1 maund English,	100	8 3 0	20 7 6	8 0 0	12 7 6	*Note.*—A kutcha maund is equal to sixteen seers, English standard.
2	Khasa (Linen)	25	1 22	100	8 3 0	12 4 6	8 0 0	4 4 6	
3	Chintz, Bunduree	16	2 0	100	11 9 3	23 2 6	8 0 0	15 2 6	
4	Muslin	25	1 20	100	8 3 0	12 4 6	8 0 0	4 4 6	
5	Jean, double	10	3 10	100	8 3 0	26 0 0	8 0 0	18 0 0	
6	Coarse cloth, country	52	6 10	.....	2 8 0	15 10 0	8 0 0	7 10 0	
7	Ulwan (Twill)	...	3 0	100	8 3 0	25 8 10	8 0 0	17 8 10	
8	Nainoo (flowered muslin)	...	... ...	.....	8 3 0	8 7 4	8 0 0	0 7 4	
9	Turbands	...	0 31¼	100	8 3 0	6 6 4	8 0 0	1 9 8	1-9-8 per cent. increase over former rate.
10	Country cotton piece goods, (Soofedeedisawuree)	...	4 0	100	8 3 0	33 9 0	8 0 0	25 9 0	
11	English thread, (cotton)	...	2 3	100	8 3 0	17 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	
12	Jean (Mukkhunjean)	...	1 2	100	8 3 0	8 9 6	8 0 0	0 9 6	
13	Scarlet chintz	...	... ...	100	11 9 3	13 6 10	8 0 0	5 6 10	
14	Dress chintz	...	0 31	100	11 9 3	8 15 7	8 0 0	0 15 7	
15	Mooltanee chintz	...	2 7	100	11 9 3	25 2 11	8 0 0	17 2 11	
16	Furruckhabad chintz	...	3 0	100	11 9 3	34 11 9	8 0 0	26 11 9	
17	Other chintz	...	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...	8 0 0		
18	Soosee (striped cloth) silk and cotton thread ...	...	3 0	100	8 3 0	24 9 0	8 0 0	16 9 0	
19	Silk (" Duryaee ")								
20	Do. Goolbudun (striped)								
21	" Khes " silkdiaper	...	... ...	100	15 0 0	4 2 6	8 0 0	3 13 6	3-13-6 per cent. increase over former rate.
22	Silk Loongees (scarves)								
23	Do. Iklaee do.								

I. A.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of Articles.	No. of pieces.	Quantity in kutcha maunds of 100 Rupees value.	Amount of value.	Rate of duty per kutcha maund formerly levied.	Percentage of duty formerly levied.	Present rate of duty per cent., *ad valorem*.	Difference per cent., *ad valorem*.	Remarks.
	Piece goods, &c.—Concluded.		*Mds. Srs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	
24	Do. Dhotee	...	1 16	100	15 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	2 per cent. increase over former rate.
25	Do. Utlus, gooernet	...	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...	8 0 0		
26	Brocade	...	... ...	.....	0 2 0	12 8 0	8 0 0	4 8 0	
27	Sambha chintz	...	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...	8 0 0		
28	Do. Soosee	...	3 0	100	8 3 0	25 8 10	8 0 0	17 8 10	
29	Loongee, country...	...	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...	8 0 0		
30	Country thread	...	... ...	.....	2 8 0	37 8 0	8 0 0	29 8 0	
31	Broadcloth, &c.	...	... ...	.....	*0 13 9	29 11 0	8 0 0	21 11 0	* per yard.
	Kiriana, Trangur, and Metals.								
32	Sugar	...	20 0	100	5 14 9	126 14 0	12 8 0	114 6 0	
33	Sugar candy	...	... ...	.....	5 8 6	85 0 0	12 8 0	72 8 0	
34	Molasses	...	... ...	.....	1 13 0	150 0 0	12 8 0	137 8 0	
35	Coarse Sugar	...	... ...	.....	1 13 0	100 0 0	12 8 0	87 8 0	
36	Ginger, dried	...	20 0	100	2 0 0	40 0 0	12 8 0	27 8 0	
37	Turmeric	...	40 0	100	1 0 0	40 0 0	12 8 0	27 8 0	
38	Cloves	...	14 0	.....	6 10 0	92 12 0	12 8 0	80 4 0	
38½	Copper	...	... ...	.....	4 6 9	21 14 0	12 8 0	9 6 0	
39	Aniseed...	...	62 20	.....	5 14 9	172 14 10	12 8 0	160 6 10	
40	Badian Khutaee	...	... ...	.....	4 3 0	37 8 8	12 8 0	25 0 0	
41	Porcelain	...	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
42	Cardamums, small	...	... ...	.....	6 10 0	6 4 0	12 8 0	6 4 0	Increase in present duty over the former.
43	Cinnamon	...	... ...	.....	6 10 0	37 8 0	12 8 0	25 0 0	43 to 122 reduced to 12-8-0 per cent., *ad valorem*.
44	Ilacheedana (Cardamum seeds)	...	... ...	.....	4 9 0	19 0 0	12 8 0	6 8 0	
45	Gallnuts	...	... ...	.....	4 5 0	58 0 0	12 8 0	45 8 0	
45½	Indigo, Punjabee...	...	... ...	.....	9 1 9	38 9 0	12 8 0	26 1 0	
	Indigo, Khoorja	...	... ...	.....	16 1 9	62 8 0	12 8 0	50 0 0	
46	Lac	...	... ...	.....	3 11 0	56 4 0	12 8 0	43 12 0	

47	Filfil, Pepper ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12 0	448 0 0	12 8 0	433 8 0	
48	Alum ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 9	206 0 0	12 8 0	193 8 0	
49	Toorunjbeen (Manna) ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	66 11 0	12 8 0	54 3 0	
50	"Mooshkafoor," (Camphor)	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	20 0 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	
51	Saleb ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	4 11 0	12 8 0	7 13 0	Increase in present duty over the former.
52	Sheerkhist, Manna	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 10	2 10 0	12 8 0	9 14 0	Rs. 9-14-0 increase on former duty.
53	Ruskupoor, ambergris	...	...	...	...	...	19 3 3	41 2 4	12 8 0	28 9 8	
54	Vermillion ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
55	Moordarsung ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
56	Kabool chuna ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
57	Pewter ("Just") ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 0	104 11 0	12 8 0	92 3 0	
58	Tin kulaee ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 0	21 5 0	12 8 0	8 13 0	
59	Sandal ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 0	72 14 0	12 8 0	60 6 0	
60	Brazen utensils ...	...	...	...	4 22	100	5 5 3	23 15 8	12 8 0	11 7 8	
61	"Gota" kinaree (lace) ...	...	...	...	60 tolas	100	*4 0 0	*8 0 0	12 8 0	4 8 0	* Per 30 tolas, 4-8-0 per cent. increase over former rate.
61½	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...	†5 15 6	99 7 8	12 8 0	86 15 8	† Per pukka maund.
62	Copper utensils ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 3	20 6 10	12 8 0	7 14 2	
63	Kasee utensils ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6 11	44 2 4	12 8 0	31 13 8	
64	Kirmdana (Cochineal) ...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3 3	9 6 0	12 8 0	3 2 0	Rs. 3-2-0 increase on former duty.
65	Sulphuric acid, Aruk Gogird	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
66	Lapis lazuli ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
67	Quicksilver ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
68	Ivory bangles ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
69	Stones (ring) ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
70	Betel nuts ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 0	116 4 0	12 8 0	103 12 0	
71	Anardana, Pomegranate seeds	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	23 7 0	12 8 0	10 15 0	
	and Peels (Post Anar) ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	44 0 0	12 8 0	31 8 0	
72	Toorbood (Tarpethuin Convolvulus)	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
73	Jowan (the three kinds) ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 0	150 0 0	12 8 0	137 8 0	
74	Tea, China (Soortee) ...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	78 2 0	12 8 0	65 10 0	
75	Asafœtida ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	96 14 0	12 8 0	84 6 0	
76	Kuteera (Gum) ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	194 0 0	12 8 0	181 8 0	
77	Goond (Gum) ...	...	...	...	...	...					
78	Almonds ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	128 0 0	12 8 0	115 8 0	
79	Pistachio nuts ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	57 14 0	12 8 0	45 6 0	
80	Raisins (Kismis) ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	193 12 0	12 8 0	181 4 0	
81	Chulghoza (Pinus Gerardiana)	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	231 0 0	12 8 0	218 8 0	
82	Aloobokhara ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	115 10 0	12 8 0	103 2 0	

I. A.—*Concluded.*

No.	Name of Articles.	No. of pieces.	Quantity in kutcha maunds of 100 Rupees value.		Amount of value.	Rate of duty per kutcha maund formerly levied.			Percentage of duty formerly levied.			Present rate of duty per cent., *ad valorem.*			Difference per cent., *ad valorem.*			Remarks.
	Kiriana, Trangur, and Metals.—Concluded.		*Mds.*	*Srs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*	
83	Tamarind	...	...	...	.....	5	0	0	312	8	0	12	8	0	300	0	0	
84	Other fruits	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
85	Gum Arabic, (Sunmgh Arabee)	...	...	...	.....	4	10	0	144	0	0	12	8	0	131	8	0	
86	Figs	...	...	...	.....	2	0	0	56	4	0	12	8	0	43	12	0	
87	Bara Singha	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
88	Senna (Suna mukee)	...	...	...	.....	5	5	0	135	8	0	12	8	0	123	0	0	
89	Tirwee	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
90	Chobcheena (China root)	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
91	Wusma (Indigo dye)	...	...	...	.....	2	0	0	200	0	0	12	8	0	187	8	0	
92	Safflower	...	...	...	.....	1	11	0	18	12	0	12	8	0	6	4	0	
93	Haberdashery (Mianiarei)	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
94	Uskhai (Sujjee) Carbonate of Potash ...	...	...	...	.....	1	10	0	81	4	0	12	8	0	68	12	0	
95	Snuff (Peshawur)	...	4	0	100	6	7	0	25	12	0	12	8	0	13	4	0	
96	Rung-i-Firoza, a dye (compound)	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
97	Maeen (dye)	...	...	...	.....	4	3	9	525	0	0	12	8	0	512	8	0	
98	Madder	...	...	...	.....	4	3	9	104	11	0	12	8	0	92	3	0	
99	Iron	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
100	Steel ("uspat")																	
101	Cocoanut (Narjeel)	...	...	...	.....	4	3	9	56	0	0	12	8	0	43	8	0	
102	Pepper	...	...	...	.....	4	3	0	56	4	0	12	8	0	43	12	0	
103	Filfilduraz (long pepper)	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
104	Jozb (Nutmeg)	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
105	Myrobolan, (Hulela)	...	...	...	.....	1	0	0	81	4	0	12	8	0	68	12	0	
106	Amla (Embeleca phyllanthus)	...	...	...	.....	1	0	0	125	0	0	12	8	0	112	8	0	
107	Bulela (Bellirick myrobolan)	...	...	...	.....	1	0	0	200	0	0	12	8	0	187	8	0	
108	Dates, Khoorma	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
109	Salt, Sonchul	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
110	Googgul	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
111	Akurkura	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
112	Shoes, men's	Per 100 pairs			.....	8	0	0	7	0	6	12	8	0	5	7	6	Rs. 5-7-6 per cent. increase over former duty.
	Do. females'				.....	...	...	...	22	11	0	12	8	0	10	3	0	
113	Gool Kesoo	...	...	...	.....	1	5	3	156	0	0	12	8	0	143	8	0	

114	Catechu	...	... ...	.....	4 10 0	57 14 0	12 8 0	45 6 0	
115	Leather hides	each	... ...	.....	0 6 0	36 14 0	12 8 0	24 6 0	
116	Leather (cleaned) rookhta	Per	score ...	.....	15 0 0	45 0 0	12 8 0	32 8 0	
117	Leeches...								
118	Cotton	...	.. ...	.....	1 9 0	131 0 0	12 8 0	118 8 0	
	Cotton without seeds	...	... ...	.....	1 1 6	27 1 4	12 8 0	14 9 4	
119	Persian reeds								
120	Goatskins	Per	score ...	.....	3 8 0	35 0 0	12 8 0	23 8 0	
121	Cowries	...	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
122	Other kiriana, and all other articles not specified here.	...	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...	12 8 0		
123	Salt	Per	pukka maund	.....	0 13 6	23 12 0	0 8 6	0 5 6	Per maund.
	Cash	...	... ..	.....	... ...	... ...	4 0 0	... ...	Per thousand Rupees.

II. A.—LADAKH TARIFF.

TABLE showing the Import and Export duties levied at Leh on goods exported from the Punjab by the Koolloo and Rampoor Bishehr routes for Leh and Yarkund.

No.	Name of Articles.		Import duty levied at Leh on goods imported by the Koolloo route.				Import duty levied at Leh on goods imported by Rampoor route.			Export duty levied at Leh on goods leaving that place for Yarkund.	Remarks.
				Former duty, Co.'s Rs.	Present duty, Co.'s Rs.	Difference remitted.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.		
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Opium	Per kutcha maund		2 8 0	2 8 0	... ...	... ...	1 4 0	... ...	*2 0 0	* Per Pony load.
2	Sugarcandy	ditto		1 4 0	0 9 6	0 10 6	... ...	0 10 0	... ...	2 0 0	ditto.
3	Goatskins	ditto		1 3 0	1 3 0	... ...	... ...	1 4 0	... ...	2 0 0	ditto.
4	Biheedana, Quince seed	Per man's load		0 12 0	0 12 0						
5	Kiriana	Per kutcha maund		1 4 0	1 4 0	... ...	... ...	0 10 6	... ...	2 0 0	ditto.
6	Otter skins	ditto		2 8 0	2 8 0	... ...	... ...	1 4 0	... ...	2 0 0	ditto.
7	Indigo	ditto		1 8 0	1 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 0 0	ditto.
8	Tamarind	ditto		1 4 0	1 4 0	... ...	... ...	0 8 0			
9	Copper utensils	ditto		2 8 0	2 8 0	... ...	... ...	1 12 0			
	Copper	...		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 10 6			
10	Iron	ditto		2 8 0	0 3 9	2 4 3	... ...	1 2 0			
11	Molasses and coarse Sugar	ditto		1 4 0	0 2 3	1 1 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Maf.
	Honey	...		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	... .	... ...	Maf.
12	Sugar	ditto		1 4 0	0 9 6	0 10 6					
13	Shawl, Cashmeer	...		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	Per Tattoo load.
14	Bultee, ditto										
15	Saffron	...		... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	ditto.
16	Buzzazee. Piece goods, cotton, silk, woollen	Per kutcha maund		2 3 0	2 3 0	... ...	... ...	0 10 6	... ..	... ...	2 Rs. per Pony load.
17	Kulghee, feathers	Per 100		5 in No.	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 in No.			
18	Hulella										
19	Bulella	..		... .	†0 0 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	† Per rupee of value.
20	Amla										
21	Turmeric										
22	Ivory	Per kutcha maund		... ...	3 0 0						

23	Lead	ditto	... ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	1 0 0			
24	Umultas, Cassia fistula									
25	Senna									
26	Nurkuchoor	...	... ...	0 0 6	... ...	... ...	0 0 6	... ...	... ...	Per rupee of value.
27	Lemonade									
28	Preserve of Myrobolan									
29	Ditto of Amla (Emblica Phyllanthus)..									
30	Brocade, large sized	Per piece	... ...	1 8 0	... ...	... ...	1 0 0	... ...	... ...	2 Rs. per Pony load.
	Do. small sized	ditto	... ...	0 12 0	... ...	... ...	0 8 0			
31	Judwas (Zodavery)	Per kutcha maund	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 4 0	... ..	... ...	2 Rs. per Tattoo load.
32	"Nakoos," shell (sankh)	ditto	... ...	3 0 0	... ...	... ...	0 10 6			
33	Glass	ditto	... ...	3 0 0						
34	Cardamums	ditto	... ...	4 0 0						
35	Broadcloth	ditto	... ...	1 4 0						
36	Soap	ditto	... ...	1 4 0						
	Grain—									
37	Rice ... } Pulses { ...	Per 5 sheep load = 25 pymanas	...	* ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	* One paimana.
38	Moong ... } Pulses { ...									
39	Mash ... } Pulses { ...									
40	Chanthan traders that may import into Ladakh Cotton Piece Goods and Kiriana	Per kutcha maund	1 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Remitted, Maf.
41	Nuzur zakatee or Customs Officer's fee ...	Per kafila or caravan of traders	1 Loongee	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Ditto.
42										
43	Shoes, embroidered	.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	... ...	... ...	Remitted, "Maff."
44	Guns	Each	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 Rupee.
45	Swords	ditto	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 Annas.

III. A.

THE "Dinga" (Tariff) of the City of Jummoo, or Import and Export duties levied on goods brought into and sold at Jummoo and those taken out of it.

IMPORT DUTIES.

No.	Name of Articles.		Former duty. From traders, Natives of Jummoo. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Former duty. From traders not Natives of Jummoo. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Present duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Difference per cent. remitted.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	
1	Buzzazee, (Piece goods—Cotton, Woollen, Silken), from Calcutta and Bombay	... ...	4 9 0	6 15 0	3 2 0	3 13 0	
2	Do. do. from Hoshiarpoor and Oormoor Tanda in Zilla Jalundhur, viz., Tarbans, Dhotees, Sreebaf, Ghatee, and Dopattas ...	... ...	5 12 0	8 4 3	4 0 0	4 4 3	
3	Coarse country cloth, (Purcha lork)	... ...	6 0 9	8 8 3	4 0 0	4 8 3	
4	Soosee, Loongee and Chartahee on the price at Kalanour, Goordaspoora	... ...	8 4 9	10 12 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	
5	Chintz, (Sanbha model), from Kalanour and Butala	... ...	7 8 0	9 11 0	4 0 0	5 11 0	
6	Munyaree (Haberdashery) and iron utensils ...	... ...	8 15 2	14 0 9	4 0 0	10 9 0	
7	Kiriana and brass utensils, cotton and cowries, and drugs (groceries)	... ...	6 0 9	10 9 9	4 0 0	6 9 9	From Umritsur.
	Kiriana from Sealkote and Peshawur	... ...	9 6 0	13 7 0	4 0 0	9 7 0	
8	Sugar (Shakurturee) from Umritsur	... ...	7 7 6	12 12 0	4 0 0	8 12 0	
9	Salt (Punjab rock)	... ...	3 4 0	5 12 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	
10	Felts flour	... .	12 8 0	14 4 0	4 0 0	10 11 0	
11	Oil	... ...	6 4 0	9 9 0	3 2 0	6 7 0	
12	Small felts	... ...	12 8 0	14 11 0	4 0 0	10 11 0	
13	Brass and copper, &c., utensils brought from Sealkote and Goojranwala*	... ...	5 0 0	6 4 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	* Exclusive of those imported from Umritsur.
14	Do. do. from Bhudial in the Jummoo ilaka	... ..	2 8 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	0 10 0	
15	Grain—						
	Rice ... . } Pulses ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	On duty levied and leviable; sale proceeds at Jummoo not on prime cost (Beechuck).
	Til .. .. } Pulses ...						
	Moong ... ... } Pulses ...						
	Mash ... ... } Pulses ...						
	Ditto, By the Taoo route	... ...	9 6 0	9 6 0	3 2 0	6 6 4	

	Ditto. By the Underwah route	... ...	7 13 0	7 13 0	3 2 0	4 11 0	On duty levied and leviable; sale proceeds at Jummoo not on prime cost (Beechuck).
16	Chuna, grain, dal	... ...	17 3 0	21 4 0	*4 0 0	17 4 0	Ditto ditto. * The present rate, 4 Rupees per cent., *ad valorem*, will be levied on prime cost (Beechuck).
17	Sujjee, Carbonate of Potash	... ...	7 13 0	11 14 0	4 0 0	7 14 0	Ditto ditto.
18	Sugar, from countries to the right or Jummoo side of the Ravee	... ...	5 11 3	11 0 3	4 0 0	7 0 3	Ditto ditto.
19	Sugar, from Chuprar in Zilla Sealkote and Makwal in ilaka Jummoo	... ...	4 2 3	9 7 3	4 0 0	5 7 3	Same remarks as to No. 16.
20	Molasses and coarse Sugar, by the Taoo route...	... ...	7 15 6	12 0 6	4 0 0	8 0 6	Levied on prime cost, and to be levied in future on ditto.
	By Ditto. the Underwah route ...	... ...	5 10 6	9 11 0	4 0 0	5 11 0	Ditto ditto.
21	Tobacco, by the Taoo route	... ...	0 1 6	1 6 0	†4 0 0	... ...	† On prime cost.
			9 6 0	9 6 0	... ...	... ...	Per rupee of sale proceeds.
	Ditto. By the Underwah route	... ...	‡7 13 0	11 14 0	§4 0 0	7 14 0	‡ Per cent. on sale proceeds. § Per cent. on prime cost (Beechuck).
22	Soap, from Sanbha in Jummoo Territory ...	... ...	15 10 0	19 11 0	4 0 0	15 11 0	Ditto ditto.
23	Grain, wheat, gojee, gram, adus jou, (barley), mash, koolth, til, mukee, rice.						
24	Kodra, moong, and other grains from the Maharaja's own Territories	... ...	¶4 1 9	¶4 1 9	‖3 2 0	0 15 9	¶ On sale proceeds. ‖ On prime cost.
25	Leather	Per Ox load	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	
26	Hides (Buffaloe)	Per score	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	
	Do. do.	... ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
27	Chumrukh, leather trowsers	Per score	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0		
28	Earthen vessels	Per Donkey load	0 1 0	0 1 0	Maf.		
29	Paper, Sealkote	Per ream	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0		
30	Melons	Per Tattoo load	0 3 3	0 2 0	Maf.		
31	Saddle (kathee and hurna) and Horns ...	Per score	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0		
32	Vegetables, kuchaloo	Per Juwal or Tattoo load	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 2 0	0 1 3	
	Do. Shukarkundee	Ditto	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
33	Sugarcane	Per Camel load	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
	Ditto	Per Tattoo load	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	
	Ditto	Per Man's load	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	

III. A.—Concluded.

No.	Name of Articles.		Former Duty. From traders, Native of Jummoo. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Former Duty. From traders not Natives of Jummoo. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Present duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Difference per cent. remitted.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	
34	Chillies	Per Tattoo load	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	
	Ditto	Per Man's load	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	
35	Gram, (green crop)	Per Tattoo load	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	
36	"Trunger," Drugs, &c.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	To pay duty at the different customs posts, according to the established rates. No duty to be levied at Jummoo.
37	Cloth manufactured in Jummoo (city) ...	... ...	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 0 6	0 1 0	Per rupee of sale proceeds.
38	Chintz ditto ditto	Per score pieces (thans)	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
39	Poll tax, on shoe sellers (Khojas) and Khateek, Tanners	At per annum	15 0 0 12 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	Maf.
40	Mangoe pickles	Per jar	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Maf.
41	Reeds, from Sealkote	Per Tattoo load	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
	Ditto Lukhaour	Ditto	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	
42	Wool, (sheep) from Punjab	Per kutcha maund	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 1 0	
43	Bamboo work, Changeran, Pittar Tokree, &c.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Maff since Sumbut 1918.
44	Opium	Per 5 seers	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0		
45	Churus	Ditto	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0		
46	Vinegar from Umritsur	Per Banghy	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6		
47	Chirwa, "grain" from Sealkote	... ...	9 6 0	10 15 0	*4 0 0	6 15 0	Per cent. on sale proceeds. * On prime cost (Beechuck).
48	Silk, (fine) from Umritsur	... ...	7 0 6	7 0 6	7 0 6	... ...	On prime cost.
49	Do. coarse do.	... ...	0 1 4½	0 1 4½	0 1 4½	... ...	Per rupee of value.
50	Gota, kinaree, lace, gold thread, &c.	... ...	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	... ...	Per rupee of sale proceeds.

I. B.

EXPORT duty on goods exported from the Maharaja's Territory of Cashmeer to British Territories, by the Ranihal, the Boodhul, the Sumot, the Bhimbur, the Gohalun, and the Moozufurabad routes.

No.	Name of Articles.	Former rate of duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.				Present rate of duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.				Difference in Chilkee Rs.			Remarks.
			Chilkee Rs.		Co.'s Rs.	Chilkee Rs.			Co.'s Rs.				
	Pushmeena Shawl Pieces.		*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*		*Rs.*	*As.*	*P.*	
1	Furd Shawl, dourdar goshedár bortekulan (woven) ...	1 piece ...	12	11	9	12	11	9					
2	Square Shawl, 2 yards square, woven	1 ditto ..	9	5	9	9	5	9					
3	"Ulwan," Shawl cloth, woven	1 piece, than 15 yards by 1 yard	9	13	3	5	0	0	...	4	13	3	
4	Furd Shawl, dour umlee, 5 yards in length (needlework)	1 piece ..	10	12	0	6	0	0	... ...	4	12	0	
5	Furd Shawl, dour umlee, 3½ yards long do. ...	1 ditto ...	9	15	9	5	0	0	... ...	4	15	9	
6	Chogha ulwan (Shawl Cloak), dour mehrab umlee (needlework)	1 ditto ...	4	8	9	3	0	0	... ...	1	8	9	
7	"Chadur" or Shawl cloth, 10 yards long ...	1 sheet ...	11	0	6	6	0	0	... ...	5	0	6	
8	"Kushaba," square Shawl, needlework, 2 yards square	1 piece ..	8	2	0	5	0	0	... ...	3	2	0	
9	Jamewar, striped Shawl, 3 yards long	1 ditto ...	10	0	9	8	0	0	... ..	2	0	9	
10	Bultee "chadur" 1 furd	1 ditto ...	2	11	9	1	8	0	.. ...	1	3	9	
11	Chadur char hashia kinaredar, 5 yards long ...	1 ditto ..	10	0	3	6	0	0	.. ...	4	0	3	
12	Chadur char hashia kinaredar, 3 yards long .	1 ditto ...	9	9	9	5	0	0	.. ...	4	9	9	
13	Chadur without hashia, 3½ yards long	1 ditto ...	8	6	0	4	6	0	... ...	4	0	0	
14	Pushmeena choth, ektara, 20 yards by 10 giras ...	1 ditto ...	8	3	6	5	0	0	... ...	3	3	6	
15	Chadur without hashia, zunjierdar, 5 yards long ...	1 ditto ...	11	9	6	7	0	0	... ...	4	9	6	
16	"Chikun," embroidered Pushmeena, "neemzuree," 2 yards long. (Exclusive of the duty on embroidery work levied separately)	1 ditto ..	5	15	0	4	0	0	.. ...	1	15	0	
17	"Chikun," silk embroidery on silk cloth, Duryaee, inclusive of the duty on embroidery work	1 ditto ..	4	15	9	3	0	0	... ..	1	15	9	
18	"*Kuddar*" Shawl, 3½ yards long	1 ditto ...	9	5	9	5	0	0	... ...	4	5	9	
19	"Razaee," woven Shawl, 3½ yards long ...	1 ditto ...	10	0	9	6	0	0	... ...	4	0	9	
20	Table cover (Shawl), kutan embroidery	1 ditto ...	6	0	3	4	0	0	... ...	2	0	3	
21	Chogha, kutan work	1 in No. ...	5	4	3	3	0	0	... ..	2	4	3	

Table I. B.—Continued.

No.	Name of Articles.	Former rate of duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.				Present rate of duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.				Difference in Chilkee Rs.			Remarks.
			Chilkee Rs.			Co.'s Rs.	Chilkee Rs.			Co.'s Rs.			
			Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	
22	Jacket, kutan work ..	1 in No. .	3	4	3	...	2	0	0	... ...	1	4	3	
23	Waistcoat, ditto	ditto ..	0	12	1½	...	0	8	0	... ...	0	4	1½	
24	Cap ditto	ditto ..	0	2	0	...	0	2	0					
25	Square Shawl, Roomal, umleekar, 1 yard and 4 giras square (needlework)	ditto ...	4	1	3	...	2	8	0	... ...	1	9	3	
26	Chadur, umleekar, 2½ yards and 3 yards long (needlework), and Roomal (square Shawl) 1¾ yards square...	ditto ...	8	2	0	...	5	0	0	... ...	3	2	0	
27	Chadur, umleekar, needlework, 7 yards long ..	ditto ...	15	0	9	...	9	0	0	... ...	6	0	9	
28	Ditto ditto 10 yards	ditto ...	18	0	9	...	11	0	0	... ...	7	0	9	
29	Ditto ditto 9 yards	ditto ...	16	0	9	...	9	0	0	... ...	7	0	9	
30	Cap, umleekar, needlework	ditto ...	0	13	6	...	0	8	0	... ...	0	5	6	
31	Shoe cover, Pushmeena, katandoz	ditto ...	0	4	0	...	0	2	0	... ...	0	2	0	
32	Chadur, Pushmeena cloth, 13 yards long ...	ditto ...	14	4	0	...	8	0	0	... ...	6	4	0	
33	Loongee, charhashia, 4 and 5 yards long ...	ditto ...	9	15	9	...	6	0	0	... ...	3	15	9	
34	... ...	ditto ...	4	2	6	...	2	0	0	... ...	2	2	6	
35	Lungota and Shalwar, Pushmeena kumurband, scarves, 6 yards needlework	ditto ...	8	5	6	...	5	0	0	.. ...	3	5	6	
36	Goolooband, umlee (needlework) worth up to 25 Rs....	ditto ...	4	3	0	...	2	8	0	... ...	1	11	0	
37	Mutun kaneekar woven	ditto .	1	12	0	...	1	0	0	... ...	0	12	0	
38	Pushmeena, Puttoo, Thibetan, 12 yards and 15 yards long	ditto ...	2	11	3	...	1	8	0	... ...	1	3	3	
39	Goolooband, kutan work	ditto ...	0	10	0	...	0	5	0	... ...	0	5	0	
40	Kussaba (square Shawl, "chikun," silk embroidered) exclusive of duty on chikun work, 2 yards square...	ditto ...	4	15	9	...	4	15	9					
41	Ditto ditto up to 1 yard and 13 giras long, exclusive of chikun duty	ditto ...	2	0	0	...	2	0	0					
42	Sling, Chinese Pushmeena or Shawl cloth, imported into the Raja's Territories	ditto ...	6	10	6	...	3	0	0	... ...	3	10	6	
43	Border "Hashia," woven	Per 100 yards ...	7	2	3	...	7	2	3					

	N. B. "Raguj" or duty on needlework (umleekar.)							
44	Saffron (Zafuran or Puttee)	Per munwatta ...	6 14 6	...	4 0 0	... ...	2 14 6	A munwatta is a Cashmeeree measure, equal to 1 seer and 6 chittacks of English standard.
45	Zurda, Zafuran or Puttee	ditto ...	2 6 9	.....	1 8 0	... ...	0 14 9	
46	"Biheedana," Quince seed	Per Cashmeeree maund	12 10 0	.....	7 0 0	... ...	5 10 0	A Cashmeeree maund is equal to 36 seers, English standard.
47	Churus	Per teruk=6 seers, English standard	6 2 3	.....	1 0 0	... ...	5 2 3	
48	Chobkoot, a root	Per khurwar=2 maunds, 16 seers, English standard	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0			
49	Bartung (medicine)	Per Cashmeeree maund	3 2 0	.....	2 0 0	... ...	1 2 0	
50	Kunocha do.	ditto ...	5 11 6	.....	3 0 0	... ...	2 11 6	
51	Ufteemoon do. and violet (Bunafoha)	ditto ...	5 12 9	.....	3 0 0	... ...	2 12 9	
52	Goochhee, (vegetable)	ditto ..	4 14 6	.....	2 0 0	... ...	2 14 6	
53	Zeera, black, (Cummin seed)	ditto ...	6 10 6	.....	4 0 0	... ...	2 10 6	
54	Woollen or Puttoo Jackets, kutandoz	1 in No. ...	0 10 0	.....	0 8 0	... ...	0 2 0	
55	Ditto not worked	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	0 6 0	... ...	0 2 0	
56	Ditto Waistcoat	ditto ...	0 2 0	.....	0 2 0			
57	Ditto "Futooee," or coat worked or not worked, "kutandoz" and "sada," large	ditto ..	0 5 0	.....	0 5 0			
58	Ditto do. small	ditto ...	0 2 6	.....	0 2 6			
59	Woollen stockings and gloves	Per pair.						
59½	Pushmeena	ditto ...	0 8 0	.....	0 3 0	... ...	0 5 0	
	Woollen (oonee)	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	0 1 0	... ...	0 3 0	
60	Fruits, Cashmeer apples, grapes, umrood, &c. ...	Per pitthoo or kilta, containing 500 in No.	4 8 9	.....	3 0 0	... ...	1 8 9	
61	Chadur, woollen sheets	1 in No. ..	1 9 0	.....	1 9 0			
62	Ditto do. pat, two folds	ditto ...	0 13 0	.....	0 13 0			
63	"Gubba," woollen bed sheet for a charpaee ...	ditto ...	1 0 0	.....	0 10 0	... ...	0 6 0	
64	Ditto do. flour	ditto ...	3 2 0	.....	2 0 0	... ...	1 2 0	
65	Chogha, Puttoo, woollen	ditto ...	1 4 3	.....	0 12 0	... ...	0 8 3	
66	Silk (raw) clean	Per Cashmeeree maund	48 7 9	.....	40 0 0	... ...	8 7 9	
67	Do. Unclean	ditto ...	48 7 9	.....	20 0 0	... ...	28 7 9	
68	Shoes, saghree	Per pair ...	0 8 0	.....	0 2 0	... ...	0 6 0	

Table I. B.—Concluded.

No.	Name of Articles.	Former rate of duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.				Present rate of duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.				Difference in Chilkee Rs			Remarks.
			Chilkee Rs.		Co.'s Rs.	Chilkee Rs.			Co.'s Rs.				
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
69	Cashmeeree paper, Duhmooshtee	.. ...	...		...	... .	0	1	3	..			. . ...	No duty to be levied within the Maharajah's Territories as far as Jummoo. Export duty at Jummoo to be levied as herein detailed.
	Sherjungee	... ..			...	.....	0	0	3				
	Kulumdanee	. . .	.		..		0	0	6				
70	Jars of Preserve of Violet, bottles of Bedmooshk, &c...	Per bottle .	0	5	10½	....	0	2	0	... ..	0	3	10½
71	Char mughz, walnuts	Per kilta .	3	15	0	.. ...	2	0	0	.. ...	1	15	0
72	Ducks	per score ..	4	10	6	....	2	0	0	... ..	2	10	6
73	Ghee	Per khurwar ...	8	12	0	.. .	7	0	0	... ..	1	12	0
74	Vurch (medicine)	Ditto .	6	9	0	.. ...	4	0	0	. . .	2	9	0
75	Phoollee (soda)	Per Cashmeeree maund	12	10	9	. .	8	0	0	... .	4	10	9
76	Kulghee, feather												
77	Paper machie work, spoons												
78	Trays												
79	Kulumdans, &c.												
80	Boxes, sundook												
81	Billour, chrystal												
82	Jasper, sungi yusham												
83	Pistols												
84	Carabines	. .	0	5	0	...	0	2	6	... ...	0	2	6	Per rupee *ad valorem*.
85	"Khurul" of jasper												
86	"Soznee" or needle-worked bedsheet or flour sheet ...												
87	Shells												
88	Hookka bottoms												
89	Russian leather												
90	Otter skins												
91	Deer skins and Bear skins												
92	Small carpets ("asun,")												
93	Carpets, ghaleecha												

94	Jai Nimaz	...												
95	Nuddafee	...												
96	Wooden shoes, Nalain	...												
97	Tillce shawlbafan	...	...	...	0	5	0	.....	0	2	6	...	...	0 2 6 Per rupee of value.
98	Kibla nooma, or magnetic compass ...	...												
99	Chessmates and Cards	...												
100	Mala of Billour, chrystal	...												
101	Tarquoiz, &c.	...												
102	Currants	...	Per Cashmeeree maund.		9	3	0	.....	4	0	0	...	...	5 3 0
	Zurdaloo	...												
103	Pushmeena cap	...	1 in No.	...	0	1	6	... ..	0	1	6			
104	Kuzree, saddle cloth	...	ditto	...	0	8	0	.....	0	8	0			
105	Chirm yuruk, prepared leather ...	...	Per leather	...	0	8	0	.....	0	4	0	...	...	0 4 0
106	Porter carrying ghee	...	Per man	...	0	9	6	.....	0	9	6			
107	Do. carrying a load	...	ditto	...	0	12	6	.....	0	12	6			
108	Charjama (saddle cloth)	...	1 set	...	2	4	0	.....	1	8	0	...	...	0 12 0
109	Horses and Ponies	...	Per cent. of value		13	8	0	.....	7	0	0	...	...	6 8 0
110	Khota zeera, Cummin	...	Per Cashmeeree maund		4	3	9	.....	3	0	0	...	...	1 3 9
111	Mughz singhara (water nut kernels) ...	...	Per khurwar	...	3	11	0	.....	1	0	0	...	...	2 11 0
112	Other goods not specified, taken from Sreenuggur	...	Per cent. of value		15	0	0	.....	15	0	0			
113	Tobacco, Cashmeeree	...	Per Cashmeeree maund		5	0	0	.....	* ..	...	...	...	...	... . * Remitted.

II. B.

TABLE shewing the Import and Export duties levied at Leh on goods exported from Yarkund to the Punjab, Cashmeer and Jummoo, through Leh.

No.	Name of Articles.	Import duty levied at Leh.				Export duty levied at Leh on being exported to Koolloo.			Export duty levied on being exported to Rampore.		
		No. or quantity.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.
	Export duty.		*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*
1	Shawl, wool	Per horse or pony load	... ...	*18 6 0	... ...	*Nil.*					
2	Bultee Pushmeena chadurs ...	Per pair	... ...	0 6 0	... ...	0 6 0	... ...	.. ...	... ...	0 6 0	
3	Felt Caps, Chinese	Per cap	.. ...	*5 10 0	... ...	0 0 6	... ...	... ...	.. ...	0 0 6	
4	Gillur pattur	Per kutcha maund	... ...	*5 10 0	... ...	1 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 10 0	
5	Churas	ditto	... ...	*18 6 0	... ...	1 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 10 0	
6	Silk, Khootan	ditto	... ...	*5 10 0	... ...	1 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 10 0	
7	Felts	Per felt	... ...	*5 10 0	... ...	0 1 0	... ...	... ...	... ..	0 1 0	
8	Carpets	Per piece	... ...	*5 10 0	... ...	0 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 4 0	
9	Yamboo, silver ingots	Per ingot	... ...	0 8 0	.. ...	1 0 0	... ...	... ..	... ...	0 8 0	
10	Tuwar, Chinese silk cloth	Per piece	... ...	*5 10 0	... ..	1 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 4 0	
11	Linzee, silk ditto	ditto	.. ...	.. ...	... ...	0 1 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 2 0	
12	Mushro, silk cloth	Per pony load	... ...	5 10 0							
13	Sling	Per piece	... ...	*5 10 0	... ...	0 4 0	... ...	... ...	.. ...	0 2 0	
14	Porcelain, from Yarkund	Per horse load	... ...	5 10 0							
15	Murjan, Coral—										
	Do. Large sized	Per tola	... ...	*5 10 0	... ...	0 2 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	} 0 1 0	
	Do. Small sized	ditto	... ...	...	... ...	0 1 0	... ...	... ...	... ...		
16	Gooli darcheenee	Per kutcha maund	... ...	*6 0 0	... ...	1 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 12 0	
17	Lassa Tea, black	Per Dhamoon or brick	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 0 0	... ..	... ...	... ...	0 8 0	
18	Yarkund Tea	Per pony load	... ...	5 10 0							
19	Ditto	ditto	... ...	6 0 0							
20	Rhubarb, Rewund cheenee... ...	Per kutcha maund	... ...	*5 10 0	... ...	1 0 0					
21	Russian Leather	Per piece	... ...	*5 10 0	... ...	0 2 0	... ...	.. ...	.. ...	0 2 0	

22	Targot, gold thread, false	Buttee=2 seers English standard	... ...	*5 10 0	... ..	1 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 0 0
23	Horses and Ponies, Maf.									
24	Mameeran cheenee	Per horse load	... ..	5 10 0						
25	Kimsana leather	Per pony load	... ...	5 10 0						
26	Koondooz sable skin	ditto	... ...	5 10 0						
27	Brocade, Russian, false	ditto	... ...	5 10 0						
28	Buzazee, Yarkund cloth, sumzoon, zookh	ditto	... ...	5 10 0						
29	Broad cloth, Russian	ditto	... ...	5 10 0						
30	Yarkund soap	ditto	... ...	5 10 0						
31	Yarkund tobacco	ditto	... ...	5 10 0						
32	Turquoiz	ditto	... ...	5 10 0						
33	Gharee koon, a medicine, Chinese ...	ditto	... ...	6 0 0						
34	Yarkund lead	ditto	... ..	6 0 0						
35	Ditto Sal Ammoniac, Nousadur (mineral)	ditto	... ...	6 0 0						
36	Gold dust	Per tola	... ...	0 1 0						
37	Lapis lazuli	Per rupee of value	.. ...	0 0 3						
38	Lapis lazuli (pound)	Per kutcha maund	... ...	2 8 0						
39	Iron from Yarkund	.....	... ...	Maf.						
40	Raisins									
41	Pishtachio nuts									
42	Horses and Ponies									
43	Rukumisalamee and Felt	Per kafila	... ...	5 0 0						

* Per Pony load.

III. B.

EXPORTS from Jummoo (city).

No.	Name of Articles.		Former duty. From traders, Natives of Jummoo. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Former duty. From traders, not Natives of Jummoo. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Present duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Difference per cent. remitted.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	*Rs. As. P.*	
1	Ghee, per rupee of value	.. ...	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	
2	Shawl, manufactured in Jummoo	Per kutcha maund	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0		
3	Do. and shawl, thread brought from Kishtwar and taken to Umritsur	ditto	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0		
4	"Trungur" taken by the Makwal route, per rupee of value	.....	0 2 0	.....	0 1 0	0 1 0	
	Do. do. do. By the Taoo route ...	Per Tattoo load	0 3 0	.....	0 1 0		
	Do. do. do. Another rate, per ten Rupees ...	.....	1 0 0				
	Do. do. do. By the Ramgurh route, per rupee of value	Per Tattoo load	0 6 0		0 1 0		
	Do. do. do. Another rate, per ten Rupees ...	.. ...	1 0 0				
5	Bamboo work, Pitar	each	0 0 6				
	Ditto Chunger	per score	0 2 0		Maf.		
	Ditto Chhabaiturazoo	ditto	0 2 0				
	Ditto Baskets	ditto	0 1 0				
6	Shoes (pairs of)	ditto	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0		
7	"*Trungur*," Ginger, &c., per rupee of value ...	.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0*	.....	* Exclusive of customs duty taken on ferries and posts.
8	Rice, Basmutee, per rupee of value	.. ...	0 1 6	.....	0 0 6		
9	Lime	Per 100 kutcha maunds	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0		
10	Goatskin, and Shoes taken to Umritsur, Kishtwar and Sreenuggur	Per score	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	
11	Buzzazee, Kiriana. Piece goods and copper and brass utensils. Munyaree and Tea taken to Kishtwar, Oodhumpoor and Riasee, Ukhnoor, Himmut, Sambha and Ramnuggur, Bhudrwa, per cent., *ad valorem* ..	.....	6 4 0	6 4 0	0 8 0	†5 12 0	† Exclusive of duty to be levied at out-posts, (customs).

12	Timber, brought down on the Tuvee below Jummoo, per rupee of value	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	.....	Export duty, maf.
13	Raw Silk and Saffron from Cashmeer, Quince seed from Bhudrwa, Doda and Kishtwar	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
	Chobkoot	Per Lahouree maund	0 10 6	9 10 6	0 10 6		
14	Salt taken to out-stations in Jummoo, viz., Riasee, Ramgurh, Khidree, Goolabgurh, Urnas, Dharlutta, Underwah, *per cent., ad valorem*	.....	6 4 0	6 4 0	Maf.	.....	No export duty taken at Jummoo, but to pay a duty of Rs. 1-9-0 per cent., *ad valorem*, at these places, excepting at Riasee where it shall be "maf." The established duty on the customs posts "Goozurat" also to be taken.
15	Salt taken to four other stations, viz., Doda, Kishtwar, Joudpoor, Kasnee, per rupee of value	.....	.. ..	0 0 3	.....	.....	The Zumeendars and Purachas formerly used to obtain salt from the Surkaree or Maharaja's Salt Depôt; now they will be at liberty to purchase from the Bhabra shop-keepers, paying three pie per rupee of value as export duty on taking it away from Jummoo. The established duty on the customs posts on the road, will also have to be paid.

No. 146.

REVENUE.

The 9th July 1864.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council accepts the resignation, by Mr. W. G. Johnson, of his appointment as Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class, attached to the Scinde Survey, from the date on which his services may be dispensed with.

No. 155.

The 13th July 1864.

Lieutenant J. G. McRae, Quarter Master of the 2nd Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed to be a Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey.

No. 91.

MILITARY.

The 9th July 1864.

Notifications.—Captain F. P. Luard, Her Majesty's 104th Fusiliers, is appointed to officiate as Second Squadron Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, vice Lieutenant A. G. Mayne, proceeded on leave.

No. 94.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, under date the 11th June 1864:—

"Lieutenant A. J. Bannerman, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Central India Horse, will, as a temporary measure, assume charge of the 2nd Squadron, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th May 1864."

No. 243.

POLITICAL.

Notification.—Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. J. J. Phillips as Consular Agent for France, at Kurrachee, *ad interim*, in the room of Monsieur H. de Closets.

No. 623.

GENERAL.

Notifications.—Major J. B. Dennys, Deputy Commissioner of the Nagpore District, in the Central Provinces, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 12th June or from the date on which hemay avail himself of it, making over charge of the District to Captain J. Loch, Assistant Commissioner, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 625.

Mr. A. Young, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Oonao, in Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence, for one month, from the 21st of June.

Mr. Monck Mason, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the District, from Mr. Young, on the same date.

No. 627.

Nujjuff Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Settlement Department, Roy Bareilly, in Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence, for one month, from the 9th June.

No. 629.

The undermentioned 1st Class Assistant Commissioners, in Oudh, are appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioners of the District specified opposite their names, during the employment of the Deputy Commissioners of these Districts on Settlement Duties:—

Lieutenant F. K. Hawkins ...	Sultanpore.
Mr. A. Young	Duriabad.
Mr. W. C. Wood ...	Pertabgurh.
Mr. C. R. Crommelin ...	Roy Bareilly.

No. 631.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Smith, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, in Oudh.

No. 650.

The 13th July 1864.

Mr. J. Kavanagh, Assistant Superintendent of Settlement and Survey, in Oudh, availed himself, on the 21st ultimo, of the privilege leave for one month, granted to him in G. O. No. 504, dated 22nd idem.

No. 652.

Major J. Reid, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence, for three months, from the 1st proximo, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Captain J. F. MacAndrew, Deputy Commissioner of Roy Bareilly, will officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh during Major Reid's absence.

No. 654.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William Alfred Nedham to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, of the 4th Class, in the Commission of the Central Provinces.

No. 659.

The 14th July 1864.

Mr. G. Money is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Benares, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A Shakespear.

No. 661.

Mr. J. C. Colvin, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, in Oudh, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, from the 1st October next, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 663.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation, by Assistant Surgeon H. King (now absent on leave in Europe), of his appointment of Civil Assistant Surgeon of Baitool, in the Central Provinces.

Dr. King's services are re-placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

No. 665.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements, in the Central Provinces, consequent on the demise of Major G. F. S. Browne :—

Captain H. Mackenzie, to be Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division.

Mr. C. E. Bernard, to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF MAULMAIN

Notification No. 1 *of* 1864.

Conformably to the VI. Section of Act XXI. of 1863, it is hereby notified that the following days have been fixed, by the Recorder, for the Monthly Session of the Recorder's Court at Maulmain, during the next ensuing twelve months.

The days fixed for the opening of the Monthly Session, at Rangoon, are also included in the Table, for the convenience of the Bar and the Public :—

Rangoon	Monday	May	30th	1864.
Maulmain	Monday	June	13th	1864.
Rangoon	Wednesday	June	29th	1864.
Maulmain	Monday	July	11th	1864.
Rangoon	Friday	July	29th	1864.
Maulmain	Monday	August	15th	1864.
Rangoon	Monday	August	29th	1864.
Maulmain	Monday	Sept.	12th	1864.
Rangoon	Wednesday	Sept.	28th	1864.
Maulmain	Monday	October	17th	1864.
Rangoon	Monday	October	31st	1864.
Maulmain	Monday	Novr.	14th	1864.
Rangoon	Monday	Novr.	28th	1864.
Maulmain	Monday	Decr.	19th	1864.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR VACATION.

Rangoon	Monday	January	9th	1865.
Maulmain	Monday	January	23rd	1865.
Rangoon	Monday	February	6th	1865.
Maulmain	Monday	February	27th	1865.
Rangoon	Monday	March	8th	1865.
Maulmain	Monday	March	29th	1865.

EASTER HOLIDAYS AND BURMESE NEW YEAR.

Rangoon	Wednesday	April	19th	1865.
Maulmain	Friday	April	28th	1865.
Rangoon	Monday	May	10th	1865.

By order of Court,

Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, *May 25th*, 1864.

J. K. MACRAE,
Registrar.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1324.

Simla, the 15th July 1864.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Read extract from the Foreign Department, No. 587 of the 4th July 1864, forwarding a copy of observations recorded in that Department, regarding the pay of Assistant Agents to the Governor General in Rajpootana.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that an Assistant Agent to the Governor General, equally with a Covenanted Civil Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in the Bengal Presidency, and an Assistant Commissioner, shall be restricted to Rs. 400 per mensem while on probation, that is, until he has passed his examinations and been confirmed in his appointment, there being no reason for making any distinction in the Political Department. Until an Assistant to the Agent has passed, he should not be sent on boundary duties or any other work. He should be attached to the Agent's Office. But when detached on boundary duty, he should receive the usual Deputation Allowance.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay; Civil Pay-Masters, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above be published in the *Gazette of India*.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1344.

The 14th July 1864.

Notification.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Iss. of Paper Currency :—

Date of Returns.	Circles of Issue.	Notes in circulation.	Silver coin Reserve.	Silver bullion Reserve.	Government Securities.
1864.		*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
2nd July ..	Calcutta ...	2,48,00,000	1,09,08,852	.....	1,38,91,148
Ditto	Allahabad ...	53,520	53,520		
Ditto ..	Bombay ..	2,88,00,000	75,00,000	83,00,000	1,30,00,000
Ditto ..	Madras ...	63,00,000	27,96,137	.....	35,03,863
	Total ...	5,99,53,520	2,12,58,509	83,00,000	3,03,95,011

CALCUTTA,
The 5th July 1864.

(Signed) H. HYDE,
Head Commr., Dept. of Issue, Paper Currency.

No. 1386.

The 15th July 1864.

Appointment.—Mr. L. Berkeley to officiate as Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Issue for the Lahore Currency Circle, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Murphy, or until further orders.

By order of the Governor General in Council.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th July 1864.

No. 569 *of* 1864.—The services of Senior Apothecary Thomas Nulty, doing duty at the Fort of Govindghur, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The 11th July 1864.

No. 570 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed 26 years' service, eight years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major B. E. Bacon . 22nd June 1864.

No. 571 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain P. H. P. Gill ... 3rd October 1863.
Do. G. R. Roberts ... 7th do.
Do. C. C. Johnson ... 7th do.
Do. Sir E. Leeds, Bart .. 7th do.
Do. F. R. Pollock ... 8th do.
Do. C. W. Nightingale.. 8th do.
Do. H. N. Davies . 8th do.
Do. J. J. O'Bryen ... 13th do.
Do. A. Elderton ... 16th do.

No. 572 *of* 1864.—The following Officer, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th of January 1861, is appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps, from date of its formation, viz., 18th February 1861, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Appointment on which admission to the Staff Corps is claimed.
Ensign (now Lieut.) Henry Bathurst Hanna	General List, Infantry	Paid Doing-duty Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, now Adjutant, 19th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 573 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers, having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant W. Musgrave ... 11th June 1864.
Do. E. E. B. Bond ... 13th do.

No. 574 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Students of the Military Class, attached to the Medical College, having been reported qualified to serve as Native Doctors, are admitted into the service accordingly, with effect from the 27th June 1864, and placed at the disposal of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department :—

Sheik Kedar Buksh 1st.
Shaik Rohmuth (Assamees)

No. 575 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs:—

Major Neil Edmonstone Boileau, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General. } For six months.

No. 576 *of* 1864.—In conformity with G. G. O. No. 144 of 1852, the following Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, during the month of June 1864, on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, is published for general information; and it is hereby notified that claims to the Estates in question, which shall not be preferred to the Presidency Pay-Master by Executors and Administrators before the conclusion of twelve months after the date of decease, cannot be attended to in this country, as the money, after that period, will be remitted to, and made payable by, the Secretary of State for India:—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of June 1864.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co's. Rupees.	Equivalent in sterling.	Rate of Exchange.	Remarks.
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.						Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.						
8th June 1864.	(a) Alexander Brathwaite Fenwick	Major ...	Late 5th European Regt., doing duty with Stud Dept.	.	25th Nov. 1863	Testate	24 12 0	... ...	24 12 0						
Ditto	(b) Robert Gunning	Lieutenant	Late 14th N. I., doing duty with the Corps of Sappers and Miners	...	12th July 1863	Intestate	33 4 0	... ...	33 4 0						
Ditto	(c) St. George Kirke	Ditto ...	Genl. List, Infantry, doing duty with the 39th Infantry	...	21st Sept. 1863	Ditto	1,198 3 5	... ...	1,198 3 5						
9th do.	(d) William Fielden Mosley ...	Ditto ...	Doing duty with 14th Ferozepore Regt., N. I.	...	18th Nov. 1863	Ditto	251 9 8	... ...	251 9 8						
20th do.	(e) Hastings Broughton Impey	Major ...	Late 70th Regt, N. I., Dpy. Commr, Sumbulpore	...	Not	no wn.	135 9 2	... ...	135 9 2						
	Carried over, Co.'s Rs. ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	1,643 6 3	... ...	1,643 6 3						

(a) Legatee, widow, Virginia Julia Fenwick.
(b) Next-of-kin, sister, Mrs. Mary Morgan, 8, Cambridge Terrace, Dover; and other sisters.
(c) Next-of-kin, brother, Henry Philip Kirke; mother, Margaret Kuke.
(d) Next-of-kin, mother, in Scotland.
(e) Two daughters and a son.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office.—Continued.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in sterling.	Rate of Exchange.	Remarks.
							Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.						
	Brought forward ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	1,643 6 3	... ...	1,643 6 3						
	Non-Commissioned Officers & Soldiers.														
4th June 1864.	(a) Bartholomew McGiven ...	Private ...	1st E. B. Fusiliers ...	1106	28th Oct. 1859	Not known	4 14 0	... ...	4 14 0						
Ditto	(b) Edward Barton	Ditto ...	Ditto	1120	Ditto	Ditto ...	8 7 6	... ...	8 7 6						
Ditto	(c) James Ashton	Ditto ...	Ditto	1257	10th Nov. 1859...	Ditto ..	6 15 6	... ...	6 15 6						
Ditto	(d) Thos. Wilson	Ditto ...	Ditto	1214	29th Oct. 1859	Ditto ...	7 15 6	... ...	7 15 6						
Ditto	(e) Albert Hall	Ditto ...	Ditto	1580	Ditto	Ditto ...	6 15 6	... ...	6 15 6						
20th do.	(f) Edward Cairnes	Ditto ...	Late 1st Regt., Bengal European Lt. Cavy.	257	12.h Aug. 1859 ..	Ditto ...	14 6 0	... ...	14 6 0						
28th do.	(g) Robert Morris	Sergeant ...	Arty. Compy., Eur. Invalid Battalion	6220	31st Jan. 1864 ..	Intestate.	182 15 8	... ...	182 15 8						
29th do.	(h) William Slone	Private ...	H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers ...	1033	15th Jan. 1863...	Unknown	16 5 6	... ...	16 5 6						
						Total Rs.	1,892 5 5	... ...	1,892 5 5						

(a) Next-of-kin, not known.
(b) Ditto ditto.
(c) Ditto ditto.
(d) Ditto ditto.
(e) Next-of-kin, not known.
(f) Ditto ditto.
(g) Brother and sisters in India.
(h) Next-of-kin, not known.

FORT WILLIAM;
PAY OFFICE,
The 30th June 1864.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Lieut. Col.*,
Presidency Pay-Master.

No. 577 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant T. B. M. Glascock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squardron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry.	25th June 1864.

No. 578 *of* 1864.—The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

No. 296, *dated* 21*st June* 1864.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, to Major G. R. Westmacott, of the Bengal Staff Cops, 2nd in Command, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.	For twenty months.

No. 579 *of* 1864.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 568, dated 7th instant, promoting Lieutenant Oswald Menzies, for late "25th" Regiment, Native Infantry, read late 35*th* Regiment, Native Infantry. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The 12*th July* 1864.

No. 580 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer has permission to proceed to England, on urgent private affairs, for nine months, without pay :—

Lieutenant R. F. Sandeman, of the General List, Infantry, attached to the 8th Regiment, Native Infantry.

The 13*th July* 1864.

No. 581 *of* 1864.—The following order, by the Resident of Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

No. 108, *dated* 24*th June* 1864.—"The leave of absence, granted to Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, Paid Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, in G. O.* by the Resident, No. 1A., dated 2nd January 1864, is extended from the 19th to the 28th January 1864, to enable him to join."

* Confirmed by G. G. O. No. 98 of 1864.

No. 582 *of* 1864.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 157, dated 25th February 1864, the following letter, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 155, dated 25th May last, is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 155. *London, the* 25*th May* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—In your Military letter dated 5th March, No. 90, you enquire, with reference to my Despatch dated 24th August last, No. 300, which transmitted a Regulation, supplementary to the Rules regarding Prize distribution, to be applicable to non-combatant Officers holding relative rank with Military Officers, whether this modification of the Prize Money distribution scheme is to have retrospective effect.

2. I infer that your enquiry relates to Medical Officers, whose relative rank was the subject of my Despatch.

3. It is a well established rule of the service, that Officers share in Prize Money according to the rank and standing held by them at the date of the captures for which the Prize Money is distributable. The relative rank of Medical Officers, as now enjoyed by them, was fixed by Her Majesty's Warrant of the 1st October 1858. The Prize Money now distributable was taken before this date.

4. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion, that the supplementary Regulations should not apply to the Prize taken during the Military operations of 1857-58.

I have, &c.
(Sd.) C. WOOD.

The 14*th July* 1864.

No. 583 *of* 1864.—Lieutenant H. S. Ruxton, of the late 56th Regiment, Native Infantry, is allowed an extension of leave to the 26th May 1864, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 584 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant James Henry Worsley, of the late 71st Regiment, Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Cherra Poonjee.	For 15 months, under the new Regulations.

The 15*th July* 1864.

No. 585 *of* 1864.—The services of Captain W. H. J. Lance, Bengal Staff Corps, and Wing Officer, 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, in view to his employment as Assistant to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, with effect from the date of his proceeding to join his appointment.

No. 586 *of* 1864.—It is announced for general information that the provisions of the G. O. No. 279 of the 29th March 1864, granting Good Conduct Pay after shorter periods to Privates of the Native Army, are equally applicable to Drummers.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 179.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 8*th July* 1864.

Posting.—The services of Lieutenant Charles Bowen, Royal Engineers, having been placed, by the Madras Government, at the disposal of the Government of India, he is posted to Mysore in the grade of 1st Class Assistant Engineer.

No. 180.

Notification.—Gopaul Chunder Coondoo, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Bengal, is removed from the Public Works Department; having failed to qualify for permanent employment.

No. 181.

Appointment.—Mr. H. Buchan, having passed the prescribed examination, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Accountant, 3rd Class, and posted to Mysore.

No. 182.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

The 9th July 1864.

Appointment.—Lieutenant E. W. C. H. Miller 8th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, temporarily appointed as Assistant Conservator of Nuggur Forests, in Mysore, by Notification No. 125, G. G., dated 30th October 1863, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 183.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 11th July 1864.

Notifications.—Sergeant J. Edmund, R. A., Assistant Accountant, 3rd Class, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, with effect from the 27th June 1864.

No. 184.

Corporal J. Morrison, Probationary Assistant Overseer, Oudh, is removed from the Public Works Department and re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 185.

The 12th July 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. R. B. Wrenn, Supervisor, Eastern Road Division, Public Works, Central Provinces, is granted six months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the date he availed himself of the same.

No. 186.

Posting.—Lieutenant R. F. Angelo, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Eastern Road Division, Central Provinces, with effect from the 18th June 1864.

No. 187.

The 13th July 1864.

Appointment.—Mr. W. A. Smith is appointed to the Public Works Department, as a Probationary Assistant Engineer, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

CIRCULAR.

Mr. Thomas Watson, the Bank's Accountant at Rangoon, has been appointed Agent at Dacca, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of the Agency.

Mr. Donald Kennedy, Agent at Dacca, will, on being relieved by Mr. Watson, proceed as Agent to Allahabad, in succession to Mr. Thomas S. Jones, resigned.

Mr. William F. Fraser, Accountant at Patna, will act as Agent at Allahabad until relieved by Mr. Kennedy.

CALCUTTA, *The 5th July* 1864. } C. N. COOKE, *Off. Secy. and Treasurer.*

Just Published.

SELECTIONS

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NOTICE.

Will be published, in the early part of July, a Compilation of the Revised Absentee and Pension Rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service in India, with the additions and alterations made by the Supreme Government up to 1st July 1864, to which will be added a collection of additional Rules, a copious Index, and other useful papers. Compiled by Baneemadhub Bhuttachargea, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Price one Rupee per copy, exclusive of the postage.

Applications to be addressed to the Compiler.

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th June 1864.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 29.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of Bengal.

Reduction of Duties by the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo.

From R. H. DAVIES, Esq., Secy. to Govt., Punjab, to Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,—(dated 10th June 1864.)

Letter No. 223, from the Punjab to the Supreme Government, with Schedules I, II, III, A, and I, II, III, B, and vernacular counterparts of the same Schedules.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab to forward a few copies of the printed papers noted in the margin, relating to a recent reduction of duties by the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo, on goods entering his dominions, and to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, steps may be taken for making the information generally known among the trading communities.

From R. H. DAVIES, ESQ., Secy. to Govt., Punjab, to Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.,—dated 29th April 1864.)

It will be in your recollection that the attention of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor was given in 1862 to an earnest consideration of the trade crossing our North-West Frontier. In a report made to His Honor by the undersigned, it was shown that in consequence of the entire remission of all customs duties on the Peshawar and Derajat Border by the present Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence, when Acting Resident at Lahore, in 1848, the trade with Afghanistan, particularly by the routes leading from Peshawar, had greatly increased. It was at the same time pointed out that access to the markets of Eastern Toorkistan through the natural route passing through Cashmere was virtually barred by the excessive duties exacted under the orders of the Maharajah of that territory.

2. In my letter to your address (marginally noted), the Lieutenant Governor intimated that there was nothing in the treaties under which the Maharajah holds his dominions limiting his rights of taxing imports or exports; and it was explained that the agreement entered into with Sir Henry Lawrence, when Resident, binding the Maharajah to collect only the "ancient duties," was of little use, because the amount of these had never been ascertained or recorded.

No. 50—55, dated 24th January 1864.

3. In the same letter, it was reported by His Honor that Dewan Jowála Sahai had agreed, on the part of the Maharajah, to reduce the existing duties to rates approved by the Lieutenant Governor, and stated therein, on condition of receiving compensation amounting to one-half of any loss of revenue which might be caused, in the same manner as it had been granted to the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. It was further communicated that the Maharajah, who had very reluctantly agreed to the Lieutenant Governor's proposal, had taken the opportunity of submitting his ardent desire to be allowed to acquire the taluqua of Bijwát, in commutation of a loan which he had made to the British Government of six lakhs of Rupees.

4. The late Viceroy, Lord Elgin, did not at the time pass any final orders regarding these proposals; but, on the occasion of Sir Robert Montgomery visiting Cashmere last summer, His Honor was directed to discuss the matter fully with the Maharajah in person, and that a decision would be given on the Governor General arriving at Sealkote.

5. Accordingly, the Lieutenant Governor had several conversations on the subject with the Maharajah, who constantly stated his desire and willingness to meet the wishes of the British Government, but still urged the request which he had submitted, and clung to the hope of its being granted.

6. Sir Robert Montgomery duly informed the late Viceroy of the result of these communications, and it was hoped that on His Excellency's reaching Sealkote, a final settlement of the matter might be accomplished; but this was, unfortunately, prevented by his subsequent illness and death.

7. The Maharajah, however, a few months ago, communicated to His Honor that the subject was still under consideration, and several of the chief merchants of Umritsur were summoned to Jummoo to assist in revising the Tariff.

8. The detailed results have now been placed before the Lieutenant Governor by Dewan Nihal Chund. The following table will show that in many important items a considerable reduction has been made.

No.	Name of Article.	Percentage of former Duty on value.	Present Duty laid down from Sumbat 1921 (9th April 1864). Per cent. *ad valorem*.	Percentage of Duty proposed, with the concurrence of the Maharajah, in January 1863, but was never carried out.	Remarks.
	English Piece Goods.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Long Cloth, Dimity, Jean, &c.	20 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	
2	Muslin, flowered pieces, Dress pieces... ...	8 7 4	8 0 0	2 13 0	
3	Cambric, Linen, Khasa, &c.	12 4 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	
4	Colored Muslins, &c.	10 8 0	8 0 0	3 5 4	
5	Chintz, scarlet; cotton, velvet...	13 6 2	8 0 0	4 5 0	
6	Bundaree chintz	23 2 6	8 0 0	12 11 0	
7	Broad Cloth	29 11 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	
8	Sugar-candy	85 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	
9	Sugar	126 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	
10	Molasses	150 0 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	
11	Coarse sugar	100 0 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	
12	Tea	78 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	
13	Kiriana, spices, medicinal drugs, dyes, &c., &c.*	0 0 0	12 8 0	* 15 0 0	* Varies from 2-10 per cent. to 525 per cent.
	Metals.				*Per cent.*
14	Iron	90 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	Sheerkhist ... 2 10
15	Copper	21 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	Saleb ... 4 0
16	Pewter	104 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	Cardamums ... 0 6
17	Tin	54 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	

9. It will be seen that the duties formerly taken by weight, or mule load, have now been converted into an *ad valorem* rate, chargeable according to the value stated in the invoice. The rate on piece goods, which is the principal article sent to Jummoo, has been decreased from 30 to 8 per cent.; that on raw sugar, which was at the exorbitant rate of 150 per cent., to 12-8 per cent., and on other saccharine produce in proportion. This is a great concession to the sugar-growing tracts of the Baree and Rechnah Doabs. The duty on Tea becoming a staple crop in the Hills, has been lowered from 78 to 12-8 per cent.; and the differential rates on spices and drugs, which were in some instances extravagantly assessed, have been reduced to a uniform figure of Rs. 12-8. So metals, which were rated at from 21 to 104 per cent., have been brought down to 12-8 also. Rock salt, which was formerly at 13 annas and 6 pie per English maund, has been diminished to 8 annas. The above remarks apply to goods imported from the Punjab into the Maharajah's territory by any of the following routes:—

1. By Jummoo and Buunihal ... } To Shrinuggur and Ladakh.
2. By Ukhnoor, Boodhil, and Sumot ... } To Shrinuggur and Ladakh.
3. By Bhimbur ... ... } To Shrinuggur and Ladakh.
4. By Gohalun ... ... } To Shrinuggur and Ladakh.
5. By Mozuffurabad ... ... } To Shrinuggur and Ladakh.
6. By Jummoo and Kishtwar ... To Ladakh direct.

10. The rates on goods proceeding to Leh by the Koolloo route, whether from Bassahir or the Punjab, are shown in Table II. A. By this route the rates were always pretty reasonable, and are still generally below the revised rates above referred to.

11. The following articles, which were highly rated, have been reduced:—

	Per maund. Rs. A. P.		Per maund. Rs. A. P.
Iron, from	2 8 0	to	0 3 9
Sugar, from	1 4 0	to	0 9 6
Sugar-candy, from	1 4 0	to	0 9 6
Molasses and coarse Sugar, from ...	1 4 0	to	0 2 3

12. Tables I B and II B will show the changes which have been made in the rates chargeable on goods exported to the Punjab from Yarkund, or the Maharajah's dominions, whether by the Cashmere, Jummoo, Kooloo, or Bassahir routes; but the duty on goods coming from Leh to Shrinuggur and onwards is not shown.

13. Another and most beneficial reform has been made by His Highness. Formerly there was no difference in the rates, whether goods were sold at Shrinuggur or went on to Leh and Yarkund. This arrangement in practice prevented any goods going beyond Shrinuggur, and the traffic with Leh was restricted to the Koolloo route, though a very much more difficult one than that by Cashmere. A uniform transit duty of 5 per cent. has now been fixed for goods going to Leh. The trader to Yarkund by Shrinuggur is thus placed in a position, fiscally, not less advantageous than that of the one trading with Bokhara by Peshawur.

14. The rates are not levied on the frontier of the Maharajah's territories, but at the towns, and vary with the distance. Table III A and III B show those at Jummoo, which it will be seen are lower there than at Shrinuggur. A trader buying goods at Jummoo and taking them to Shrinuggur, or to Ladakh, would have to pay the difference between the rates of those places.

15. It is understood that the alteration in the rates has not yet been made generally known to the merchants interested in the trade; but measures are in progress under the Lieutenant Governor's directions to inform them. It is too soon to predict confidently the results which will follow; but it is evident that the Maharajah has so far complied with the wishes of the Government as to make very material and beneficial modifications of his Tariff. In the statements which have been shown to the Lieutenant Governor, there is no mention of the rates on goods sent *from* Leh and Yarkund *to* Shrinuggur, and it is not clearly known as yet whether there is still any intention on His Highness' part to confine the trade from those places to the Koolloo route. Again, it seems that the Maharajah is quite determined that none of the fine Turfánie wool shall go out of his territory, as the rates on this article are nowhere detailed. He has, of course, a great object in keeping up his monopoly of it. Still, on the whole, the Lieutenant Governor cannot but regard the measures of the Maharajah with much satisfaction, and he trusts that they will result in a very much expanded trade, both with the town of Shrinuggur, the populous valley of Cashmere, and ultimately with Eastern Toorkistan. His Honor considers that the Maharajah has deserved the acknowledgments of Government for the manner in which he has endeavoured to meet its wishes. The Lieutenant Governor will continue to watch the circumstances of the trade, and is gratified that the exertions which he has continued to make for its improvement have not been altogether ineffectual.

I. A.—*Table showing the Transit Duties formerly levied on goods exported from the British Territories to Cashmere (Sreenuggur) by Jummoo and the Banihal route, and those now laid down to be levied from Sumbut 1921 (which year commenced 9th April 1864) on goods that may be exported from British Territory by the Cashmere and Kishtwar Valleys, to Ludakh.*

No.	Names of Articles.	No. of pieces.	Quantity in kutcha maunds of 100 Rupees value.	Amount of value	Rate of Duty per kutcha maund formerly levied.	Percentage of Duty formerly levied.	Present rate of Duty. Per cent. *ad valorem.*	Difference per cent. *ad valorem.*	Remarks.
	Piece goods.—Cotton, Silken, and Woollen.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	English and country.								
1	Long Cloth (Luttha) - - -	10=	2½ maunds kutcha, & 1 maund English.	100	8 3 0	20 7 6	8 0 0	12 7 6	*Note.*—A kutcha maund is equal to sixteen seers English standard.
2	Khasa (Linen) - - -	25	1 m. 22s.	100	8 3 0	12 4 6	8 0 0	4 4 6	
3	Chintz, Bunduree - - -	16	2 0	100	11 9 3	23 2 6	8 0 0	15 2 6	
4	Muslin - - - -	25	1 20	100	8 3 0	12 4 6	8 0 0	4 4 6	
5	Jean, double - - - -	10	3 10	100	8 3 0	26 0 0	8 0 0	18 0 0	
6	Coarse cloth, country - - -	52	6 10	...	2 8 0	15 10 0	8 0 0	7 10 0	
7	Ulwan (Twill) - - -	...	3 0	100	8 3 0	25 8 10	8 0 0	17 8 10	
8	Nainoo (flowered muslin) - -	..	.....	...	8 3 0	8 7 4	8 0 0	0 7 4	
9	Turbands - - - -	..	0 31¼	100	8 3 0	6 6 4	8 0 0	1 9 8	1-9-8p. cent. increase over former rate.
10	Country cotton piece goods (Soofedee disawuree)	...	4 0	100	8 3 0	33 9 0	8 0 0	25 9 0	
11	English thread (cotton) - -	...	2 3	100	8 3 0	17 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	
12	Jean (Mukkhunjean) - - -	...	1 2	100	8 3 0	8 9 6	8 0 0	0 9 6	
13	Scarlet chintz - - -	...	.....	100	11 9 3	13 6 10	8 0 0	5 6 10	
14	Dress chintz - - - -	...	0 31	100	11 9 3	8 15 7	8 0 0	0 15 7	
15	Mooltanee chintz - - -	...	2 7	100	11 9 3	25 2 11	8 0 0	17 2 11	
16	Furruckabad chintz - - -	...	3 0	100	11 9 3	34 11 9	8 0 0	26 11 9	
17	Other chintz - - - -	...	.....	...	.....	...	8 0 0		
18	Soosee (striped cloth) silk and cotton thread -	...	3 0	100	8 3 0	24 9 0	8 0 0	16 9 0	
19	Silk ("Duryaee") - - -								
20	„ Goolbudun (striped) - -								
21	"Khes" silk diaper - - -	...	...	100	15 0 0	4 2 6	8 0 0	3 13 6	3-13-6 per cent. increase over former rate.
22	Silk Loongees (scarves) - - -								
23	„ Iklaee „ - - -								

I. A.—*Table showing the Transit Duties formerly levied on goods exported from the British Territories, &c.,—continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	No. of pieces.	Quantity in kutcha maunds of 100 Rupees value.	Amount of value.	Rate of Duty per kutcha maund formerly levied.	Percentage of Duty formerly levied.	Present rate of Duty. Per cent. *ad valorem*.	Difference per cent. *ad valorem*.	Remarks.
	Piece goods, &c.,—continued.		Mds. Srs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
24	Silk Dhotee	...	1 16	100	15 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	2 per cent. increase over former rate.
25	„ Utlus, gooernet	...	.....	...	.....	.....	8 0 0		
26	Brocade	..	.....	...	0 2 0	12 8 0	8 0 0	4 8 0	
27	Sambha chintz	...	.....	.	.....	.....	8 0 0		
28	„ Soosee	...	3 0	100	8 3 0	25 8 10	8 0 0	17 8 10	
29	Loongee, country	...	.....	...	.....	.....	8 0 0		
30	Country thread	...	.....	...	2 8 0	37 8 0	8 0 0	29 8 0	
31	Broad Cloth &c.	.	.....	..	*0 13 9	29 11 0	8 0 0	21 11 0	* Per yard.
	Kiriana, Trangur, and Metals.								
32	Sugar	...	20 0	100	5 14 9	126 14 0	12 8 0	114 6 0	
33	Sugar-candy	...	.....	...	5 8 6	85 0 0	12 8 0	72 8 0	
34	Molasses	...	.....	...	1 13 0	150 0 0	12 8 0	137 8 0	
35	Coarse Sugar	...	.....	...	1 13 0	100 0 0	12 8 0	87 8 0	
36	Ginger, dried	...	20 0	100	2 0 0	40 0 0	12 8 0	27 8 0	
37	Turmeric	...	40 0	100	1 0 0	40 0 0	12 8 0	27 8 0	
38	Cloves	...	14 0	...	6 10 0	92 12 0	12 8 0	80 4 0	
38½	Copper	...	.....	...	4 6 9	21 14 0	12 8 0	9 6 0	
39	Aniseed	...	62 20	...	5 14 9	172 14 10	12 8 0	160 6 10	
40	Badian Khutaee	...	.....	...	4 3 0	37 8 0	12 8 0	25 0 0	
41	Porcelain	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
42	Cardamums, small	..	.....	...	6 10 0	6 4 0	12 8 0	6 4 0	Increase in present Duty over the former.
43	Cinnamon	...	.....	...	6 10 0	37 8 0	12 8 0	25 0 0	43 to 122 reduced to 12-8-0 per cent. *ad valorem*.
44	Ilachee dana (Cardamum seeds)	...	.....	...	4 9 0	19 0 0	12 8 0	6 8 0	
45	Gallnuts	..	.....	...	4 5 0	58 0 0	12 8 0	45 8 0	
45½	Indigo, Punjabee	...	.....	...	9 1 9	38 9 0	12 8 0	26 1 0	

	Indigo, Khoorja - - -	...	..	...	16 1 9	62 8 0	12 8 0	50 0 0	
46	Lac - - - -	...	...	...	3 11 0	56 4 0	12 8 0	43 12 0	
47	Filfil, Pepper - - - -	...	...	...	8 12 0	448 0 0	12 8 0	433 8 0	
48	Alum - - - -	...	..	...	4 3 9	206 0 0	12 8 0	193 8 0	
49	Toorunjbeen (Manna) - - -	...	...	...	8 0 0	66 11 0	12 8 0	54 3 0	
50	"Mooshkafoor," (Camphor) - -	...	...	...	8 0 0	20 0 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	
51	Saleb - - - -	..	...	...	8 0 0	4 11 0	12 8 0	7 13 0	Increase in present duty over the former.
52	Sheerkhist, Manna - - -	...	...	...	1 8 10	2 10 0	12 8 0	9 14 0	9-14-0 increase on former duty.
53	Ruskupoor, ambergris - - -								
54	Vermillion - - - -	...	...	..	19 3 3	41 2 4	12 8 0	28 9 8	
55	Moordarsung - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0		
56	Kabool chuna - - -	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0		
57	Pewter ("Just") - - -	...	...	...	4 11 0	104 11 0	12 8 0	92 3 0	
58	Tin kulaee - - - -	...	...	...	4 11 0	21 5 0	12 8 0	8 13 0	
59	Sandal - - - -	...	...	..	4 11 0	72 14 0	12 8 0	60 6 0	
60	Brazen utensils - - -	...	4 22	100	5 5 3	23 15 8	12 8 0	11 7 8	
61	"Gota" kinaree (lace) - - -	...	60 tolas.	100	†4 0 0	†8 0 0	12 8 0	4 8 0	† Per 30 tolas. 4-8-0 per cent. increase over former rate.
61½	Tobacco - - - -	...	...	...	†5 15 6	99 7 8	12 8 0	86 15 8	† Per pukha maund.
62	Copper utensils - - -	...	...	..	5 5 3	20 6 10	12 8 0	7 14 2	
63	Kasee utensils - - -	...	..	...	12 6 11	44 2 4	12 8 0	31 13 8	
64	Kirmdana (Cochineal) - - -	...	...	...	19 3 3	9 6 0	12 8 0	3 2 0	3-2-0 increase on former duty.
65	Sulphuric acid, Aruk Gogird - -	...	..	..	...	...	12 8 0		
66	Lapis lazuli - - -	...	..	..	...	...	12 8 0		
67	Quicksilver - - -	...	...	...	...	..	12 8 0		
68	Ivory bangles - - -	...	..	...	...	...	12 8 0		
69	Stones (ring) - - -	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0		
70	Betelnuts - - -	..	...	...	4 3 0	116 4 0	12 8 0	103 12 0	
71	Anardana, Pomegranate seeds - -	...	...	...	0 8 0	23 7 0	12 8 0	10 15 0	
	and Peels (Post Anar) - -	...	..	...	0 8 0	44 0 0	12 8 0	31 8 0	
72	Toorbood (Tarpethuin Convolvulus) -	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0		
73	Jowan (the 3 kinds) - - -	...	...	...	5 5 0	150 0 0	12 8 0	137 8 0	
74	Tea, China (Soortee) - - -	...	...	..	25 0 0	78 2 0	12 8 0	65 10 0	
75	Asafœtida - - -	...	...	...	4 10 0	96 14 0	12 8 0	84 6 0	
76	Kuteera (Gum) - - -	...	...	..	4 10 0	194 0 0	12 8 0	181 8 0	
77	Goond (Gum) - - -								
78	Almonds - - -	...	...	...	4 10 0	128 0 0	12 8 0	115 8 0	

I. A.—*Table showing the Transit Duties formerly levied on goods exported from the British Territories, &c.,—continued.*

No.	Name of Articles.	No. of pieces.	Quantity in kutcha maunds of 100 Rupees value.	Amount of value.	Rate of duty per kutcha maund formerly levied.	Percentage of duty formerly levied.	Present rate of duty. Per cent. *ad valorem.*	Difference per cent. *ad valorem.*	Remarks.
	Kiriana, Trangur, and Metals,—continued.		Mds. Srs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
79	Pistachio nuts - - -	...	.....	...	4 10 0	57 14 0	12 8 0	45 6 0	
80	Raisins (Kismis) - - -	...	.....	...	4 10 0	193 12 0	12 8 0	181 4 0	
81	Chulghoza (Pinus Gerardiana) - -	...	.....	..	4 10 0	231 0 0	12 8 0	218 8 0	
82	Aloobokhara - - -	...	.....	..	4 10 0	115 10 0	12 8 0	103 2 0	
83	Tamarind - - -	...	.....	...	5 0 0	312 8 0	12 8 0	300 0 0	
84	Other Fruits - - -	..	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
85	Gum Arabic, (Sunmgh Arabec) - -	...	.....	...	4 10 0	144 0 0	12 8 0	131 8 0	
86	Figs - - -	...	.....	...	2 0 0	56 4 0	12 8 0	43 12 0	
87	Bara Singha - - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
88	Senna (Suna mukee) - - -	...	.....	...	5 5 0	135 8 0	12 8 0	123 0 0	
89	Tirwee - - -	...	.....	.	.....	.....	12 8 0		
90	Chobcheena (China root) - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
91	Wusma (indigo dye) - - -	...	.....	...	2 0 0	200 0 0	12 8 0	187 8 0	
92	Safflower - - -	...	.....	...	1 11 0	18 12 0	12 8 0	6 4 0	
93	Haberdashery (Mianiarei) - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
94	Uskhai (Sujjee) Carbonate of Potash -	...	.....	...	1 10 0	81 4 0	12 8 0	68 12 0	
95	Snuff (Peshawar) - - -	...	4 maunds.	100	6 7 0	25 12 0	12 8 0	13 4 0	
96	Rung-i- Firoza, a dye (compound) -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
97	Maeen (dye) - - -	...	.....	...	4 3 9	525 0 0	12 8 0	512 8 0	
98	Madder - - -	...	.....	...	4 3 9	104 11 0	12 8 0	92 3 0	
99	Iron - - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
100	Steel ("uspat") - - -								
101	Cocoa nut (Narjeel) - - -	...	.....	...	4 3 9	56 0 0	12 8 0	43 8 0	
102	Pepper - - -	...	.....	...	4 3 0	56 4 0	12 8 0	43 12 0	
103	Filfilduraz (long pepper) - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
104	Jozb (Nutmeg) - - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
105	Myrobolan, (Hulela) - - -	..	.....	...	1 0 0	81 4 0	12 8 0	68 12 0	
106	Amla (Embeleca) phyllanthus - -	...	.....	...	1 0 0	125 0 0	12 8 0	112 8 0	
107	Bulela (Bellirick myrobolan) - -	...	.....	...	1 0 0	200 0 0	12 8 0	187 8 0	
108	Dates, Khoorma - - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
109	Salt, Sonchul - - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		

110	Googgul - - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0			
111	Akurkura - - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0			
112	Shoes, men's - - -	Per	100 pairs	...	8 0 0	7 0 6	12 8 0	5 7 6	Rs. 5-7-6 per cent. increase over former duty.
	Do. females' - - -			...	.....	22 11 0	12 8 0	10 3 0	
113	Gool Kesoo - - -	...	.....	...	1 5 3	156 0 0	12 8 0	143 8 0	
114	Catechu - - -	...	.....	...	4 10 0	57 14 0	12 8 0	45 6 0	
115	Leather hides - - -	each	.....	...	0 6 0	36 14 0	12 8 0	24 6 0	
116	Leather (cleaned) rookhta - -	Per	score	...	15 0 0	45 0 0	12 8 0	32 8 0	
117	Leeches - - -								
118	Cotton - - -	...	.....	...	1 9 0	131 0 0	12 8 0	118 8 0	
	Cotton without seeds - - -	...	.....	...	1 1 6	27 1 4	12 8 0	14 9 4	
119	Persian reeds - - -								
120	Goatskins - - -	Per	score	...	3 8 0	35 0 0	12 8 0	23 8 0	
121	Cowries - - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
122	Other kiriana and all other articles not specified here.	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12 8 0		
123	Salt - - -	Per	pukka maund.	...	0 13 6	23 12 0	0 8 0	0 5 6	Per maund.
	Cash - - -	...	.....	...	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	Per Thousand Rs.

II. A.—*Ladakh Tariff Table showing the Import and Export duties levied at Leh on goods exported from the Punjab by the Koolloo and Rampore Bishehr routes for Leh and Yarkund.*

No.	Names of Articles.		Import Duty levied at Leh on goods imported by the Koolloo route.				Import Duty levied at Leh on goods imported by Rampore route.			Export duty levied at Leh on goods leaving that place for Yarkund.	Remarks.
				Former Duty. Co's. Rs.	Present Duty. Co's. Rs.	Difference remitted.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.		
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Opium	Per maund kutcha.		2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	1 4 0	...	*2 0 0	* Per pony load.
2	Sugar candy	Ditto.		1 4 0	0 9 6	0 10 6	...	0 10 0	..	2 0 0	ditto.
3	Goat skins	Ditto.		1 3 0	1 3 0	...	..	1 4 0	...	2 0 0	ditto.
4	Biheedana, Quince seed	Per man's load.		0 12 0	0 12 0						
5	Kiriana	Per kutcha maund.		1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	0 10 6	.	2 0 0	ditto.
6	Otter skins	Ditto.		2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	1 4 0	...	2 0 0	ditto.
7	Indigo	Ditto.		1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	ditto.
8	Tamarind	Ditto.		1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	0 8 0			
9	Copper utensils	Ditto.		2 8 0	2 8 0	..	...	1 12 0			
	Copper	...		...	...	...	..	0 10 6			
10	Iron	Ditto.		2 8 0	0 3 9	2 4 3	...	1 2 0			
11	Molasses and Coarse Sugar	Ditto.		1 4 0	0 2 3	1 1 9					
	Honey	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maf.
12	Sugar	Ditto.		1 4 0	0 9 6	0 10 6	...	...	..	..	Maf.
13	Shawl, Cashmeer	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Per Tattoo load.
14	Bultee, ditto										
15	Saffron	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
16	Buzzazee. Piece goods, cotton, silk, woollen	Per maund kutcha.		2 3 0	2 3 0	...	...	0 10 6	...	...	2 Rs. per pony load.
17	Kulghee, feathers	Per 100.		5 in No.	...	...	...	5 in No.			
18	Hulella	...		...	† 0 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	† Per Rupee of value.
19	Bulella										
20	Amla										
21	Turmeric										
22	Ivory	Per md. kutcha		...	3 0 0						

23	Lead - - - -	Ditto.	...	...	...	...	1 0 0			
24	Umultas, Cassia fistula - -									
25	Senna - - - -									
26	Nurkuchoor - - -									
27	Lemonade - - - -	..	...	0 0 6	...	...	0 0 6	...	...	Per Rupee of value.
28	Preserve of Myrobolan - -									
29	Ditto of Amla (Emblica Phyllanthus) -									
30	Brocade - - - -									
	Large sized - - -	Per piece.	...	1 8 0	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	2 Rupees per pony load.
	Small sized - - -	Ditto.	...	0 12 0	...	...	0 8 0			
31	Judwas, (Zodavery) - - -	Per maund kutcha.	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	2 Rupees per Tattoo load.
32	"Nakoos" shell (sankh) - -	Per maund kutcha.	...	3 0 0	..	...	0 10 6			
33	Glass - - - -	Ditto.	...	3 0 0						
34	Cardamums- - - -	Ditto.	...	4 0 0						
35	Broadcloth - - - -	Ditto.	...	1 4 0						
36	Soap - - - -	Ditto.	...	1 4 0						
	Grain - - - -									
37	Rice - - - -	Per 5 sheep load=25 pymanas.	...	†† ...	...	...	...	...	...	†† One paimana.
38	Moong } Pulses - -									
39	Mash } Pulses - -									
40	Chanthan traders that may import into Ladakh Cotton piece goods and Kiriana,	Per maund kutch.	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Remitted Maf.
41	Nuzar zakatee or customs officer's fee -	Per kafila or caravan of traders.	1 Loongee.	..	...	...	...	...	...	Remitted Maf.
42		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	Shoes, embroidered - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Remitted "Maf."
44	Guns - - - -	Each.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1 Rupee.
45	Swords - - - -	Each.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Annas.

III A.—*The "Dinga" (Tariff) of the city of Jummoo, or Import and Export duties levied on goods brought into and sold at Jummoo and those taken out of it.*

IMPORT DUTIES.

No.	Names of Article.	Former Duty. From traders natives of Jummoo. Per cent. ad valorem.	Former Duty. From traders not natives of Jummoo. Per cent. ad valorem.	Present Duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. Per cent. ad valorem.	Difference per cent. remitted.	Remarks.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Buzzazee, (Piece goods.—Cotton, Woollen, Silken), from Calcutta and Bombay - -	4 9 0	6 15 0	3 2 0	3 13 0	
2	Do. from Hoshiarpoor and Oormoor Tanda in zila Jalundhur, viz., Tarbans, Dhotees, Sreebaf, Ghatee and Dopattas - - -	5 12 0	8 4 3	4 0 0	4 4 3	
3	Coarse Country Cloth, (Purcha lork) - -	6 0 9	8 8 3	4 0 0	4 8 3	
4	Soosee, Loongee and Chartahee on the price at Kalanour, Goordaspoora - - -	8 4 9	10 12 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	
5	Chintz, (Sanbha model) from Kalanour and Butala	7 8 0	9 11 0	4 0 0	5 11 0	
6	Munyaree (Haberdashery) and Iron utensils -	8 15 2	14 0 9	4 0 0	10 9 0	
7	Kiriana and brass utensils, cotton and cowries, and drugs (groceries) - - -	6 0 9	10 9 9	4 0 0	6 9 9	From Umritsur.
	Kiriana from Sealkot and Peshawur - -	9 6 0	13 7 0	4 0 0	9 7 0	
8	Sugar (Shakurturee) from Umritsur - -	7 7 6	12 12 0	4 0 0	8 12 0	
9	Salt (Punjab rock) - - -	3 4 0	5 12 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	
10	Felts, flour - - - - -	12 8 0	14 4 0	4 0 0	10 11 0	
11	Oil - - - - - -	6 4 0	9 9 0	3 2 0	6 7 0	
12	Small felts - - - -	12 8 0	14 11 0	4 0 0	10 11 0	
13	Brass and Copper, &c., utensils brought from Sealkot and Goojranwala* - -	5 0 0	6 4 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	* Exclusive of those imported from Umritsur.
14	Do. from Bhudial in the Jummoo Ilaka -	2 8 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	0 10 0	
15	Grain— Rice, Til, Moong, Mash } Pulses. By the Taoo route -	9 6 0	9 6 0	3 2 0	6 6 4	On duty levied and leviable, sale proceeds at Jummoo not on prime cost (Beechuck).

	By the Underwah route - - -		7 13 0	7 13 0	3 2 0	4 11 0	On duty levied and levi[illegible], sale proceeds at Jummoo not on prime cost (Beechuck).
16	Chuna, grain, dal - - -		17 3 0	21 4 0	4* 0 0	17 4 0	Ditto ditto. * The present rate 4 rupees per cent. *ad valorem* will be levied on prime cost (Beechuck).
17	Sujjee, carbonate of potash - -		7 13 0	11 14 0	4 0 0	7 14 0	Ditto ditto.
18	Sugar from countries to the right or Jummoo side of the Ravee - - - -		5 11 3	11 0 3	4 0 0	7 0 3	Ditto ditto.
19	Sugar from Chuprar in zila Sealkot and Makwal in Ilaka Jummoo - - -		4 2 3	9 7 3	4 0 0	5 7 3	Same remarks as to No. 16.
20	Molasses and Coarse Sugar by the Taoo route -		7 15 6	12 0 6	4 0 0	8 0 6	Levied on prime cost and to be levied in future on ditto.
	By the Underwah route - - -		5 10 6	9 11 0	4 0 0	5 11 0	Ditto ditto.
21	Tobacco, by the Taoo route - -		0 1 6	1 6 0	*4 0 0		* On prime cost.
			9 6 0	9 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Per rupee of sale proceeds.
	By the Underwah route - - -		†7 13 0	11 14 0	††4 0 0	7 14 0	† Per cent. on sale proceeds. †† Per cent. on prime cost (Beechuck).
22	Soap from Sanbha in Jummoo territory -		15 10 0	19 11 0	4 0 0	15 11 0	Ditto ditto.
23	Grain, wheat, gojee, gram, adus, jou, (barley) mash, koolth, til, mukee rice - -						
24	Kodra, moong, and other grains from the Mahraja's own territories - -		*4 1 9	*4 1 9	†3 2 0	0 15 9	* On sale proceeds. † On prime cost.
25	Leather - - - -	Per ox load.	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	
26	Hides (Buffaloe) - - -	Per score,	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 6	
	Do. do.		0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
27	Chumrukh, leather trowsers - -	Per score,	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	... ...	
28	Earthen vessels - - - -	Per donkey load.	0 1 0	0 1 0	Maf.		
29	Paper, Sealkot - - - -	Per ream.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0		
30	Melons - - - -	Per Tattoo load.	0 3 3	0 2 0	Maf.		
31	Saddle (kathee and hurna) and Horns -	Per score,	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0		
32	Vegetables, kuchaloo - - -	Per Juwal or Tattoo load.	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 2 0	0 1 3	
	Shukarkundee - -	Ditto.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
33	Sugarcane - - - -	Per Camel load.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
		Per Tattoo load.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	
		Per Man's load.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	

III A.—*The "Dinga" (Tariff) of the City of Jummoo, &c.—continued.*

No.	Name of Article.		Former Duty. From traders natives of Jummoo. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Former Duty. From traders not natives of Jummoo. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Present Duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Difference per cent. remitted.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
34	Chillies - - - -	Per Tattoo load.	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	
		Per Man's load.	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	
35	Gram, (green crop) - - -	Per Tattoo load.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	
36	"Trunger," Drugs, &c. - - -	...	..	...	...	..	To pay duty at the different customs posts according to the established rate. No duty to be levied at Jummoo.
37	Cloth manufactured in Jummoo (city) -	...	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 0 6	0 1 0	Per Rupee of sale proceeds.
38	Chintz, ditto ditto - -	Per score pieces (thans).	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
39	Poll tax, on shoe sellers (Khojas) and Khateek, Tanners - - -	At per annum.	15 0 0 12 0 0	... .	... .	... ..	Maf.
40	Mangoe pickles - - - -	Per jar.	...	..	.	..	Maf.
41	Reeds from Sealkot - - -	Per Tattoo load.	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
	Lukhaour - - -	Ditto.	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	
42	Wool, (sheep) from Punjab - -	Per maund kutcha.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 1 0	
43	Bamboo work, Changeran, Pittar, Tokree, &c., -	...	...	...		...	Maf since Sumbut 1918.
44	Opium - - - -	Per 5 seers.	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0		
45	Churus - - - -	Ditto.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0		
46	Vinegar from Umritsur - - -	Per Banghy.	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6		
47	Chirwa, "grain" from Sealkot - -	...	9 6 0	10 15 0	*4 0 0	6 15 0	Per cent. on sale proceeds. *On prime cost (Beechuk).
48	Silk, (fine) from Umritsur - - -	...	7 0 6	7 0 6	7 0 6	...	On prime cost.
49	Do. course, do - - -	...	0 1 4½	0 1 4½	0 1 4½	...	Per Rupee of value.
50	Gota, kinaree, lace, gold thread, &c. - -	...	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	...	Per Rupee of sale proceeds.

I. B.—*Export duty on goods exported from the Maharaja's territory of Cashmere to British territories, by the Banihal, the Booddhul, the Sonnot, the Bhimbur, the Gohalun, and the Moozufurabad routes.*

No.	Name of Articles.	Former rate of Duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.			Present rate of Duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.		Difference in Chilkee Rupees.	Remarks.
			Chilkee Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Chilkee Rs.	Company's Rs.		
	Pushmeena Shawl pieces.							
1	Furd Shawl, dourdar goshedár bortekulan (woven)	1 Piece.	12 11 9	...	12 11 9	...		
2	Square Shawl, 2 yards square, woven -	1 Do.	9 5 9	...	9 5 9	...		
3	"Ulwan," shawl cloth, woven - -	1 Piece. Thân 15 yards by 1 yard.	9 13 3	...	5 0 0	...	4 13 3	
4	Furd Shawl, dour umlee, 5 yards in length (needle-work.)	1 Piece.	10 12 0	...	6 0 0	...	4 12 0	
5	Furd Shawl, dour umlee, 3½ yards long (do) -	1 Do.	9 15 9	...	5 0 0	...	4 15 9	
6	Chogha ulwan (shawl cloak), dour mehrab umlee (needlework.)	1 Do.	4 8 9	...	3 0 0	...	1 8 9	
7	"Chadur" or shawl cloth, 10 yards long -	1 Sheet.	11 0 6	...	6 0 0	...	5 0 6	
8	"Kussaba," square shawl, needle-work, 2 yards square.	1 Piece.	8 2 0	...	5 0 0	...	3 2 0	
9	Jamewar, striped shawl, 3 yards long -	1 Do.	10 0 9	...	8 0 0	...	2 0 9	
10	Bultee "chadur" 1 furd - -	1 Do.	2 11 9	...	1 8 0	...	1 3 9	
11	Chadur char hashia kinaredar, 5 yards long -	1 Do.	10 0 3	...	6 0 0	...	4 0 3	
12	Chadur char hashia kinaredar, 3 yards long -	1 Do.	9 9 9	...	5 0 0	...	4 9 9	
13	Chadur without hashia, 3½ yards long -	1 Do.	8 6 0	...	4 6 0	...	4 0 0	
14	Pushmeena cloth, ektara, 20 yards by 10 giras	1 Do.	8 3 6	...	5 0 0	...	3 3 6	
15	Chadur without hashia, zunjierdar, 5 yards long	1 Do.	11 9 6	...	7 0 0	...	4 9 6	
16	"Chikun," embroidered Pushmeena, "neem-zuree," 2 yards long. (Exclusive of the duty on embroidery work levied separately.)	1 Do.	5 15 0	...	4 0 0	...	1 15 0	
17	"Chikun," silk embroidery on silk cloth, Duryaee, inclusive of the duty on embroidery work.	1 Do.	4 15 9	...	3 0 0	...	1 15 9	
18	"*Kuddar*" shawl, 3½ yards long - -	1 Do.	9 5 9	...	5 0 0	...	4 5 9	

I. B.—*Export duty on goods exported from the Maharaja's territory of Cashmere to British territories, &c.,—Continued.*

No.	Name of Articles.	Former rate of Duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.			Present rate of Duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.		Difference in Chilkee Rupees.	Remarks.
			Chilkee Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Chilkee Rs.	Company's Rs.		
	Pushmeena shawl pieces,—contd.							
19	"Razaee," woven shawl, 3½ yards long -	1 Do.	10 0 9	...	6 0 0	...	4 0 9	
20	Table cover (shawl), kutan embroidery -	1 Do.	6 0 3	...	4 0 0	...	2 0 3	
21	Chogha, kutan work - - -	1 in No.	5 4 3	...	3 0 0	...	2 4 3	
22	Jacket, (do.) - - -	1 Do.	3 4 3	...	2 0 0	...	1 4 3	
23	Waistcoat, (do.) - - -	1 in No.	0 12 1½	...	0 8 0	...	0 4 1½	
24	Cap, (do.) - - -	1 Do.	0 2 0	...	0 2 0	...		
25	Square Shawl, Roomal, umleekar, 1 yard and 4 giras square (needlework) - -	1 Do.	4 1 3	...	2 8 0	...	1 9 3	
26	Chadur, umleekar, 2½ yards and 3½ yards long (needlework) and Coomal (square shawl) 1¾ yards square.	1 Do.	8 2 0	...	5 0 0	...	3 2 0	
27	Chadur, umleekar, needlework, 7 yards long -	1 Do.	15 0 9	..	9 0 0	...	6 0 9	
28	Do. do. 10 yards -	1 Do.	18 0 9	...	11 0 0	..	7 0 9	
29	Do. do. 9 yards -	1 Do.	16 0 9	..	9 0 0	..	7 0 9	
30	Cap, umleekar, needlework - -	1 Do.	0 13 6	...	0 8 0	...	0 5 6	
31	Shoe cover, Pushmeena, katandoz - -	1 Do.	0 4 0	...	0 2 0	...	0 2 0	
32	Chadur, Pushmeena cloth, 13 yards long -	1 Do.	14 4 0	...	8 0 0	...	6 4 0	
33	Loongee, charhashia, 4 and 5 yards long -	1 Do.	9 15 9	..	6 0 0	...	3 15 9	
34		1 Do.	4 2 6	...	2 0 0	...	2 2 6	
35	Lungota and Shalwar, (Pushmeena kumurband, scarves,) 6 yards, needlework.	1 Do.	8 5 6	...	5 0 0	...	3 5 6	
36	Goolooband, umlee (needlework) worth up to 25 Rs.	1 Do.	4 3 0	...	2 8 0	...	1 11 0	
37	Mutun kaneekar, woven - -	1 Do.	1 12 0	...	1 0 0	...	0 12 0	
38	Pushmeena, puttoo, Thibetan, 12 yards and 15 yards long.	1 Do.	2 11 3	...	1 8 0	...	1 3 3	
39	Goolooband, katan work - -	1 Do.	0 10 0	...	0 5 0	...	0 5 0	
40	Kussaba (square shawl, "chikun," silk embroidered) exclusive of duty on chikun work, 2 yards square.	1 Do.	4 15 9	...	4 15 9	...		
41	Do. do. up to 1 yard and 13 giras long, exclusive of chikun duty.	1 Do.	2 0 0	...	2 0 0	...		

42	Sling, Chinese Pushmeena or shawl cloth imported into the Raja's territories	1 Do.	6	10	6	...	3	0	0	...	3	10	6	
43	Border "Hashia," woven - -	Per 100 yards.	7	2	3	...	7	2	3	...				
	N. B. "Raguj" or duty on needlework (umleekar.)													
44	Saffron (Zafuran, or Puttee) - -	Per munwatta.	6	14	6	...	4	0	0	...	2	14	6	A munwatta is a Cashmeeree measure equal to 1 seer and 6 chittacks of English standard.
45	Zurda Zafuran, or Puttee - -	Do.	2	6	9	...	1	8	0	...	0	14	9	
46	"Biheedana," Quince seed - -	Per Cashmeeree maund.	12	10	0	...	7	0	0	...	5	10	0	A Cashmeeree maund is equal to 36 seers English standard.
47	Churus - - -	Per teruk=6 seers English standard.	6	2	3	...	1	0	0	...	5	2	3	
48	Chobkoot, a root - - -	Per khurwar=2 maunds 16 seers English standard.	9	0	0	...	9	0	0	...				
49	Bartung (medicine) - - -	Per Cashmeeree maund.	3	2	0	...	2	0	0	...	1	2	0	
50	Kunocha (do.) - - -	Do.	5	11	6	...	3	0	0	...	2	11	6	
51	Ufteemoon do, and Violet (Bunafoho) -	Do.	5	12	9	...	3	0	0	...	2	12	9	
52	Goochhee, (vegetable) - - -	Do.	4	14	6	...	2	0	0	...	2	14	6	
53	Zeera, black, (Cummin seed) - -	Do.	6	10	6	...	4	0	0	...	2	10	6	
54	Woollen or Puttoo Jackets, kutandoz .	1 in No.	0	10	0	...	0	8	0	...	0	2	0	
55	Do. not worked - -	1 Do.	0	8	0	...	0	6	0	...	0	2	0	
56	Do. Waistcoat - -	1 Do.	0	2	0	...	0	2	0	...				
57	Do. "Futooee" or coat worked or not worked "kutandoz" and "sada," large	1 Do.	0	5	0	...	0	5	0	...				
58	Do. do. small - -	1 Do.	0	2	6	...	0	2	6	...				
59	Woollen stockings and gloves - -	Per pair.												
59½	Pushmeena - - -	Do.	0	8	0	...	0	3	0	...	0	5	0	
	Woollen (oonee) - - -	Do.	0	4	0	...	0	1	0	...	0	3	0	
60	Fruits, Cashmere apples, grapes, umrood, &c. -	Per Pitthoo or kilta, containing 500 in No.	4	8	9	...	3	0	0	...	1	8	9	
61	Chadur, woollen sheets - -	1 in No.	1	9	0	...	1	9	0	.				
62	Do. do. pat, two folds - -	1 Do.	0	13	0	...	0	13	0	...				
63	"Gubba" woollen bed sheet for a charpaee -	1 Do.	1	0	0	...	0	10	0	...	0	6	0	
64	Do. do. flour. - -	1 Do.	3	2	0	...	2	0	0	...	1	2	0	

I. B.—*Export duty on goods exported from the Maharaja's territory of Cashmere to British territories, &c.,—Continued.*

No.	Name of Articles.	Former rate of Duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.			Present rate of Duty in Chilkee and Company's Rupees.		Difference in Chilkee Rupees.	Remarks.
			Chilkee Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Chilkee Rs.	Company's Rs.		
65	Chogha, Puttoo, woollen - -	1 in No.	1 4 3	...	0 12 0	...	0 8 3	
66	Silk (raw) clean - - -	Per Cashmeeree maund.	48 7 9	...	40 0 0	...	8 7 9	
67	Unclean - - -	1 Do.	48 7 9	...	20 0 0	...	28 7 9	
68	Shoes, saghree - - -	Per pair.	0 8 0	...	0 2 0	...	0 6 0	
69	Cashmeeree paper, Duhmooshtee - -	...	...	...	0 1 3	...		No duty to be levied within the Maharaja's territories as far as Jummoo. Export duty at Jummoo to be levied as herein detailed.
	Sherjungee - -	...	...	...	0 0 3	...		
	Kulumdanee - -	...	..	...	0 0 6	...		
70	Jars of Preserve of Violet, bottles of Bedmooshk, &c.	Per bottle.	0 5 10½	...	0 2 0	...	0 3 10½	
71	Char mughz, Walnuts - - -	Per kilta.	3 15 0	...	2 0 0	...	1 15 0	
72	Ducks, per score - - -	Do.	4 10 6	...	2 0 0	...	2 10 6	
73	Ghee - - -	Per khurwar.	8 12 0	...	7 0 0	...	1 12 0	
74	Vurch (medicine) - - -	Do.	6 9 0	...	4 0 0	...	2 9 0	
75	Phoollee (Soda) - - -	Per Cashmeeree maund.	12 10 9	...	8 0 0	...	4 10 9	
76	Kulghee, Feather - -							
77	Paper machie work, spoons -							
78	Trays - -							
79	Kulumdans, &c. - -							
80	Boxes, Sundook - -							
81	Billour, chrystal - -							
82	Jasper, Sungi yusham - -							
83	Pistols . - .							
84	Carabines - -							
85	"Khurul" of jasper - -	...	0 5 0	...	0 2 6	...	0 2 6	per Rupee *ad valorem.*
86	"Soznee" or needleworked bedsheet or flour sheet.							
87	Shells - - -							
88	Hookha bottoms - -							
89	Russian leather - -							
90	Otter skins							

91	Deer skin, and Bear skins -							
92	Small carpets (" asun") -							
93	Carpets, ghaleecha - -							
94	Jai Nimaz - -							
95	Nuddafee - -							
96	Wooden shoes, Nalain - -							
97	Tillee shawlbafan - -							
98	Kibla nooma, or magnetic compass	...	0 5 0	...	0 2 6	...	0 2 6	per Rupee of value.
99	Chessmates and Cards - -							
100	Mala of Billour, chrystal -							
101	Tarquoiz, &c. - -							
102	Currants - -	Per Cashmeeree maund.	9 3 0	...	4 0 0	..	5 3 0	
	Zurdaloo - -							
103	Pushmeena cap - - -	1 in No.	0 1 6	...	0 1 6			
104	Kuzree, saddle cloth - - -	1 Do.	0 8 0	...	0 8 0			
105	Chirm yuruk, prepared leather - -	Per leather.	0 8 0	...	0 4 0	...	0 4 0	
106	Porter, carrying ghee - - -	Per man.	0 9 6	...	0 9 6			
107	,, carrying a load - - -	Do.	0 12 6	...	0 12 6			
108	Charjama (saddle cloth) - - -	1 set.	2 4 0	...	1 8 0	...	0 12 0	
109	Horses and Ponies - - -	Per cent. of value.	13 8 0	..	7 0 0	...	6 8 0	
110	Khota zeera, Cummin - - -	Per Cashmeeree maund.	4 3 9	...	3 0 0	...	1 3 9	
111	Mughz singhara (water nut kernels) -	Per khurwar.	3 11 0	..	1 0 0	...	2 11 0	
112	Othergoods not specified, taken from Sreenuggur	Per cent. of value.	15 0 0	...	15 0 0			
113	Tabacoo, Cashmeeree - - -	Per Cashmeeree maund.	5 0 0	...	*	...	...	* Remitted.

II. B.—*Table showing the Import and Export duties levied at Leh on goods exported from Yarkund to the Punjab, Cashmere, and Jummoo, through Leh.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Import duty levied at Leh.				Export Duty levied at Leh on being exported to Koolloo.			Export duty levied on being exported to Rampoor.		
		No. or quantity.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.
	Export duty.										
1	Shawl, wool - - - -	Per horse or pony load.	...	*18 6 0	...	Nil					
2	Bultee pushmeena chadurs - -	Per pair.	...	0 6 0	...	0 6 0	..	...	...	0 6 0	
3	Felt Caps, Chinese - - -	Per cap.	...	* 5 10 0	...	0 0 6	...	...	...	0 0 6	
4	Gillur pattur- - - -	Per maund kutcha.	...	* 5 10 0	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 10 0	
5	Churas - - - -	Do.	...	*18 6 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	0 10 0	
6	Silk, Khootan - - -	Do.	...	* 5 10 0	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 10 0	
7	Felts - - - -	Per felt.	...	* 5 10 0	...	0 1 0	...	...	...	0 1 0	
8	Carpets - - - -	Per piece.	...	* 5 10 0	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	
9	Yamboo, silver ingots - - -	Per ingot.	...	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	...	...	..	0 8 0	
10	Tuwar, Chinese silk cloth - -	Per piece.	...	* 5 10 0	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	
11	Linzee, silk ditto - - -	Per ditto.	...	...	..	0 1 0	...	...	...	0 2 0	
12	Mushro, silk cloth - - -	Per pony load.	...	5 10 0							
13	Sling - - - -	Per piece.	...	* 5 10 0	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	0 2 0	
14	Porcelain, from Yarkund - - -	Per horse load.	...	5 10 0							
15	Murjan, Coral - - -	Per tola.	...	* 5 10 0	...	0 2 0	...	...	..	0 1 0	
	large sized - -	..	...	...	...	0 1 0	...	...	...		
	small sized - -										
16	Gooli darcheenee - - -	Per maund kutcha.	...	* 6 0 0	..	1 8 0	...	...	...	0 12 0	
17	Lassa Tea, black - - -	Per Dhamoon or brick.	...	..	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	0 8 0	
18	Yarkund Tea, - -	Per pony load.	...	5 10 0	...						

19	Ditto - - - -	Do.	...	6 0 0							
20	Rhubarb, Rewund cheenee - -	Per maund kutcha.	...	* 5 10 0	...	1 0 0					
21	Russian leather - - -	Per piece	...	*5 10 0		0 2 0	...	...	..	0 2 0	
22	Targot, Gold Thread, false - -	Buttee=2 seers English standard.	...	*5 10 0		1 0 0	...	...	..	1 0 0	
23	Horses and Ponies, Maf - - -	...	...								
24	Mameeran cheenee - - -	Per horse load.	...	5 10 0							
25	Kimsana leather - - -	Per pony load.	...	5 10 0							
26	Koondooz sable skin - - -	Ditto	...	5 10 0							
27	Brocade, Russian, false - - -	D tto	...	5 10 0							
28	Buzazee, Yarkund cloth; sumzoon, zookh -	Ditto	...	5 10 0							
29	Broad cloth, Russian - - -	Ditto	...	5 10 0							
30	Yarkund soap - - -	Ditto	...	5 10 0							
31	Yarkund tobacco - - -	Ditto	...	5 10 0							
32	Turquoiz - - - -	Ditto	..	5 10 0							
33	Gharee koon, a medicine, Chinese - -	Ditto	...	6 0 0							
34	Yarkund lead - - -	Ditto	...	6 0 0							
35	Ditto Sal Ammoniac, Nousadur (mineral) -	Ditto	...	6 0 0							
36	Gold dust - - - -	Per tola	...	0 1 0							
37	Lapis lazuli - - - -	Per Rupee of value.	...	0 0 3							
38	Lapis lazuli (pound) - - -	Per maund kutcha.	...	2 8 0							
39	Iron from Yarkund - - -	...	...	Maf.							
40	Raisins - - - -										
41	Pishtachio nuts - - -										
42	Horses and Ponies - - -										
43	Rukumisalamee and Felt - -	Per kafila	...	5 0 0							

* Per pony load.

III B.—*Exports from Jummoo (City).*

No.	Names of Articles.		Former duty. From traders natives of Jummoo. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Former duty. From traders not natives of Jummoo. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Present duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. *Per cent. ad valorem.*	Difference per cent. remitted.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Ghee, per Rupee of value - - -	..	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	
2	Shawl manufactured in Jummoo - -	Per kutcha maund.	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0		
3	Do. and shawl thread brought from Kishtwar, and taken to Umritsur - -	Do.	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0		
4	"Trungur" taken by the Makwal route, per Rupee of value - - -	...	0 2 0	...	0 1 0	0 1 0	
	By the Taoo route - - -	Per Tattoo load.	0 3 0	...	0 1 0		
	Another rate, per 10 Rupees - -	...	1 0 0				
	By the Ramgurh route, per Rupee of value -	Per Tattoo load.	0 6 0		0 1 0		
	Another rate, per 10 Rupees - - -	...	1 0 0				
5	Bamboo work, Pitar - - -	each	0 0 6				
	Chunger - - - -	per score	0 2 0		Maf.		
	Chhabaiturazoo - - -	Do.	0 2 0				
	Baskets - - - -	Do.	0 1 0				
6	Shoes (Pairs of) - - -	Do.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0		
7	"Trungur" Ginger, &c., per Rupee of value -	..	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0*		* Exclusive of Customs duty taken on ferries, and posts.
8	Rice, Basmutee, per Rupee of value - -	...	0 1 6	...	0 0 6		
9	Lime - - - -	Per 100 maunds, kutcha.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0		
10	Goat-skins and Shoes taken to Umritsur, Kishtwar and Sreenuggur - - -	per score	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	
11	Buzzazzee, Kiriana. Piece goods and Copper and Brass utensils. Munyaree and Tea taken to Kishtwar, Oodhumpoor and Riasee, Ukhnoor, Himmut, Sambha, and Ramnuggur, Bhudrwa, per cent. *ad valorem.*	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	0 8 0	5* 12 0	* Exclusive of duty to be levied at out-posts, (Customs).

12	Timber brought down on the Tuvee below Jummoo, per Rupee of value - -		0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	
13	Raw Silk and Saffron from Cashmere - -					Export duty maf.
	Quince seed from Bhudrwa, Doda, and Kishtwar - - - -					
	Chobkoot - - - - -	Per maund Lahouree.	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	
14	Salt taken to out-statious in Jummoo, viz., Riasee, Ramgurh, Khidree, Goolabgurh, Urnas, Dharlutta, Underwah, *per cent. ad valorem*		6 4 0	6 4 0	Maf.	No export duty taken at Jummoo, but to pay duty of 1-9 per cent. *ad valorem* at these places, excepting at Raisee, where it shall be "maf." The established duty on the customs posts "Goozurat" also to be taken.
15	Salt taken to four other stations, viz., Doda, Kishtwar, Joudpoor, Kasnee, per Rupee of value. - - - - -	..	..	0 0 3		The Zemeendars and Purachas formerly used to obtain salt from the Surkaree or Maharaja's Salt Depôt; now they will be at liberty to purchase from the Bhabra shop-keepers, paying three pie per Rupee of value as export duty on taking it away from Jummoo. The established duty on the customs posts on the road will also have to be paid.

Tea Cultivation in Cachar.

From Captain R. STEWART, Supdt. of Cachar, to Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,—(dated Cachar, 7th May 1864.)

As called upon by letter No. 1314 of the 1st ultimo, I do myself the honor to report upon the progress of Tea cultivation in Cachar during the year 1863-64.

2. The grants of waste lands settled and applied for under the old Assam Rules now number 178 in all, and aggregate an area of 4,77,197 acres.

3. Of these, three grants have been admitted as commutable to fee simple under the Resolution of the 17th October 1861, but the necessary steps have not yet been taken.

4. Applications for the redemption of eighteen have been made under the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 30th August 1862, and Rs. 55,348 have been deposited for this purpose on an area aggregating 34,566 acres; but the consummation of the measure is pending the receipt of conditional Title Deeds, which are now being framed by the Board of Revenue.

5. There were eight applications for purchase of waste lands in fee simple under the new Rules. Five of them were exposed to auction, and knocked down at the upset price of Rs. 2-8 per acre. Being 10,500 acres, Rs. 27,250. Of this a sum equivalent to one-tenth has been deposited. The issue of the Title Deeds awaits the receipt of conditional forms thereof as in the above.

6. The new Rules would seem to continue to be unpopular, as so few applications have been made according to them; on the other hand, no less than sixty-three applications for large tracts of land for Tea cultivation have been made on the common land tenure of the district for a short lease and greatly higher rent. These applications are in abeyance, awaiting reference which has been made to the Commissioner regarding the advisability of conceding them.

7. Of the whole number of grants applied for and settled, on 110, aggregating 2,53,372 acres has cultivation been commenced, and from the Returns, herewith forwarded, it will be seen that 28,276 acres have been cleared and cultivated, of which 12,745 acres are the work of the year under review, and show how earnest the Planters are in their occupation. The age of the cultivation over the whole area is from seven years down to one. But of course by far the greater area is covered with plants of only one or two years' old, or those just planted.

8. The Return of Tea and Tea seed during the past year is very satisfactory, although it falls short of the estimate made last season. The dryness which prevailed during the first part of the manufacturing season was unfavorable to the outturn, which, however, the following figures will show, was by no means small. The Tea is here calculated at Re. 1 per lb., and the seed at Rs. 120 per maund, the latter price having prevailed during the year.

Actual of 1863.	Rs.
5,90,064 lbs. of Tea @ Re. 1 per lb.	5,90,064
1,631 mds. of Tea seed @ Rs. 120 per md.	1,95,720
Total Rs.	7,85,784

Estimate for 1864.	
11,97,540 lbs. of Tea @ 1 Re. per lb.	11,97,540
3,843 mds. of Tea seed @ 120 Rs. per md.	4,61,160
Total Rs.	16,58,700

9. The capital expended upon Tea cultivation actually in Cachar up to the end of last year was, in my last Report, computed at 20 lakhs; during the year under review Rs. 16,89,903 have been drawn from my Treasury for the same purpose; this makes a total say of 37 lakhs, on which a return of upwards of 7½ lakhs have been obtained this year. The expenditure was, however, almost entirely upon new gardens which do not yet lease, the return, therefore, upon the old gardens must be something enormous. Many of the old gardens have, however, been sold to new Joint Stock Companies at very large prices, some as high as 500 to 700 per cent. The dividends of these new Companies, therefore, are no criterion of the actual profit of the cultivation.

10. There are now about 300 European Planters in the district, and the Returns would show 18,853 coolies at work, of whom 14,435 are imported and the rest local laborers from Sylhet and Cachar. Last year's returns showed 9,335 imported Coolies in the district, the increase during the present year would seem therefore to have been only 5,100. This is appalling when it is taken into consideration that it is an indisputable fact that since the 1st of May 1863, no less than 11,322 coolies have been imported under the new Act, not less than 1,000 having further come in under the old system since the last Returns. Of the 11,322, of whom a strict account has been kept, 10,351 reached the district alive, the rest having died or absconded on the way; adding to this number that of 1,000 as a moderate computation of what arived in Cachar after the 1st of May 1863 under the old system, we have 11,351, which, added to the existing importations last year, would give 20,686 as the number which should actually be in the district now, whereas the number as returned is only 14,435, leaving 6,251 souls to be accounted for within one year.

11. The Returns of both years have been sent in by the Planters themselves, only one or two in each year objecting to do so; their omission has been supplied by myself on the best information I found available, generally that of some other Planter. No great discrepancy could arise from this. The statistics of the importation have been most carefully kept in my Office. There can be no doubt about the missing men, and I am afraid that they can only be accounted for as having died or absconded. It is true that the agreements of some of the 9,335 may have expired, and they may have returned to their homes, but I am not aware of any great exodus, and the Planters themselves boast that they retain most of their time expired men.

12. There is nothing to guide me in fixing in what way these men have disappeared; some such machinery should, I think, be devised. In my Report upon the working of Act III of 1863 up to the end of the year 1863, I proposed the appointment of a Protector of Immigrants in Cachar to counteract the one-sidedness of the agreements which the coolies enter into in Calcutta with their eyes blindfolded; this would prevent hundreds of abscondments, and would also supply a regular means of registry if power was given to the Protector to demand Returns of casualties, &c., from the Planters.

Names of Concerns or Proprietors.	Names of Plantations, Factories, or Gardens.	Area of Grants.	Extent of Cultivation in acres up to May 1863.	Extent of Cultivation up to May 1864.	Increase.	Age of Tea Plants.	Quantity of Tea produced in 1863-64 in lbs.	Estimated crop of 1864-65.	Increase.	Quantity of Tea seeds produced in 1863-64 in the gardens.	Estimated quantity of seed to be produced in 1864-65.	Increase.	No. of laborers employed in the Gardens and Factories. Local.	Imported.	Total.	Remarks.
										Mds.						
Eastern Cachar Company, Limited ...	Beenacandy ...	2,444	250	250	...	3¼ years ...	14,000	32,000	18,000	52	150	98	50	400	450	
Chuttlahowar Tea Company ...	Thaligram, &c. ...	5,000	...	75	75	1 season's growth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	103	
Cachar Company, Limited ...	Silcooree, &c. ...	9,057	1,300	1,700	400	1 to 6 years ...	64,000	88,000	24,000	160	250	90	100	1,000	1,100	
Labac Tea Company ...	Labac ...	2,596	200	250	50	1, 2, & 3 years	...	6,400	6,400	...	35	35	10	407	417	
Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company, Limited ...	Julingah, &c. ...	17,817	922	1,584	662	1 to 5 years ...	43,679	95,100	51,421	89	148	59	200	1,007	1,207	
Serispoor Tea Company ...	Chundeepore, &c. ...	7,561	1,233½	2,250	1,016½	1 to 4 „ ...	20,887	80,000	59,113	107	300	193	708	426	1,134	
Mr. J. P. Stuart ...	Larsingah, &c. ...	6,500	...	179	179	1 year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	220	270	
Messrs. Moran and Company ...	Chinpoorce, &c. ...	1,139	520	850	330	1 to 6 years ...	30,080	56,000	25,920	60	200	140	400	205	605	
Victoria Tea Company ...	Coocheela, &c. ...	1,351	570	1,700	1,130	1 to 6 „ ...	22,560	46,400	23,840	122	220	98	50	450	500	
Mr. Money ...	Doodpallee ...	2,646	385	500	115	1 to 3 „ ...	...	12,000	12,000	4	200	196	50	300	350	
Messrs. Parker and Wood ...	Doolagram ...	2,500	...	75	75	1 year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	
W. Anderson and others ...	Dilkoosha ...	500	135	500	365	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	189	
W. N. Watson and Company ...	Baljoor, &c. ...	3,500	85	285	200	1 to 3 years ...	560	1,280	720	5	10	5	...	167	167	
Indian Tea Company of Cachar, Limited ...	Rosekandy, &c. ...	1,423	328	480	152	6 years ...	63,181½	82,000	18,818½	145	300	155	100	522	622	
Mr. D. H McFarlane ...	Kutteecherrah, &c. ...	3,000	10	250	240	2 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	150	200	
Messrs. McNeil and Davidson ...	Jellallpoor, &c. ...	4,296	500	500	...	1 year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	
Messrs. Davidson and Company ...	Burkholah ...	1,003	125	200	75	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	40	140	
Mr. Duncan ...	Pholertol ...	1,030	...	30	30	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Davidson and brothers ...	Doodpattee ...	634	25	100	75	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	120	
Messrs. Taylor, Davidson and Company ...	Tarapoor, &c, ..	4,672	150	450	300	1 to 4 years ...	400	5,600	5,200	3	70	67	...	295	295	
Monacherrah Tea Company ...	Monacherrah, &c. ...	6,086	500	1,100	600	1 to 5 „ ...	14,400	36,000	21,600	82	200	118	...	500	500	
Mr. Jennings ...	Sreecoonah ...	2,986	..	...	...	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26	
Kateraile Tea Estate ...	Kateraile ...	2,049	40	160	120	14 months ...	...	3,200	3,200	40	40	...	40	...	40	
Alliance Tea Company ..	Major Gram ...	1,000	60	210	150	1 to 2 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	90	
Central Cachar Company ...	Burmi Brace, &c. ...	6,090	1,600	2,000	400	1 to 5 „ ...	1,03,000	2,00,000	97,000	75	200	125	200	650	850	
Julalpoor Tea Company ...	Kalainchurah, &c, ...	3,000	...	100	100	1 year ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20	18	38	
Jeerce Tea Company ...	Bhadurpoor ...	8,000	...	300	300	Ditto ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	200	112	312	
Private Company ...	Kaleenuger, &c. ...	250	...	50	50	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	
Elgin Tea Company ...	Marewah ...	3,000	...	50	50	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	..	50	
Mr. Livesay ...	S. Marewah, &c. ...	5,000	...	80	80	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	
Messrs. Robert and Charriol ...	Bylah, &c. ...	1,500	55	600	545	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	160	435	
Mr. J. Steel ...	Felca, &c. ...	4,230	20	35	15	18 months ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	75	105	
Hailacandy Tea Company ...	Kookie Churrah ...	3,000	100	200	100	1 year ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	25	60	85	
Borak Tea Company ...	Gowabarce ...	1,500	80	80	...	Ditto ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ White ...	Irongmarah ..	500	80	130	50	3 years ...	1,600	1,600	...	...	...	...	50	67	117	
Mutual Tea Campany ...	Massimpoor, &c. ...	9,000	431	931	500	1 to 3 years ...	...	3,200	3,200	..	5	5	...	700	700	

Names of Concerns or Proprietors.	Names of Plantations, Factories, or Gardens.	Area of Grants.	Extent of Cultivation in acres up to May 1863.	Extent of Cultivation up to May 1864.	Increase.	Age of Tea Plants.	Quantity of Tea produced in 1863-64 in lbs.	Estimate Crop of 1864-65.	Increase.	Quantity of Tea seeds produced in 1863-64 in the Gardens.	Estimated quantity of seed to be produced in 1864-65.	Increase.	No. of laborers employed in the Gardens and Factories.		Total.	Remarks.
													Local.	Imported.		
										Mds.						
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company—Mr. P. P. Sandeman ...	Jheereeghat, &c. ...	6,000	...	360	360	1 to 3 years ...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	
Mr Sandeman ...	Kurkaria ...	6,000	..	100	100	1 to 3 „ ...	...	.		.	.	.	...	...	...	
Dr. J. B. Barry ...	Koyal, &c. ...	965	96	450	354	2 to 5 „ ...	1,400	5,600	4,200	15	40	25	...	270	270	
Webber Company ...	Allipoor ...	1,500	..	50	50	11 months ...	...	.		..	.	...	...	126	126	
Messrs. Tydol, Forbes and Company...	Jallingah and Doloo ..	4,380	350	550	200	1 to 5 years ...	38,496	69,000	30,504	60	205	145	230	340	570	
Mr. Fricke ...	Soobung, &c. ...	12,000	...	140	140	17 months ...	...	...	.	..	.	..	30	41	71	
East Indian Tea Company ...	Bursangan, &c. ...	10,000	726	826	100	1 to 5 years ...	18,880	32,000	13,120	...	..	...	120	480	600	
Bengal Tea Company ...	Ainakhal, &c. ...	9,634	949	1,500	551	Ditto ..	50,400	1,04,400	54,000	388	750	362	70	830	900	
Dolcherra Tea Company ...	Dolcherrah, &c. ...	5,000	..	100	100	Ditto ...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	120	120	
South Cachar Company ...	Bugleaghat, &c. ...	4,322	350	860	510	7 years ...	36,000	64,000	28,000	100	150	50	...	500	500	
Cachar and Assam Company ...	Bowcarrah, &c. ...	5,209	500	600	100	Ditto ...	4,800	20,000	15,200	10	20	10	30	475	505	
Khunlah Ghat Concern ...	Khunlah Ghat, &c. ...	1,000	...	50	50	Ditto ...	.	.	...	.		...	...	...	...	
North Cachar Company ...	Vierumpoor, &c. ...	3,823	50	250	200	2 years ..	..	.	..	..	..	...	40	10	50	
Kunchunpoor Tea Company ...	Dakeecheerah, &c. ...	2,691	791	800	9	1 to 4 years ..	9,280	40,000	30,720	40	150	110	100	600	700	
Messrs. J. B. Davis and Company ...	Kumrangah &c ...	5,000	...	...	..	Ditto ...	...	.	...	...	...	..	40	...	40	
White and Phillips	Sancripoor, &c. ...	1,965	...	30	30	Ditto ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	50	...	50	
Concardia Tea Company ...	Buishatal ...	1,000	.	250	250	1 year ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	100	...	100	
Arcutteepoor Tea Company ...	Arcutteepoor ..	1,818	200	300	100	2 years & 1 year	...	100	100	15	40	25	30	220	250	
Messrs. C. B. Stewart & A. D. McLeod	Luckipoor ...	5,000	87	287	200	1 year ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	80	86	166	
Mr. A. D. McLeod ...	Dayapoor ...	2,393	20	170	150	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	56	31	87	
British Indian Tea Company ...	Oroonabund, &c. ...	5,651	719	1,002	283	1 to 6 years ...	32,000	52,960	20,960	10	40	30	231	563	794	
W. Krabustour and C. H. T. Schoneman ...	Ooderbund Estate, &c. ...	3,000	...	...	..	3 months ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mr. G. G. Sellar ...	Alexanderpoor, &c. ...	1,567	...	100	100	1 year ...	...	..	..	...	...	..	50	...	50	
Eastern Bengal Tea Company ...	Barakie, &c. ..	7,500	711	750	39	1 to 5 years ...	15,661	32,000	16,339	35	75	40	70	800	870	
Mr. C. B. Stewart ...	Lallah, &c. ...	10,094	277	517	240	1 to 5 „ ...	4,800	20,800	16,000	14	45	31	92	220	312	
		2,53,372	15,530½	28,276	12,745½	1 to 7 years ..	5,90,064½	11,97,540	6,07,475½	1,631	3,843	2,212	4,418	14,435	18,853	

CACHAR,
The 7th May 1864.

R. STEWART,
Superintendent.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 29.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1463.

Simla, the 12th July 1864.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oude.

No. 1464.

The 18th July 1864.

Major A. E. Wilkinson, Assistant Commissioner of Lucknow, will act as Inspector of Prisons, Oude, during Dr. Cannon's absence on leave.

No. 1465.

Captain P. Dods, Director of Public Instruction, in the Central Provinces, obtained leave of absence on the 17th ultimo, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain Dods having obtained leave of absence from the Government of Bombay to proceed to Europe, and having left Bombay on the 24th ultimo, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Educational Department of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. Colin A. R. Browning, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, in the room of Captain P. Dods, proceeded on leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant G. H. Trevor, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, vice Mr. Browning.

The above to have effect from the date on which Mr. Browning and Lieutenant Trevor assumed charge of their officiating appointments.

No. 1466.

The 21st July 1864.

Under Section 9, Act I. of 1849, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate authority to the Commissioner of Jhansie to receive reports and give orders in cases within the said Act.

No. 1467.

Lieutenant C. S. Noble, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, has obtained leave of absence, for twenty-five days, from the 25th ultimo, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 164.

Judicial.

Simla, the 18th July 1864.

Notifications.—Captain O. Morgan, Judicial Superintendent on the Railway, in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, assumed charge of his duties on the 9th ultimo.

No. 166.

Under Section 4 of Act XXV. of 1864, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend J. G. Cooper, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, to solemnize marriages within the Central Provinces.

No. 173.

The 20th July 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XIII. of 1859 to the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, and also to the Town and Cantonment of Mysore.

No. 175.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Hoshungabad District, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section 1 of Act XV. of 1862.

No. 177.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers, in British Burmah, with the powers specified opposite their names :—

Lieutenant W. J. Seaton, Ditto W. Stenhouse, Mr. W. C. Graham,	With the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is also pleased to invest Mr. H. Leeds, Officiating Conservator of Forests, in British Burmah, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 179.

The 20th July 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 39 of Act XXII. of 1864, to extend the said Act to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, in the Nizam's Territories.

H. M. DURAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 173.

REVENUE.

The 20th July 1864.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, the transfer of the township of Gwa, at present situated in the district of Bassein in the Pegu Division, to the district of Sandoway in the Arracan Division of British Burmah.

The township in question is bounded on the North by the "Kintalee" (a stream), on the South by the Gwa Khyoung (a stream), on the West by the Sea, and on the East by a range of hills dividing the town of Gwa from the Bassein and Myanoung districts.

No. 274.

POLITICAL.

The 18th July 1864.

Erratum.—In the last line of Rule I., of the Revised Rules, relative to goods imported into Rangoon, (under Article 4 of the Treaty with Burmah), published at page 310 of the *Gazette of India* for 1864, for Act VI., read *Act IV.*

No. 276.

Notification.—The following appointments are made in the Central Provinces, consequent on the transfer of the District of Nimar, from the control of the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, to that of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces :—

Captain J. Wood, Political Agent of Nimar, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, and to stand in the seniority list of the Commission next after Captain Nembhard.

Mr. S. J. Naber, Deputy Collector, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Zeinoolabdeen Khan, Deputy Collector, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class.

No. 686.

GENERAL.

The 18th July 1864.

Notifications.—Lieutenant J. Low, appointed an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in Oudh, in G. O. No. 494, dated 22nd ultimo, reported his arrival at Lucknow, on the 7th instant.

No. 688.

Mr. A. Shakespear made over charge of the Office of Agent to the Governor General, at Benares, on the 6th instant, to Mr. G. P. Money.

No. 690.

The general leave of absence, from 21st December 1862 to 2nd February 1863, granted to Major F. L. Magniac, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, in G. O. No. 664, dated 24th April 1863, is hereby commuted to privilege leave.

No. 692.

Mr. T. J. Fallon, Officiating Magistrate of Moulmain, in British Burmah, obtained privilege leave of absence, from the 21st of March to the 9th of April last. Mr. Fallon rejoined his station on the latter date.

No. 694.

The Rev. W. S. Trotman, Joint Chaplain of Kamptee, is appointed to be Chaplain of Seetabuldee, in the Central Provinces.

No. 696.

Lieutenant W. Munro, 2nd Assistant Revenue Settlement Officer, in Pegu, and Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in British Burmah, is transferred, temporarily, to the Rangoon District for Settlement and Revenue duties, and is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, under Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 698.

Baboo Supnessur Doss, Deputy Collector of Settlement, in the Sumbulpore District, Central Provinces, has obtained four months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 1st June last.

No. 700.

Erratum.—For "Captain C. A. Benson, of the Madras Staff Corps," in G. O. No. 391, dated 9th June, read Captain C. A. Benson, of the late 45th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.

No. 720.

The 20th July 1864.

Notifications.—Moonshee Huzaree Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pertabgurh, in Oudh, availed himself, on the 17th ultimo, of the one month's privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 7, dated 28th April last.

No. 722.

Mr. W. Oldham, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, in Oudh, has obtained one month's leave of absence, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough.

No. 725.

Erratum.—In G. O. No. 93, dated 10th May last, for "the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh will conduct the current duties of the Superintendent of Excise and Stamps," read "the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh will *officiate* as Superintendent of Excise and Stamps."

No. 727.

Notifications.—Captain H. S. V. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, returned to his duty on the 1st instant, from the two months' privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 297, dated 31st May last.

No. 729.

Mr. W. Knighton, Assistant Commissioner of Gonda, in Oudh, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence from the 14th May last.

No. 731.

Moonshee Ramdial, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Fyzabad, in Oudh, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 18th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1413.

Simla, the 16th July 1864.

Notifications.—Appointment.—Mr. Algernon Craufurd Foster has been appointed to the 5th Class of the Classified List of Officers in the Account Department from the 1st July.

No. 1498.

The 21st July 1864.

Mr. J. C. Ross, Controller of the Money Order Office, having obtained leave of absence for six months, on urgent private affairs, made over charge of his office to Mr. H. Ronaldson, on the afternoon of the 9th July 1864.

By order of the Governor General in Council.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th July 1864.

No. 587 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Prem Sing, No. 2 Company, 4th Regiment, Seikh Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit," for his conspicuous gallantry while engaged in action with the Momunds, at Fort Shubkuddur, on the 7th December 1863.

No. 588 *of* 1864.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 81, dated 5th February 1861, it is directed that all indents or requisitions by Regimental Medical Officers or Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and of Detachments of Troops for Medical Stores and supplies shall, in the first place, be submitted to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, or should the Deputy Inspector General be absent and the case an urgent one, to the Senior Medical Officer on the spot, for approval and check, in the manner prescribed in the Medical Regulations.

No. 589 *of* 1864.—The General Order by the G. G. No. 442, dated 23rd May 1864, replacing the services of Captain F. G. S. Parker, Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is cancelled.

The 20th July 1864.

No. 590 *of* 1864.—The following order, by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

"*No.* 112, *dated 4th July* 1864.—Major G. R. Westmacott, 2nd in Command, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted one month's leave of absence, from the 12th June 1864, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe on medical certificate."

No. 591 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain P. H. P. Gill	.	3rd October 1863.
Do. G. R. Roberts	...	7th June 1864.

Captain C. C. Johnson ...	7th	June 1864.
Do. Sir E. Leeds, Bart....	7th	do.
Do. F. R. Pollock ...	8th	do.
Do. C. W. Nightingale...	8th	do.
Do. H. N. Davies ...	8th	do.
Do. J. J. O'Bryen ...	13th	do.
Do. A. Elderton ...	16th	do.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 571, dated 11th July 1864.

The 21st July 1864.

No. 592 of 1864.—The undermentioned Officer reported his return from England on the date specified below :—

	Dated of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant, now Captain, J. Alexander, Royal Artillery.	22nd Oct. 1861.

No. 593 of 1864.—Major W. H. Binny, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having been permitted to resign his appointment in the Bengal Police, his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 594 of 1864.—Major C. H. Barchard, C. B., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Stud Department, Central Provinces, is removed from his appointment, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 595 of 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Frederick Henry Hood, of the late 30th Regiment, Native Infantry.	For 12 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 596 of 1864.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank, Name and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Bengal Infantry...	Lieut. Colonel (Bt. Colonel) John Welchman, C. B.	Colonel ...	26th May 1864	Major Genl. W. Sage, deceased.
Ditto ..	Major George Strangways, Cadre of the late 71st, N. I.	Lieutenant Colonel	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Cadre of the late 71st Regt., N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) Henry Dinning	Major ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Ditto ...	Lieut. Frederick Cortlandt Anderson, (Captain in the Staff Corps)	Captain ...	Ditto ...	Ditto

No. 597 of 1864.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
9th Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Sewlol Pande ...	Subadar...	26th Nov. 1862	Shekh Dayanut Ally, deceased.
Do. ...	Do. Luchmeedut Misir, deceased ...	Ditto ...	4th April 1863	Shekh Kureem Buksh, deceased.
Do. ...	Do. Bucktawur Tewaree	Ditto ...	20th June 1863	Luchmeedut Misir, deceased.
Do. ...	Havildar Drigpal Singh ...	Jemadar...	26th Nov. 1862	Sewlol Pande, promoted.
Do. ...	Do. Madho Singh ...	Ditto ...	16th Dec. 1862	Rugoobur Misir, deceased.
Do. ...	Do. Ujoodhya Singh...	Ditto ...	4th April 1863	Luchmeedut Misir, promoted.
Do. ...	Do. Puhlwan Khan ...	Ditto ...	20th June 1863	Bucktawur Tewaree, promoted.
[illegible]h Regt., N. I.	Subadar Diaram Doobee ...	Subadar Major ...	1st May 1864	To complete the establishment.

No. 598 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pensions is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of Pension per diem.
Corporal Edmund Collard, late of Her Majesty's 81st Foot.	1*s.* One shilling, from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay.
Private Thomas Pratt, late of Her Majesty's 81st Foot.	1*s.* 1*d.* One shilling and one penny, from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay.

No. 599 *of* 1864.—Senior Apothecary James Parnell, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been reported to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the pension establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 600 *of* 1864.—The services of Senior Apothecary T. Nulty, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 601 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned individual is admitted to pension, as specified opposite to his name :—

Gunner David Gibson, of No. 1 Battery, Bengal Artillery.	Rs.14-14-6. Fourteen Rupees, fourteen annas, and six pie per mensem, payable in India.

No. 602 *of* 1864.—The following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 185. *London, the* 16*th June* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 44, dated 5th February 1864, forwarding correspondence relative to the rates of pay to be issued to Inspectors of Artillery, and to the other Staff Officers of the Royal Artillery in India.

2. You observe, justly, that it is desirable that all Officers holding similar appointments, in respect to rank, position and duties, should be on the same footing as regards emolument.

3. I have, therefore, determined that the Officers of Artillery, holding the Staff appointments shewn in the margin, shall continue to draw the rates of regimental pay and allowances of their rank and Staff salary, on the old scale, viz. :—

Inspectors of Artillery, Deputy Adjutant Generals of Artillery, Assistant Adjutant Generals of Artillery, Brigade Majors

Inspectors of Artillery.

Regimental pay...	Rs.	1,265 5		
Staff salary ...	„	1,070 0		
			Rs.	2,335 5

Deputy Adjutant Generals of Artillery, (when a Lieutenant Colonel.)

Regimental pay ..	Rs.	1,002 4		
Staff salary ...	„	800 0		
			Rs.	1,802 4

Assistant Adjutant Generals of Artillery (when a Captain.)

Regimental pay..	Rs.	433 10		
Staff salary ..	„	500 0		
			Rs.	933 10

Brigade Majors (when a Captain.)

Regimental pay	Rs.	433 10		
Staff salary ...	„	354 0		
			Rs.	787 10

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. WOOD.

No. 603 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

2nd Regiment Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. A. S. DeV. Beauclerk, General List, Cavalry, Doing-duty Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be Doing-duty Officer.

No. 604 *of* 1864.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 31st May 1864, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, the 31*st May* 1864.

101*st Foot.*—Lieutenant George Quin, from 6th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Montagu Clementi Smith, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the cadre of the late 6th Bengal European Infantry, dated 31st May 1864.

Lieutenant Henry Hugh Oldham, from the late 67th Bengal Native Infantry, to the Lieutenant,

vice Astell Harrison, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the Bengal General Infantry List, dated 31st May 1864.

102*nd Foot.*—Lieutenant John Harvey Blunt, from the late 49th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Rooke Tabuteau, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the cadre of the late 1st Madras European Fusiliers, dated 31st May 1864.

102*nd Foot.*—Ensign Frederick Grey Faber, from the Madras General Infantry List, to be Ensign, vice Henry Locock Berkley, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the Madras General Infantry List, dated 31st May 1864.

104*th Foot.*—Lieutenant Frederick Cardem, from the late 50th Bengal Native Infantry,. to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas James Quin, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the Bengal General Infantry List, dated 31st May 1864.

105*th Foot.*—Lieutenant Francis Macnaghten Leslie, from the late 53rd Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Paske Harvey Bird, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the cadre of the late 2nd Madras European Infantry, dated 31st May 1864.

106*th Foot.*—Lieutenant Henry Roberts Young, from the 2nd Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Herbert Byron Hill, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the Bombay General Infantry List, dated 31st May 1864.

107*th Foot.*—Captain William Colquhoun Stirling, from the 14th Madras Native Infantry, to be Captain, vice Henry Auriol Prinsep, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the cadre of the 3rd Bengal European Infantry, dated 31st May 1864.

Lieutenant Henry Whitmore Franks, from the late 20th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Augustus William Parker, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the Bengal General Infantry List, dated 31st May 1864.

107*th Foot.*—Lieutenant Charles Sangster De-Fermay Roche, from the late 6th Bengal European Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander F. Gerard, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the cadre of the late 3rd Bengal European Infantry, dated 31st May 1864.

Lieutenant John Watson Munro, from the late 38th Bengal Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald D. Campbell, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the cadre of the late 3rd Bengal European Infantry, dated 31st May 1864.

108*th Foot.*—Lieutenant Adolphus Vallings, from the late 41st Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice William Robert Sheffield, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the cadre of the late 3rd Madras European Infantry, dated 31st May 1864.

Lieutenant Frederic Magloire Rocke, from the 36th Madras Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice John Beresford Gahan, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the cadre of the late 3rd Madras European Infantry, dated 31st May 1864.

Lieutenant Ives McLean Urquhart, from the late 6th Bengal European Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice Frederick Alexander Stoton, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the cadre of the late 3rd Madras European Infantry, dated 31st May 1864.

Ensign Frederick Edward Shepherd, from the Madras General Infantry List, to be Ensign, vice Allan Chaplin, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the Madras General Infantry List, dated 31st May 1864.

109*th Foot.*—Lieutenant John Henry Campbell, from the Bengal General Infantry List, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Alexander Buchanan, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the Bombay General Infantry List, dated 31st May 1864.

No. 605 *of* 1864.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 280 of the 29th of March 1864, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the advantages of increased pay therein laid down for Native Commissioned Officers of Infantry, to Native Commissioned Officers of Artillery, under the following rules, and with effect from the 1st May 1864:—

Subadars, after 10 years' service as such ...	Rs. 100 per mensem.
Subadars, after 6 years' service as such ...	Rs. 80 per mensem.
Subadars under 6 years' service as such ...	Rs. 67 per mensem.
Jemadars after 6 years' service as such ...	Rs. 35 per mensem.
Jemadars under 6 years' service as such ...	Rs. 30 per mensem.

In the Punjab Irregular Force, one of the Subadars will hold the post of Subadar Major, on an additional allowance of Rupees 25 per mensem.

2. In addition to the period of service required as above noted, it will be necessary that application for the increased pay should be accompanied by a certificate from the Officer Commanding the Battery that the Native Officer is not only eligible under the length of service qualification, but also efficient and deserving; such certificate to be confirmed at Army Head Quarters under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or, in the case of the Punjab Irregular Force, by the Brigadier General Commanding that Force.

3. The power of removing Officers, who through inattention or carelessness cease to deserve the increased meritorious service pay, from the higher to the lower rates, is vested in Officers Commanding Batteries, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of the Brigadier General Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, respectively.

4. This order is not applicable to the Artillery of the Hyderabad Contingent.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 278A-3202.

The following Resolution is published for general information :—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.,

ACCOUNT. *Simla, the 14th July* 1864.

Powers of sanction of the Superintendent of the Settlement of Port Blair.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that, an Executive Engineer having been posted to Port Blair, and Public Works being now systematically carried out in that Settlement under the regular rules, it is expedient to provide for the departmental administration in the regular manner, and also to entrust suitable powers to the Superintendent of the Settlement for giving sanction to minor works, as provided in Chapter IV. Section 2 of the Public Works Code.

2. The Civil Administration of the Settlement of Port Blair having been placed under the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, by Home Department Resolution No. 13, dated 2nd April 1864, the Governor General in Council directs that the Public Works Administration shall, in like manner, be placed under this Officer, and that the Port Plair Division be held to constitute a regular part of the branch of the Department subordinate to the Chief Engineer in British Burmah.

3. The Accounts will, in like manner, be rendered to the Public Works Controller in Burmah, and the expenditure incorporated with that of British Burmah, having effect from 1st May 1864, the needful transfer of Budget Credits being at the same time made.

4. Having regard to the isolation of Port Blair, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the Superintendent may be authorized to sanction works, under the rules referred to, to the extent of (1,000) one thousand Rupees.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, for information and guidance, and for communication to the Superintendent of the Settlement of Port Blair.

Also, that a copy be furnished to the Financial Department, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information and the issue of further needful orders.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 188.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th July 1864.

Notification.—In continuation of Notification No. 130, dated 14th May 1864, Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Batten, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Moulmein Division, was relieved of his charge, by Major G. T. Hilliard, on the afternoon of the 15th June 1864.

No. 189.

Appointment.—Mr. E. O. Robinson is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Accountant of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 1st May 1864, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 190.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 18th July 1864.

Notification.—Mr. T. O. Hunt, Assistant Supervisor, Bengal, is removed from the Public Works Department.

Mr. A. Bremner, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Class, is transferred from Bengal to the Central Provinces, and posted to Sumbulpoor.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

APPENDIX TO

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd July 1864.

No. 606 *of* 1864.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 4th March, 1864, is published for general information.

India Office, 1*st March,* 1864.

The undermentioned Officers who belonged to Her Majesty's Indian Forces on the 18th February, 1861, to have rank in Her Majesty's Army as follows, viz:

BENGAL CAVALRY.

Generals.

Sir Robert Houstoun, K. C. B. Dated 20th June 1854.
Harry Thomson. Dated 21st February, 1861.

Lieutenant Generals.

Thomas Shubrick. Dated 11th November, 1851.

Major Generals.

Henry Lechmere Worrall. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Henry Fisher Salter, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Thomas Mathew Taylor. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Robert Hawkes. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Philip Francis Story, C. B. Dated 13th April, 1855.
John Fowler Bradford, C. B. Dated 23rd July, 1858.
John Christie. Dated 21st February, 1861.

Colonels.

Francis Wheler. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Monro Carmichael Smyth. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Arthur Wheatley. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Aughmuty Tucker, C. B. Dated 2nd April, 1856.
Henry Clayton. Dated 18th May, 1856.
Archibald Lorne Campbell. Dated 25th September, 1857.
Robert Augustus Master, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1857.
Henry Drummond. Dated 30th May, 1859.
William Binfield Wemyss. Dated 20 h July, 1859
Thomas Moore. Dated 27th September, 1859.
George Cautley. Dated 28th November, 1859.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Nathaniel Dunbar Barton. Dated 18th March, 1856.
Arthur Hall. Dated 5th May, 1856.
William Wynne Apperley. Dated 1st May, 1858.
Ronald Macdonell. Dated 23rd July 1858.
Reynell George Taylor. Dated 21st December, 1859.
Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C. B., V. C. Dated 15th February, 1861.

Majors.

Theodore Francis Broughton Beatson. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Robert John Hawthorne. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Stephen Francis Macmullen. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Edward Harvey. Dated 28th November, 1854.
William Adam Anstruther Thomson. Dated 13th July, 1856.
Thomas Rochfort Snow. Dated 19th January, 1858.
Thomas Theophilus Boileau. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Henry Lane. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Frederick Neil Edmonstone. Dated 20th July, 1858.
John Henry Balmain. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Charles John Stanley Gough, V. C. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Osborn Wilkinson. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Captains.

William Wyld. Dated 1st August, 1849.
Francis Walker Drummond. Dated 2nd June, 1852.
Charles Henry Nicholetts. Dated 30th November, 1853.
Lenox James Farquharson. Dated 21st March, 1854.
William Fraser Stephens. Dated 31st December, 1854.
Charles Dumbleton. Dated 9th July, 1855.
Richard Jenkins. Dated 22nd July, 1856.
George Ward. Dated 12th September, 1856.
John Philip Anthony Theobald. Dated 20th November, 1856.
Ernest Augustus Murray MacGregor. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry White Best. Dated 23rd November, 1856

Frederick Charles John Brownlow. Dated 23rd November, 1856.

George Archibald Galloway. Dated 10th March, 1857.

William Henry Macnaghten. Dated 19th July, 1857.

Charles Batchelor. Dated 7th November, 1857.

Digby Compton. Dated 6th December, 1857.

George Bushby. Dated 2nd January, 1858.

Sir Charles William Atholl Oakeley, *Bart.* Dated 23rd June, 1858.

John Innis Robinson. Dated 3rd April, 1859.

John Boyd Saunders. Dated 8th April, 1859.

Guy Annesley Prendergast. Dated 30th July, 1859.

Henry Gidoin Jenkins. Dated 2nd January, 1860.

Brydges Robinson Branfill. Dated 7th April 1860.

Sir Morison Barlow, *Bart.* Dated 9th May, 1860.

Maunsell Mark Prendergast. Dated 2nd July, 1860.

James Alexander Mountford Patton. Dated 21st February, 1861.

Lieutenants.

Cunliffe Martin. Dated 20th February, 1853.

Ambrose Dawson Jennings. Dated 27th November, 1853.

Francis Whitworth Russell. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Robert Cunliffe Low. Dated 29th September, 1855.

Alexander Kincaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie. Dated 24th November, 1855.

Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie. Dated 22nd June, 1856.

Henry Muirson Caulfeild. Dated 9th October, 1856.

Thomas Chadwick Graham. Dated 23rd November, 1856.

Henry Phipson Peacock. Dated 9th January, 1857

Francis Hill Macnaghten. Dated 9th January, 1857.

Alexander Shepherd. Dated 9th January, 1857.

Arthur Haldimand Prinsep. Dated 22nd January, 1857.

John Henry Townsend Farquhar. Dated 23rd January, 1857.

Samuel Boulderson. Dated 23rd January, 1857.

Richard Graham Birch. Dated 23rd January, 1857.

Jardine Scott Robinson. Dated 27th April, 1857.

Richard Beadon. Dated 16th April, 1858.

William Fairlie Fergusson. Dated 30th April, 1858.

John Lewis Loch. Dated 30th April, 1858.

Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort. Dated 18th May, 1858.

Harold Cooper Sitwell. Dated 18th May, 1858.

Henry Charles Kemble. Dated 18th May, 1858.

Alfred Waterfield. Dated 18th May, 1858.

George Clayton Swiney. Dated 18th May, 1858.

Hamilton Bell Webster. Dated 18th May, 1858.

John Shakespear Irvine. Dated 18th May, 1858.

Henry Boileau Lockwood. Dated 18th May, 1858.

Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegy. Dated 21st June, 1858.

William Hay Macnaghten. Dated 24th August, 1858.

Harvey Young Murray. Dated 24th August, 1858.

George Alexander Papendieck Arbuthnot. Dated 24th August, 1858.

Arthur William Capel. Dated 5th February, 1859.

Arthur Lushington Charles Littledale. Dated 5th February, 1859.

Vernon James Hodson. Dated 29th March, 1859.

Henry Alexander Shakespear. Dated 29th March, 1859.

Fendall Currie. Dated 29th March, 1859.

George Thomas Halliday. Dated 29th March, 1859.

Henry Montagu Buller. Dated 3rd April, 1859.

Arthur William Roberts. Dated 12th July, 1859.

Clement Edward Benthall. Dated 12th July, 1859.

Frederick Elliott Farquharson. Dated 16th August, 1859.

Edward George Godolphin Hastings. Dated 26th August, 1859.

Henry Charles Creak. Dated 2nd January, 1860.

Robert Melvill Jennings. Dated 20th May, 1860.

Howard Coghlan. Dated 4th June, 1860.

Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Higginson. Dated 16th June, 1860.

Edward Cuthbert Brookes Rawlinson. Dated 6th July, 1860.

Ernest Wells. Dated 21st July, 1860.

Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper. Dated 4th September, 1860.

Christopher George Cautley. Dated 4th September, 1860.

Montague Stuart Saunders. Dated 20th September, 1860.

Irvine Low. Dated 9th November, 1860.

Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang. Dated 9th December, 1860.

Charles Walter Campbell. Dated 4th January, 1861.

George Woodward Willock. Dated 21st February, 1861.

Cornets.

Martin James Moore. Dated 20th October, 1859.

Ernest Henry Curtis. Dated 20th October, 1859.

George Hamilton Heaviside. Dated 20th October 1859.

Samuel Davis Lockwood. Dated 4th November, 1859.

John Colledge. Dated 4th November, 1859.

George D'Aguilar Jackson. Dated 20th November, 1859.

William Burnet Craigie. Dated 4th December, 1859.

Edward Hulse Willock. Dated 4th December, 1859.

Edward Hay. Dated 4th December, 1859.

Arthur William Reddie Becher. Dated 20th December, 1859.

John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson. Dated 20th January, 1860.

Major Henry Court. Dated 20th January, 1860.

William Walters Biscoe. Dated 4th February, 1860.

Frederic Wood Macmullen. Dated 20th March, 1860.

William Arthur Stopford De Vere Beauclerk. Dated 12th June, 1860.

Henry Arthur Fletcher. Dated 4th September, 1860.

Philip Hamond. Dated 20th December, 1860.

INFANTRY.

Generals.

John Alexander Paul Macgregor. Dated 20th June, 1854.

Sir William Richards, K. C. B. Dated 20th June, 1854.

Mossom Boyd. Dated 9th April, 1856.

John Truscott. Dated 27th January, 1858.

Suetonius Henry Tod. Dated 30th January, 1861.

Lieutenant Generals.

Charles William Hamilton. Dated 11th November, 1851.

Edmund Frederick Waters, C. B. Dated 11th November, 1851.

Richard Collyer Andree. Dated 11th November, 1851.

Thomas Henry Paul. Dated 11th November, 1851.

Samuel Swinhoe. Dated 15th September, 1855.

John Anderson. Dated 5th December, 1855.

Frederick Young. Dated 18th February, 1856.

Thomas Monteath Douglas, C. B. Dated 18th March, 1856.

William R. C. Costley. Dated 2nd April, 1856.

Alexander Dick. Dated 4th July, 1856

Thomas Fiddes Dated 15th September, 1856.

Charles Arthur Grenado Wallington. Dated 4th March, 1858.

Thomas Oliver. Dated 4th May, 1858.

Duncan Gordon Scott. Dated 23rd July, 1858.

Henry Hall, C. B. Dated 24th October, 1858.

Matthew Coombs Paul. Dated 17th May, 1859.

Joseph Harris. Dated 29th August, 1859.

John Tulloch, C. B. Dated 11th September, 1859.

William Henry Hewitt. Dated 30th December, 1859.

George William Aylmer Lloyd, C. B. Dated 2nd June, 1860.

Robert Blackall. Dated 18th December, 1860.

Major Generals.

James Eckford, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Andrew Hervey, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

George Richard Pemberton. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Stephen Davis Riley. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Christopher Godby, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

James Parsons, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

George Warren. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Archibald Fullerton Richmond, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Christopher Dixon Wilkinson, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

William Henry Marshall. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Richard Home. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Alexander Carnegy, C B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

George Tomkyns. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Charles Richard William Lane, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Henry Chambers Murray Cox. Dated 28th November, 1854.

John Hoggan, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

George Huyshe, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Charles Hamilton, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Henry Lawrence. Dated 5th December, 1855.

George Hicks, C. B. Dated 18th February, 1856.

Henry Francis Caley. Dated 18th March, 1856.

Hope Dick. Dated 2nd April, 1856.

Joseph Nash, C. B. Dated 9th April, 1856.

Robert Stewart. Dated 15th September, 1856.

Frederick George Lister. Dated 22nd August, 1857.

David Downing. Dated 15th September, 1857.

Frederick Hervey Sandys. Dated 15th October, 1857.

John Moule. Dated 27th January, 1858.

Louis Saunders Bird. Dated 4th March, 1858.

David Birrell. Dated 25th April, 1858.

Thomas Polwhele. Dated 1st May, 1858.

Sir Richard James Holwell Birch, K. C. B. Dated 4th May, 1858.

Peter Innes. Dated 13th July, 1858.

Harry Meggs Graves. Dated 27th August, 1858.

Stuart Corbett, C. B. Dated 4th February, 1859.

William Sage. Dated 13th March, 1859.

Sir Justin Sheil, K. C. B., K. L. S. Dated 26th April, 1859.

James Manson. Dated 15th May, 1859.

Nathaniel Jones. Dated 30th May, 1859.

James Clarke Charnock Gray. Dated 20th July, 1859.

Claud Douglas. Dated 4th June, 1860.

Charles Halden. Dated 7th October, 1860.

Frederick Brooke Corfield. Dated 18th November, 1860.

George Farquharson. Dated 25th January, 1861.

William Robert Corfield. Dated 30th January, 1861.

Colonels.

Thomas Fergusson Flemyng. Dated 28th November, 1854.

John Studholme Hodgson. Dated 28th November, 1854.

John Kennedy McCausland, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Francis Rowcroft, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

James Matthie. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Hugh Troup. Dated 28th November, 1854.

William Maule Ramsay. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Sir Archibald Bogle, *Knight*. Dated 28th November, 1854.

David Simpson. Dated 28th November, 1854.

John Anderson Barstow. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Edward Altham Cumberlege. Dated 28th November, 1854.

John Macdonald. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Thomas Henry Shuldham. Dated 28th November, 1854.

John Butler. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Thomas Sewell. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Francis Jenkins. Dated 28th November, 1854.

George Burney. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Edmund Wintle. Dated 28th November, 1854.

James Don Kennedy. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Robert Turnbull Sandeman. Dated 28th November, 1854.

William Swatman. Dated 28th November, 1854.

St. George Daniel Showers, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Colin Troup, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

George Moyle Sherer. Dated 28th November, 1854.

William George Lennox. Dated 28th November 1854.

John Welchman, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

William Ferguson Beatson. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Bulstrode Bygrave. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Richmond Houghton. Dated 28th November, 1854.

John Edmondstoune Landers. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Edward John Dickey. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Henry Pelham Burn. Dated 1st May, 1855.

Edward Rowland Mainwaring. Dated 7th May, 1855.

John Craigie-Halkett, C. B. Dated 15th September, 1855.

William Riddell, C. B. Dated 5th December, 1855.

Philip Harris. Dated 8th June, 1856.

James Travers, V. C. Dated 6th December 1856.

John Lewis Taylor. Dated 14th March, 1857.

William Beveridge Thomson, C. B. Dated 29th May, 1857.

Patrick Gordon. Dated 20th June, 1857.

Henry Forster, C. B. Dated 20th June, 1857.

John Liptrap. Dated 20th June, 1857.

Robert Garrett. Dated 20th June, 1857.

Edward Darvall. Dated 20th June, 1857.

Peter Abbott. Dated 20th June, 1857.

Henry Palmer. Dated 29th July, 1857.

David Pott. Dated 22nd August, 1857.

Neville Bowles Chamberlain, C. B. Dated 27th November, 1857.

James William Henry Jamieson. Dated 28th November, 1857.

William Pitt Robbins. Dated 28th November, 1857.

Wright Westcott Davidson. Dated 28th November, 1857.

Hugh Boyd. Dated 28th November, 1857.

William Charles Campbell. Dated 28th November, 1857.

John William Hicks. Dated 15th February, 1858.

Joseph Graham. Dated 25th February, 1858.

James Duncan McPherson, C. B. Dated 5th April, 1858.
John Coke, C. B. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Arthur Cole Spottiswoode. Dated 23rd July, 1858.
Richard Drought, C. B. Dated 29th August, 1859.
John Clarke. Dated 13th April, 1860.
Markham Eeles Sherwill. Dated 4th June, 1860.
William St. Leger Mitchell. Dated 6th July, 1860.
Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, K. C. B. Dated 18th October, 1860.
Henry Frederick Dunsford, C. B. Dated 18th December, 1860.
Saunders Alexius Abbott. Dated 25th January, 1861.
John Caulfeild Hannyngton. Dated 30th January, 1861.

Lieutenant Colonels.

William John Baptist Knyvett. Dated 15th September, 1855.
Hamilton Vetch. Dated 29th May, 1857.
Arthur Sanders. Dated 29th May, 1857.
Cuthbert Davidson, C. B. Dated 31st May, 1857.
George Wm. Bishop. Dated 31st May, 1857.
Edward Geoffry John Champneys. Dated 1st July, 1857.
Richard Yeats Brown Bush. Dated 15th July, 1857.
James George Allerton Rice. Dated 29th July, 1857.
Joseph Hampton Hampton. Dated 22nd August, 1857.
Henry William Matthews. Dated 3rd December 1857.
Richard Sheridan Ewart. Dated 19th January, 1858.
Thomas Simpson. Dated 24th March, 1858.
George Wade Guy Green, C. B. Dated 24th March, 1858.
James Metcalfe, C. B. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Charles Prior. Dated 25th April, 1858.
David Wilkie. Dated 26th April, 1858.
Harry Burnett Lumsden, C. B. Dated 15th May, 1858.
Charles Cooper. Dated 4th July, 1858.
Charles Gustavus Walsh. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Charles Thomas Edward Hinde. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Jeremiah Brasyer, C. B. Dated 20th July, 1858.
David Scott Dodgson. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott. Dated 22nd August, 1858.
John De Winter Charles James Moir. Dated 27th August, 1858.
Frederick William Burroughs. Dated 4th February, 1859.
George Timins. Dated 5th March, 1859.
Brooke Boyd. Dated 15th May, 1859.
James Charles Innes. Dated 15th July, 1859.
Robert Troup. Dated 19th August, 1859.
Henry Milne. Dated 25th August, 1859.
John Minshull Drake. Dated 11th September, 1859.
Richard Rich Wilford Ellis. Dated 21st September, 1859.
William Augustin John Mayhew. Dated 10th October, 1859,
John Smith. Dated 11th October, 1859.
Charles Pattenson. Dated 25th October, 1859.
Edwin Marriott. Dated 28th November, 1859.
John Liptrott. Dated 28th November, 1859.
William Kelly Wollen. Dated 12th December, 1859.
John Hennessy. Dated 17th April, 1860.
Richard Salisbury Simpson. Dated 26th April, 1860.
William Philip Hampton. Dated 4th June, 1860.
William Frost Nuthall. Dated 16th June, 1860.
Frederick Maitland. Dated 18th November, 1860.
John Bontein. Dated 8th December, 1860.
Robert Morrison. Dated 4th February, 1861.
James Lumsdaine Walker. Dated 16th February, 1861.
George Warren Stokes. Dated 21st February, 1861.

Majors.

William Lamb. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Edward Fleetwood Smith. Dated 20th June, 1854.
William Lydiard. Dated 20th June, 1854.
George Burd Reddie. Dated 20th June, 1854.
George Walter Williams, C. B. Dated 20th June, 1854.
John Barrett. Dated 20th June, 1854.
David Gaussen. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Clement Read Browne. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Henry Matthew Nation. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Walter Coningsby Erskine, C. B. Dated 20th June, 1854.
William Barnabas Legard. Dated 20th June, 1854.
James Edward Verner. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Alexander Bagot. Dated 24th July, 1854.
George Newbolt. Dated 28th November, 1854.
James Townshend Daniell. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Thomas Scott Horsbrugh. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Robert Thatcher. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Robert Napier Raikes. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Anthony Martin. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Andrew Hunter Ross. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Morrieson. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Peter William Luard. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Henry Lewis Bird. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Thomas Gordon St. George. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Cockerell Phillips. Dated 28th November, 1856.
Samuel Brougham Faddy. Dated 31st May, 1857.
William Charles Gott. Dated 27th June, 1857.
Edmund Sissmore. Dated 11th July, 1857.
Frederick Moffat Baker. Dated 15th July, 1857.
Edward Dayot Watson. Dated 21st July, 1857.
Thomas Francis Hobday. Dated 28th August, 1857.
William McCulloch. Dated 4th September, 1857.
George Gladwin Denniss. Dated 14th September, 1857.
William Henry Oakes. Dated 7th November, 1857.
Frederick Johnston. Dated 18th December, 1857.
Alexander Boyd. Dated 19th January, 1858.
Dean Christian Shute. Dated 19th January, 1858.
Robert Anderson Ramsay. Dated 19th January, 1858.
Henry Le Poer Trench. Dated 19th January, 1858.
Charles Henry Barchard, C. B. Dated 19th January, 1858.
John William Carnegie, C. B. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Henry Dinning. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Folliott Walker Baugh. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Francis Geach Crossman. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Matthew Francis Kemble. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Campbell Claye Grant Ross. Dated 24th March, 1858.
John William Sanders. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Richard John Edgell. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Frederick Charles Maisey. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Edward Oakes. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Robert Patrick Anderson. Dated 24th March, 1858.
William Spiller Ferris. Dated 25th April, 1858.
Charles James Richards. Dated 1st May, 1858.
Robert Christopher Tytler. Dated 16th May, 1858.
Frederick Turner Wroughton, C. B. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Robertson Larkins. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Richard John Meade. Dated 20th July, 1858.
John Hood. Dated 20th July, 1858.
John Gordon. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Alexander Hume. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Charles Samuel Weston. Dated 20th July, 1858.
George Wilson Boileau. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Henry Finch. Dated 20th July, 1858.

Frederick William Lambert. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Mangles James Brander. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Thomas Colvin Blagrave. Dated 11th August, 1858.
George Ryley. Dated 22nd August, 1858.
Goodricke Armstrong Fisher. Dated 14th November, 1858.
Robert Henry Sale. Dated 5th March, 1859.
Gould Read Weston. Dated 24th March, 1859.
Walter Stanhope Sherwill. Dated 2nd April, 1859.
Henry Borlase Stevens. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Andrew Simpson Smith. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Trevor Wheler. Dated 26th April, 1859.
John Francis Stafford. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Peter Archibald Roberton. Dated 15th May, 1859.
Thomas Pownall. Dated 4th June, 1859.
Robert Duffin. Dated 8th July, 1859.
John Francis D'Evereux Williams Hall. Dated 4th August, 1859.
Charles Mordaunt FitzGerald. Dated 15th August, 1859.
Joseph Chambers. Dated 25th August, 1859.
Alexander Anthony Macdonell. Dated 2nd September, 1859.
George Nuttall Greene. Dated 11th September, 1859.
Henry James Piercy. Dated 11th October, 1859.
Robert Andrew Smith. Dated 12th December, 1859.
Henry John Childe Shakespear. Dated 21st December, 1859.
Collingwood Foster Fenwick. Dated 30th December, 1859.
Mowbray Thomson. Dated 1st February, 1860.
Charles Harris. Dated 26th April, 1860.
William Robert Forster. Dated 8th October, 1860.
Mortimer John Slater. Dated 18th November, 1860.
George Marmaduke Waddilove. Dated 26th January, 1861.
Edward Hall. Dated 4th February, 1861,
George Strangways. Dated 16th February, 1861.
Gordon Caulfeild. Dated 1st March, 1861.

Captains.

Clare Sewell Salmon. Dated 31st December, 1847.
Samuel John Becher. Dated 13th May, 1848.
George Remington Cookson, Dated 7th July, 1848.
Henry Strachey. Dated 19th July, 1848.
Charles Lionel Showers. Dated 27th October, 1848.
Joseph Pater Paterson Truscott Hawkey. Dated 1st December, 1848.
William Martin Cafe. Dated 27th January, 1849.
William Frederick Newton Wallace. Dated 1st February, 1849.
Robert Archibald Trotter. Dated 10th March, 1849.
Peter Drummond. Dated 22nd May, 1849.
William Forbes. Dated 5th July, 1849.
Edward James Simpson. Dated 31st July, 1849.
George Gibson Anderson. Dated 20th September, 1849.
John Nelson Thomas. Dated 1st November, 1849.
Robert Henry David Tulloh. Dated 28th November, 1849.
Edwin Alexander Rowlatt. Dated 1st December, 1849.
Darcy Stansbury. Dated 12th December, 1849.
Peter Henry Knight Dewaal. Dated 1st February, 1850.
Charles Jackson. Dated 21st February, 1850.
Edwin Shuckburgh Denniss. Dated 1st June, 1850.
Edward William Hicks. Dated 12th June, 1850.
John Nisbett. Dated 15th August, 1850.
John Scott Phillpotts. Dated 28th October, 1850.
Theophilus Green. Dated 7th November, 1850.
Thomas Watson. Dated 12th December, 1850.
Henry Larkins Robertson. Dated 13th December, 1850.
Nicholas Carnegie Boswell. Dated 17th February, 1851.
Martin Boileau Whish. Dated 15th March, 1851.
George Edward Ford. Dated 17th March, 1851.
Alexander Sutton Osborn Donaldson. Dated 17th April, 1851.
Thomas Whittaker Seager. Dated 18th April, 1851.
James Price Clarkson. Dated 2nd August, 1851.
Henry Richard Shelton. Dated 28th September, 1851.
James Wilberforce Lewis Bird. Dated 13th October, 1851,
Alexander Brathwaite Fenwick. Dated 10th January, 1852.
Hercules Skinner. Dated 16th January, 1852.
William Robert Cunningham. Dated 31st January, 1852
Frederick Cooper Tombs. Dated 24th February, 1852.
Thomas Tulloh. Dated 4th April, 1852.
Rowland Rees Mainwaring. Dated 10th April, 1852.
Edward Close. Dated 13th June, 1852.
Henry Daniel Maunsell. Dated 3rd October, 1852.
The Baron Frederick August Von Meyern. Dated 15th November, 1852.
Edward Tulloch. Dated 17th November 1852.
Charles Samuel John Terrot. Dated 11th December, 1852.
Theodore Gordon. Dated 12th January, 1853.
Langston Peter Faddy. Dated 1st March, 1853.
George Holroyd. Dated 1st March, 1853.
Robert Charles Stevenson. Dated 8th March, 1853.
Benjamin Henderson, C. B. Dated 5th June, 1853.
Godfrey Colpoys Bloomfield. Dated 10th June, 1853.
Thomas Peach Waterman. Dated 10th June, 1853.
Charles Brenton Basden. Dated 6th July, 1853.
William John Hicks. Dated 29th July, 1853.
Charles Need. Dated 1st August, 1853.
Robert Chardin Wroughton. Dated 28th August, 1853.
Henry Duncan Twysden. Dated 3rd October, 1853.
Frederick John Davies. Dated 19th October, 1853.
William Robert Wallace. Dated 1st November, 1853.
Harry Elliott Young. Dated 15th November, 1853.
William Charles Clifton. Dated 8th December, 1853.
Wredenhall Queiros Pogson. Dated 12th December, 1853.
William Claye Watson. Dated 15th December, 1853.
James Lind Sherwill. Dated 24th January, 1854.
Hugh Lowman Pester. Dated 12th February, 1854.
Conolly O'Brien Palmer. Dated 20th March, 1854.
Evelyn Bradford. Dated 1st April, 1854.
Archibald Oliver Wood. Dated 15th April, 1854.
Edwin Thomas. Dated 12th June, 1854.
William Graydon. Dated 12th June, 1854.
Charles Plowden St. John Law. Dated 10th July, 1854.
Henry Earl Read. Dated 10th July, 1854.
John Samuel Douglas White. Dated 6th August, 1854.
Hugh Murray Davidson. Dated 21st August, 1854.
James William Smith. Dated 15th September, 1854.
Felix Vincent Richard Jervis. Dated 7th November 1854.
John Wedderburn. Dated 28th November, 1854.
William Thomas Garstin. Dated 11th December, 1854.
John Ross. Dated 30th December, 1854.
John Thomas Stephenson Hall. Dated 31st December, 1854.
Richard Nichols. Dated 3rd January, 1855.
John Ward. Dated 16th January, 1855.
Charles Curtis Drury. Dated 14th April, 1855.
Lionel Radford Newhouse. Dated 12th June, 1855.
Richard Francis Grindall. Dated 18th July, 1855.
John MacDougall. Dated 31st July, 1855.
William Metcalf. Dated 7th August, 1855.
Francis Justin Nelson. Dated 21st August, 1855.
William Henry Lowther. Dated 21st August, 1855.
John Anstruther Angus. Dated 7th September, 1855.
Albert Balcombe Beatson. Dated 27th September, 1855.

George D'Aguilar. Dated 22nd December, 1855.
Robert Thomas Hawksley Barber. Dated 31st December, 1855.
William Clarke Green. Dated 4th February, 1856.
Henry Edward Iremonger. Dated 28th February, 1856.
Robert Murray Nott. Dated 8th March, 1856.
Edward Robert Wiggins. Dated 8th March, 1856.
George M'Andrew. Dated 8th March, 1856.
Francis Chantrey Wiggins. Dated 8th March, 1856.
William Irwin. Dated 18th May, 1856.
Charles Bazil Gibbons Bacon. Dated 24th May, 1856.
Charles Lyons Montgomery. Dated 12th June, 1856.
Frederick George Thellusson. Dated 12th June, 1856.
Thomas Henry Wilson. Dated 27th June, 1856.
Thomas William Hilton. Dated 27th September, 1856.
George Byres Mainwaring. Dated 1st October, 1856.
Shakespear Sage. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Patrick Briggs. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Landon Jones. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Samuel Rogers. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Robert Alexander Napper. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Patrick George Scot. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Forbes Campbell. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Joseph Hughes. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John March Earle. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Erskine Grant Langmore. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Skene Row. Dated 23rd November 1856.
Etienne St. George. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John James Dansey. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Archibald Cumine. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Edward Thompson. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Angelo Edward Osborn. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Frederic Procter Bailey. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Fleming Malcolm Martin. Dated 8th January, 1857.
Edward Norman Perkins. Dated 8th January, 1857.
William Harington Hawes. Dated 15th January, 1857.
Alexander Irvine. Dated 31st January, 1857.
Henry Ruxton Corfield. Dated 4th April, 1857.
John Chadwick Dickson. Dated 7th April, 1857.
Danvers Henry Osborn. Dated 13th May, 1857.
Edward Smalley. Dated 31st May, 1857.
Charles Edward Mills. Dated 31st May, 1857.
Francis John Sidebottom. Dated 1st June, 1857.
James Mansfield Nuttall. Dated 6th June, 1857.
William Edward Cahill. Dated 8th June, 1857.
Albert Henry Bamfield. Dated 8th June, 1857.
Thomas Wollams Holland. Dated 10th June, 1857.
Henry William Chapman. Dated 10th June, 1857.
Robert Dwarris Gibney. Dated 11th June, 1857.
George Huntly Gordon. Dated 11th June, 1857.
Francis Ringler Thomson. Dated 11th June, 1857.
Frederick Augustus Sage. Dated 11th June, 1857.
Robert Maxwell. Dated 12th June, 1857.
John Adrian Vanrenen. Dated 15th June, 1857.
Edmund Smyth. Dated 18th June, 1857.
Henry Croker Cuppage. Dated 23rd June, 1857.
Jeffery Edward Lake Willows. Dated 23rd June, 1857.
Edward Robert Blair. Dated 27th June, 1857.
John Ruggles. Dated 27th June, 1857.
Richard Sanderson Simonds. Dated 27th June, 1857.
Leveson Granville Alexander Campbell. Dated 27th June, 1857.
George Charles Lloyd. Dated 27th June, 1857.
Henry Alexander Cockburn. Dated 27th June, 1857.
Charles Andrews. Dated 1st July, 1857.
Martin Godfrey Brabazon. Dated 23rd July, 1857.
Edward Van Heythuysen Holt. Dated 25th July, 1857.
Charles Frederick Hicks. Dated 25th July, 1857.
Alexander Pond. Dated 4th August, 1857.
Duncan Kyd Presgrave. Dated 21st August, 1857.
Charles Reay. Dated 9th September, 1857.
Simon Budd. Dated 14th September, 1857.
Hugh Grant. Dated 18th September, 1857.
Charles Stephen Fowle. Dated 24th September, 1857.
Addington Taylor. Dated 17th October, 1857.
Sidney Chalmers. Dated 23rd October 1857.
Charles Phayre Hildebrand. Dated 18th November, 1857.
John Collings Bonamy. Dated 21st November, 1857.
William Bolton Girdlestone. Dated 28th November, 1857.
Charles Pierrepont Lucas. Dated 10th December, 1857.
Hugh Trevor Pollock. Dated 28th December, 1857.
Charles Auguste Reid. Dated 6th February, 1858.
William Babington Peile. Dated 11th March, 1858.
Frederick Robertson Aikman, V. C. Dated 26th April, 1858.
Alexander Paterson. Dated 1st May, 1858.
Robert Farquhar Webster. Dated 15th May, 1858.
George Frederick Frank Vincent. Dated 9th June, 1858.
Henry John Templer. Dated 10th July, 1858.
Elliott Hyndman. Dated 21st August, 1858.
Arthur Innis Shuldham. Dated 27th August, 1858.
Robert Havard Price. Dated 1st September, 1858.
William Nassau Lees, LL. D. Dated 11th September, 1858.
Thomas Carnegy Anderson. Dated 3rd October, 1858.
Ralph Bristow Dundas. Dated 23rd October, 1858.
Frederick John Ellis. Dated 26th December, 1858.
John Jordan. Dated 30th December, 1858.
Abraham Charles Bunbury. Dated 1st January, 1859.
William Henry Phillips. Dated 1st January, 1859.
Arthur Crawford. Dated 27th January, 1859.
John Lamb. Dated 3rd February, 1859.
William Robert Gordon. Dated 19th February, 1859.
John Richardson Auldjo. Dated 28th February, 1859.
Brooking Soady. Dated 1st April, 1859.
George Veasy Balderston. Dated 21st April, 1859.
Alfred Francis. Dated 15th May, 1859.
Thomas Frederick Ouseley Scott. Dated 24th May, 1859.
John Hanning Speke. Dated 8th June, 1859.
Robert Cony Whiting. Dated 8th June, 1859.
Robert Walthall Thomas Russell. Dated 25th June, 1859.
Thomas Edward Webster. Dated 19th August, 1859.
George Augustus Brown. Dated 25th August, 1859.
Henry Lockhart Gleig. Dated 29th August, 1859.
James Augustus Grant. Dated 10th October, 1859.
James Charles Hamilton. Dated 4th December, 1859.
Francis Henry Hanmer. Dated 9th December, 1859.
Montagu James White. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Frederick Charles Innes. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Frederick Ernest Laing. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Samuel Dewe White. Dated 10th December, 1859.
William Conrad Hamilton. Dated 16th December, 1859.
Arthur Ellis. Dated 29th December, 1859.
George Augustus Cuyler. Dated 29th December, 1859.
Frederick Duffin. Dated 29th December, 1859.
Alexander Decimus Toogood. Dated 12th January, 1860.
Robert Stothert. Dated 18th January, 1860.
Gordon Cavenagh. Dated 18th January, 1860.
Edward John Wild. Dated 29th January, 1860.

Richard Chaloner Lindsey. Dated 11th February, 1860.
Robert Henry Tulloh. Dated 11th February, 1860.
Henry John Allan. Dated 19th March, 1860.
Frederick Richard Norman Fortescue. Dated 31st March, 1860.
Henry Phillpotts. Dated 19th April, 1860.
Charles Baily. Dated 14th June, 1860.
Brenton Haliburton Smith. Dated 15th June, 1860.
Horace Albert Browne. Dated 18th July, 1860.
William Ogilvie Rannie. Dated 20th July, 1860.
Charles Armstrong. Dated 22nd July, 1860.
Jonathan Keer. Dated 26th July, 1860.
Charles Stuart Ward Ogilvie. Dated 23rd August, 1860.
Walter Davison. Dated 10th October, 1860.
Charles Myers Longueville Clarke. Dated 8th December, 1860.
The Baron Ferdinand Von Andlaw. Dated 13th December, 1860.
John Fombelle Templer. Dated 13th December, 1860.
Walter Henry Smith. Dated 20th December, 1860.
Augustus Arthur Currie. Dated 23rd March, 1861.
Francis Dashwood Ogilvie. Dated 20th April, 1861.

Lieutenants.

John Robert Currie. Dated 15th September, 1849.
Alfred Tulloch. Dated 2nd December, 1849.
George Corham Huxham. Dated 29th September, 1850.
Augustus William Bolton. Dated 27th October, 1850.
James Andrews Mouat Biggs. Dated 8th February, 1851.
Orlando Manley Glubb. Dated 17th March, 1851.
Charles Vernon Jenkins. Dated 16th October, 1851.
Stephen Douglas. Dated 3rd November, 1851.
Henry Paul William Wynch. Dated 10th November, 1851.
Jocelyn Pickard Cambridge. Dated 22nd March, 1852.
Henry Macdonald. Dated 26th April, 1852.
William Gordon. Dated 11th May, 1852.
Lionel James Trotter. Dated 20th August, 1852.
Thomas Buttanshaw. Dated 3rd November, 1852.
William Sheffield. Dated 6th December, 1852.
John Alfred Brereton. Dated 30th December, 1852.
Henry Richard Bradford. Dated 15th February, 1853.
Edward Pitches Wilson Ripley. Dated 18th March, 1853.
Lawrence Henry Williams. Dated 10th April, 1853.
John Angelo. Dated 8th May, 1853.
Calvert Daw Stanley Clarke. Dated 21st May, 1853.
Alexander Frederic Corbett. Dated 14th July, 1853.
Alfred Combe. Dated 24th July, 1853.
Joseph White Orchard. Dated 1st October, 1853.
George Herbert Hale. Dated 31st October, 1853.
John Grant Sombre Matheson. Dated 12th November, 1853.
Edward Charles Rawstorne. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Edgar Gibson Clark. Dated 15th November, 1853.
William George Bygrave Tyler. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Edward Louis Clogstoun. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Charles Noble McMullin. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Robert Ffarmerie Godby. Dated 15th November, 1853.
The Honorable Frederick Barnewall Best. Dated 24th November, 1853.
Joseph Reay. Dated 5th December, 1853.
Thomas William Evans. Dated 15th December, 1853.
John Hearsey. Dated 1st January, 1854.
William Phaire. Dated 31st January, 1854.
Robert Durie Griffin. Dated 1st February, 1854.
William Lowndes Randall. Dated 5th February, 1854.
Henri Campbell. Dated 12th February, 1854.
John Morland. Dated 5th March, 1854.
Henry Foord Bamford. Dated 7th March, 1854.
Walter Foggo Ireland. Dated 7th May, 1854.
Newton Barton. Dated 24th June, 1854.
John Pringle Sherriff. Dated 10th July, 1854.
Courtenay Gibbs Thorp. Dated 17th July, 1854.
Horatio Phillips. Dated 6th August, 1854.
Frederic Allen. Dated 9th August, 1854.
Robert Stannus Graves. Dated 15th September, 1854.
Henry Albany Wyndham Waterfield. Dated 28th September, 1854.
Harry Hammon Lyster, V.C. Dated 13th November, 1854.
Edward Humphrey Woodcock. Dated 14th November, 1854.
Arthur Cory. Dated 13th December, 1854.
Hugh Henry Christian. Dated 16th December, 1854.
George Hamilton Eardley Howard. Dated 1st January, 1855.
Gavin Dring Crawfurd. Dated 1st January, 1855.
William Butler Shawe. Dated 15th January, 1855.
Robert Dallas Campbell. Dated 19th January, 1855.
Clarence Comyn Taylor. Dated 25th February, 1855.
Mansfeldt George Smith. Dated 5th April, 1855.
Francis John Craigie. Dated 13th April, 1855.
John Hadow Jenkins. Dated 1st May, 1855.
John Edmund Delap Wilson. Dated 7th May, 1855.
William Cabell. Dated 29th May, 1855.
William Alexander Garden. Dated 4th June, 1855.
Charles Frederick Middleton. Dated 17th June, 1855.
William Siddons Young. Dated 3rd August, 1855.
George Fergus Graham. Dated 1st September, 1855.
Richard Henry Wall. Dated 9th September, 1855.
Robert Yeld Chambers. Dated 1st October, 1855.
William Pemberton Fisher. Dated 14th October, 1855.
John Gore Campbell. Dated 9th November, 1855.
Spencer Alfred Taylor Judge. Dated 10th November, 1855.
Thomas Herbert Maddock. Dated 15th November, 1855.
Melmoth Alaster Douglas Orchard. Dated 17th December, 1855.
Cornelius Richardes. Dated 31st December, 1855.
Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert. Dated 14th January, 1856.
Donald Macdonald. Dated 18th January, 1856.
John Palmer Turton. Dated 10th February, 1856.
Thomas Gally Ross. Dated 27th February, 1856.
Lionel Henry Planta De Hochepied Larpent. Dated 28th February, 1856.
Gerard Noel Money. Dated 5th March, 1856.
William Macdonald. Dated 5th March, 1856.
Edmund Yeamans Walcott. Dated 16th March, 1856.
John Peter Harris. Dated 28th March, 1856.
Henry Doyle Metcalfe. Dated 31st March, 1856.
William Playfair. Dated 1st April, 1856.
George Edward Hill. Dated 2nd April, 1856.
Henry Inglis. Dated 15th April, 1856.
James John Russell. Dated 17th April, 1856.
Mark Kerr St. John. Dated 18th May, 1856.
Frederick Augustus Buckley. Dated 22nd May, 1856.
William Edward Russell Roberts. Dated 1st June, 1856.
William Henry Buttanshaw. Dated 11th June, 1856.
Philip Ward. Dated 16th June, 1856.
William Wilson Clark. Dated 3rd July, 1856.

Edward Richard Cumberland Wilcox. Dated 18th July, 1856.
Alexander Brodie Melville. Dated 31st August, 1856.
Harry Style Ruxton. Dated 8th October, 1856.
Robert Dougal. Dated 10th October, 1856.
George Nicholson Saunders. Dated 19th October, 1856.
Henry Reginald Buttanshaw. Dated 27th October, 1856.
Edward O'Brien Horsford. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
James Thompson. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Thomas Norris Baker. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Hobart Tyler. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Thomas Martin Shelley. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Frederic Macnaghten Armstrong. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Alexander Howe Bramley. Dated 23rd November 1856.
James Thomas Liscombe. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Edward Samuel Jackson. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Frederick Shaw. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
James Thomson. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Richard Manuel Sewell. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Frederick Thomas Bainbridge. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
The Honorable James Hay Fraser. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Francis Hallowell Inglefield. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Douglas George Manning. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Robert Brown Worsley. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Robert McPherson. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Hardress Edmond Waller. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Alfred Whiting. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Rowland Smith. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Wroughton. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Roberts. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Alexander Bruce. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Frederick Edwards. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
James Cadogan Parkison Baillie. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Lancaster Byron James Davies. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Archibald Gathorne Remington. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William George Keppel. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Power Burton. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Montford Bromley. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Spencer Grant Warde. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
James Stevenson. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William George Cubitt, v. c. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Richard Barton Hill. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry McDonell De Wendt Douglas. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Francis Frederick Rowcroft. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Harry De Brett. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Loftus Alexander Tottenham. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Benson Stuart. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Robert Stanwix Robertson. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Thomas Nicholls Walker. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Wynyard Battye. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Robert Alexander Dobbin. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Edward Francis Browne. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Stanhope Cary. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Frederick Donnelly Harington. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Mark Henry Heathcote. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Richard Fisher Angelo. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry St. George Tucker. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward. Dated 23rd November 1856.
Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Charles Grant. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Montgomery Barton Burlton. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Charles Lawrence Brown Constable. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Peter Poleman Nash. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibart. Dated 26th November, 1856.
Edmund Fisher Litchfield. Dated 8th December, 1856.
Alexander Henry Thomson. Dated 1st January, 1857.
Frederic John Mackeson. Dated 15th January, 1857.
Walter Forbes Belli. Dated 20th January, 1857.
Henry George Saunders. Dated 21st January, 1857.
William Wheler Hume. Dated 1st February, 1857.
Robert Adam Wauchope. Dated 17th February, 1857.
Bernard Cracroft. Dated 21st February, 1857.
Alexander McLeod Stewart. Dated 18th March, 1857.
Alfred Burford Edgell Thomas. Dated 20th March, 1857.
Alexander Cockburn. Dated 10th May, 1857.
Hugh Arthur Lowes. Dated 10th May, 1857.
Arthur Parker Mew. Dated 11th May, 1857.
Henry William Studdy. Dated 11th May, 1857.
Robarts William Elton. Dated 11th May, 1857.
Edward Champman. Dated 21st May, 1857.
John Bartleman. Dated 31st May, 1857.
James Henry Worsley. Dated 31st May, 1857.
George Lawrence Keir. Dated 1st June, 1857.
William Elphinstone Michael Bruce Ramsay. Dated 3rd June, 1857.
William Vesy Fitzgerald Jacob. Dated 4th June, 1857.
Archibald Edwards Campbell. Dated 6th June, 1857.
Philip Sydney Yorke. Dated 6th June, 1857.
Patrick Wheeler. Dated 6th June, 1857.
Robert Cecil Clifford. Dated 6th June, 1857.
John Balsir Chatterton. Dated 7th June, 1857.
John Matthew Glubb. Dated 10th June, 1857.
Ellis Burroughes Ward. Dated 12th June, 1857.
Edward Knatchbull. Dated 12th June, 1857.
Robert Francis Firth. Dated 14th June, 1857.
Frederick Wheeler. Dated 15th June, 1857.
William Astell Franks. Dated 19th June, 1857.
Malcolm George Clerk. Dated 27th June, 1857.
George Charles Udny. Dated 27th June, 1857.
Charles William Campbell. Dated 30th June, 1857.
George Vincent Fosbery. Dated 1st July, 1857.
Charles David Peter Nott. Dated 10th July, 1857.
Roderick Boyd Mackenzie. Dated 10th July, 1857.
Henry Sullivan Jarrett. Dated 11th July, 1857.
Robert Elphinstone Boyle. Dated 14th July, 1857.
Robert Blair. Dated 16th July, 1857.
John Charles Campbell Daunt. Dated 20th July, 1857.
George Carlyon Hughes Armstrong. Dated 23rd July, 1857.
Otway Mayne Graham. Dated 30th July, 1857.
George Battye Fisher. Dated 2nd August, 1857.
Edwin Balfour Wimberley. Dated 4th August, 1857.
William Dalrymple Shaw. Dated 3rd September, 1857.
William Donnelly Palmer. Dated 18th September, 1857.

Charles Richard Cock. Dated 18th September, 1857.
James Miller. Dated 23rd September, 1857.
William Edward Delves Broughton. Dated 26th September, 1857.
Frederic Van Hagen Sperling. Dated 5th October 1857.
Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy. Dated 9th October, 1857.
Edwin Venour. Dated 9th October, 1857.
Henry Hamer Stansfeld. Dated 11th October, 1857.
Archibald Lewis Playfair. Dated 7th November, 1857.
Edmund Swetenham. Dated 7th November, 1857.
Frederick Henry Hood. Dated 17th November, 1857.
Charles Metcalfe MacGregor. Dated 17th November, 1857.
Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson. Dated 17th November, 1857.
Arthur Battye. Dated 22nd January, 1858.
George Mitchell. Dated 28th January, 1858.
Robert Cotton Money. Dated 12th February, 1858.
Edward Trower FitzGerald. Dated 12th February, 1858.
John George Campbell. Dated 22nd March, 1858.
Robert Gunning. Dated 23rd March, 1858.
John Boulton Brander. Dated 1st April, 1858.
Rowley Sale Hill. Dated 12th April, 1858.
John Chalmers. Dated 21st April, 1858.
Edward John M'Nair. Dated 22nd April, 1858.
Benjamin Jerrard Parsons. Dated 26th April, 1858.
Montague Charles Perreau. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Charles Metcalfe Bushby. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Charles Richard Matthews. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Thomas Myles Sandys. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Reginald Colvil William Mitford. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Robert Wheeler. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Clement James Griffiths. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Joseph Barnard Smith. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Henry Lindsay Ramsbotham. Dated 30th April, 1858.
George Dukinfield Astley Younghusband. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Charles Henry Cantor. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Draycot De La Garde Birkett. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Alfred Goldney. Dated 30th April, 1858.
George William Holdsworth. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Leopold Exxel Evans. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Henry Goschen. Dated 30th April, 1858.
John William Grant. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Richard Newcomen Evans. Dated 30th April, 1858.
James Frederic Elton. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Alan Murray. Dated 30th April, 1858.
George Atkins. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Reymond Hervey de Montmorency. Dated 30th April, 1858.
James Stuart Oliphant. Dated 30th April, 1858.
George Constable Gregory. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Francis Frazer John Toke. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Charles Henry Ewart. Dated 30th April, 1858.
William Ewbank Chambers. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Francis Henry Woodgate. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Henry Russell Wintle. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Frederick Sale Sowley Brind. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Wellesley Campbell. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Arthur Edward Downing. Dated 30th April, 1858.
Lindsay Charles de Lorentz Daniell. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Henry Isham Wheler. Dated 18th May, 1858.
John Goodeve Barlow. Dated 18th May, 1858.
William Francis Badgley. Dated 18th May, 1858.
William Reid Martin. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Alexander Lindsay. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Francis William Grant. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Philip Henry Mascie Wynter. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Edwin Colnett Corbyn. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Lorne Macdonald. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Felix Arthur Douglas Cox. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Thomas Herbert Lewin. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Charles Albert Copland. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Thomas Pearson. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Frederick Lowis Stoll Dyce. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Marshall Pritchard Moriarty. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Arthur James Macqueen. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Thomas Augustus Scott. Dated 18th May, 1858.
William Feilden Mosley. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Travers Dodgson Madden. Dated 18th May, 1858.
John Leonard Greenwell O'Brien. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Edward George Wace. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Walter Landor Dickens. Dated 18th May, 1858.
George Garioch Thain. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Henry Collingwood. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Henry Warde Webster. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Henry Campbell Garden. Dated 18th May, 1858.
John Allatt Drake. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Burnard Edward Reade. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Robert John Foley. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Francis Tyndale Ripley. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Charles James Durand. Dated 18th May, 1858.
George Scott Hills. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Hugh Arthur Pakenham. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Montague Millett. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Woodburn Francis Bartleman. Dated 18th May, 1858.
William Heathcote Unwin. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Reginald William Sartorius. Dated 18th May, 1858.
Henry Gordon Waterfield. Dated 19th May, 1858.
Linley Blathwayt. Dated 6th June, 1858.
Robert Atkins. Dated 7th June, 1858.
James Calder Stewart. Dated 17th June, 1858.
Richard Percival Davis. Dated 24th July, 1858.
Harry Alfred Rooke. Dated 4th August, 1858.
Edward Kitson. Dated 13th August, 1858.
John Francis Fitz-Gerald Cologan. Dated 15th August, 1858.
Edward Andrew Phillips. Dated 24th August, 1858.
William Howey. Dated 25th August, 1858.
Clarence Henry Palmer. Dated 27th August, 1858.
Henry Whitmore Franks. Dated 27th August, 1858.
David Pringle. Dated 4th September, 1858.
John Frederic Trevanion. Dated 7th September 1858.
Henry Augustus Plowden. Dated 11th September, 1858.
Henry Rowband. Dated 17th September 1858.
John Everard Whitting. Dated 5th October, 1858.
John Hopkins. Dated 19th October, 1858.
William Leycester Samuells. Dated 22nd October, 1858.
Gerveys Richard Grylls. Dated 22nd October, 1858.
Francis Richard Arabin Brown Constable. Dated 22nd October 1858.
Hippesley Cunliffe Marsh. Dated 22nd October, 1858.
William Pickard. Dated 22nd October, 1858.
John Kennedy M'Causland. Dated 22nd October, 1858.
George Mitchell Richmond. Dated 22nd October, 1858.
Richard Melville Clifford. Dated 22nd October, 1858.
Robert Hastie Inglis. Dated 22nd October, 1858.
Charles Lorrain Woodruffe. Dated 22nd October, 1858.
Richard Worsley. Dated 30th October, 1858.
Richard Hudson Dyas. Dated 3rd November, 1858.
St. George Meadows Bishop. Dated 8th November, 1858.

Alexander England. Dated 9th November, 1858.
Francis Hibbert. Dated 12th November, 1858.
Francis Charles Walker Drummond. Dated 20th November, 1858.
John M'Nair. Dated 21st November, 1858.
Patrick Roddy, v. c. Dated 3rd December, 1858.
George Bernard Johnstone. Dated 21st December, 1858.
John Henry Willoughby Osborne. Dated 23rd December, 1858.
Charles Kenneth Mackinnon. Dated 23rd December, 1858.
William Brereton Birch. Dated 23rd December, 1858.
Alexander David Cator Inglis. Dated 23rd December, 1858.
James Richard Marett. Dated 25th December, 1858.
Ninian Lowis. Dated 17th January, 1859.
James Johnstone. Dated 19th February, 1859.
William Lynd Noverre. Dated 21st February, 1859.
Thomas Dawes. Dated 1st March, 1859.
Melmoth William Gataker. Dated 1st March, 1859.
Robert Horatio Eades. Dated 1st March, 1859.
Robert Cecil Beavan. Dated 1st March, 1859.
William Christopher Chowne. Dated 1st March, 1859.
Charles Simeon Noble. Dated 6th March, 1859.
Charles Herbert Bergman. Dated 17th March, 1859.
Francis William Collis. Dated 20th March, 1859.
Cecil George Millett. Dated 29th March, 1859.
George Buckley Stevens. Dated 29th March, 1859.
Clayton Turner Lane. Dated 29th March, 1859.
Edward Newbery. Dated 29th March, 1859.
James Barry Slater. Dated 1st April, 1859.
Philip Story. Dated 2nd April, 1859.
George Quin. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Henry Vansittart Riddell. Dated 15th May, 1859.
Adolphus Vallings. Dated 24th May, 1859.
Nathaniel James Jones. Dated 28th May, 1859.
William George Maitland. Dated 4th June, 1859.
William Saurin Brooke. Dated 12th June, 1859.
George Brabazon Ponsonby Alcock. Dated 13th June, 1859.
William Stephen Alexander Lockhart. Dated 19th June, 1859.
William Duncan Macturk. Dated 24th June, 1859.
Charles M'Neile. Dated 1st July, 1859.
Alexander Dunlop Anderson. Dated 15th July, 1859.
John Munro Sym. Dated 15th July, 1859.
Charles Harley Bridges. Dated 15th July, 1859.
Francis Monro Newbery. Dated 15th July, 1859.
Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter. Dated 30th July, 1859.
Wigram Battye. Dated 2nd August, 1859.
Andrew William Christian. Dated 4th August, 1859.
John Chalmers. Dated 5th August, 1859.
James Duncan Macpherson. Dated 11th August, 1859.
Hugh Thomas Jones. Dated 14th August, 1859.
Charles Sangster De Fermoy Roche. Dated 20th August, 1859.
Arthur Gore Handcock. Dated 20th August, 1859.
David Ross Clarke. Dated 23rd August, 1859.
Malcolm M'Neill Rind. Dated 25th August, 1859.
Archibald Buchan Hepburn. Dated 29th August, 1859.
Arthur Irwin Iles. Dated 2nd September, 1859.
John Henry Baldwin. Dated 3rd September, 1859.
Henry Utterton Smith. Dated 11th September, 1859.
Henry Hugh Oldham. Dated 11th September, 1859.
Griffith Turner Jones. Dated 14th September, 1859.
John Harvey Blunt. Dated 11th October, 1859.
Boyce Edward Gowan. Dated 11th October, 1859.
George Welby Eaton. Dated 25th October, 1859.
Walter Elliot Rutherfurd. Dated 1st November, 1859.
George Peter Cumming. Dated 6th November, 1859.
Frederic Cardew. Dated 27th November, 1859.
Charles St. John Burren Barnett. Dated 12th December, 1859.
Henry George Becher. Dated 12th December, 1859.
Hugh Gilliat Oldham. Dated 14th December, 1859.
Arthur Manaton Ommanney. Dated 27th December, 1859.
James May. Dated 1st January, 1860.
Francis Macnaghten Leslie. Dated 2nd February, 1860.
James Ludlow Ferris. Dated 2nd February, 1860.
Arthur Noel Phillips. Dated 15th February, 1860.
Adam Wilson Graham. Dated 20th February, 1860.
Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari. Dated 17th March, 1860.
James Edward Kennedy. Dated 23rd March, 1860.
William Henry Beckett. Dated 3rd April, 1860.
William Pooley Onslow. Dated 4th April, 1860.
Charles Mercer. Dated 7th April, 1860.
George Young. Dated 22nd April, 1860.
Henry Holwell Birch. Dated 26th April, 1860.
Charles Stewart Pratt. Dated 27th May, 1860.
Alexander Baber Douglas. Dated 11th May, 1860.
Henry Roberts Young. Dated 4th June, 1860.
Alexander Bishop Chalmers. Dated 15th June, 1860.
Hugh Wilson Williams. Dated 13th July, 1860.
John Watson Munro. Dated 13th July, 1860.
Beilby Porteus Hodgson. Dated 18th July, 1860.
Robert Milne. Dated 20th July, 1860.
Neville Fraser Parker. Dated 25th July, 1860.
William Jackson Parker. Dated 26th August, 1860.
George Buchanan Lee. Dated 28th August, 1860.
Thomas Truman Oliphant. Dated 3rd September, 1860.
William Joseph Cochrane. Dated 18th September, 1860.
Frederick Henry Alexander. Dated 18th September, 1860.
Donald Darroch. Dated 18th September, 1860.
Ives Maclean Urquhart. Dated 18th September, 1860
Charles Nesbit Hodgson. Dated 30th September, 1860.
Thomas Fraser Bruce. Dated 19th October, 1860.
Walter Robert Hamilton. Dated 21st October, 1860.
Arthur Cortlandt Anderson. Dated 26th October, 1860.
Charles John Farquharson. Dated 29th October, 1860.
Steuart Colquhoun Mactier. Dated 29th October, 1860.
Andrew Hugh Fletcher Campbell. Dated 2nd November, 1860.
Frank Hale Berwick Marsh. Dated 4th November, 1860.
Francis Henry Goold. Dated 9th November, 1860.
David Adamson. Dated 9th November, 1860.
Alexander James Donnelly Hawes. Dated 9th November, 1860.
Robert Mosely Bryce Thomas. Dated 9th November, 1860.
Henry William John Senior. Dated 9th November, 1860.
Francis George Hearn. Dated 9th November, 1860.
John Finnis. Dated 18th November, 1860.
Pearson Boyd. Dated 22nd November, 1860.
Henry Ekins Ryves. Dated 2nd December, 1860.
Robert Nelson McNair. Dated 8th December, 1860.
John Mackie Stewart. Dated 14th December, 1860.
Rowland Ernle Kyrle Money. Dated 21st December, 1860.
Alfred James Wallace. Dated 8th January, 1861.
James William Abbot Michell. Dated 25th January, 1861.
John Henry Campbell. Dated 26th January, 1861.
Harvey Woodhouse. Dated 1st February, 1861.

Edwin Clarence O'Bryen Horsford. Dated 4th February, 1861.
William Cliff. Dated 5th February, 1861.
Edward Bell Cox. Dated 15th February, 1861.
Henry Fox Bunbury. Dated 16th February, 1861.
James Stuart Melville. Dated 18th February, 1861.
Vincent William Tregear. Dated 18th February, 1861.
Henry Forester Leighton. Dated 20th February, 1861.
James Hay. Dated 1st March, 1861.
Charles Edward Macaulay. Dated 12th March, 1861.
Arthur Fitzgerald. Dated 5th April, 1861.
Herbert Seymour Marshall. Dated 9th April, 1861.
Edmund Denman Smith. Dated 13th April, 1861.
Edmund Pipon Ommanney. Dated 16th April, 1861.
Edward Maximilian Bethune. Dated 22nd April, 1861.
James Salisbury Tait. Dated 28th April, 1861.

Ensigns.

Charles Stroud. Dated 20th September, 1857.
Jeremiah O'Brien. Dated 20th September, 1857.
Henry Holford. Dated 20th September, 1857.
James Baxter. Dated 20th September, 1857.
Edward Francis Fortescue. Dated 4th February, 1858.
Peter Gill, v. c. Dated 16th April, 1858.
Mathew Rosamond, v. c. Dated 16th April, 1858.
John Bray. Dated 11th May, 1858.
Michael Lyne. Dated 10th June, 1858.
Stephen Murray. Dated 11th June, 1858.
Peter Gibson. Dated 11th June, 1858.
Thomas M'Carthy. Dated 23rd July, 1858.
George Logan. Dated 4th August, 1858.
Thomas Bird. Dated 16th August, 1858.
John Norris. Dated 16th August, 1858.
Henry Archibald McNair. Dated 20th September, 1858.
Thomas Doyle. Dated 28th September, 1858.
John M'Namara. Dated 9th October, 1858.
John M'Nally. Dated 9th October, 1858.
Thomas Kinahan. Dated 9th October, 1858.
George Masters. Dated 9th October, 1858.
James Milrick. Dated 9th October, 1858.
Amos Stratton. Dated 9th October, 1858.
Thomas Hardy. Dated 29th November, 1858.
Richard Richardson. Dated 29th November, 1858.
Henry Murray. Dated 29th November, 1858.
W. Willcocks. Dated 30th December, 1858.
A. Monies. Dated 30th December, 1858.
T. P. Stevens. Dated 8th January, 1859.
Colin Hubert Garbett. Dated 27th June, 1859.
John Gregory. Dated 2nd July, 1859.
Henry Charles Greenaway. Dated 4th July, 1859.
John Edmund Waller. Dated 4th July, 1859.
Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott. Dated 9th July, 1859.
George Edward Reade. Dated 15th July, 1859.
Henry Owen Cumberlege. Dated 15th July, 1859.
Henry Grimes. Dated 20th July, 1859.
Herbert William Shoubridge. Dated 21st July, 1859.
Robert Norton. Dated 21st July, 1859.
Frederic Werge Simpson. Dated 2nd August, 1859.
George Arthur Berkeley Becher. Dated 4th August, 1859.
Edward George Newnham. Dated 4th August, 1859.
William Graham Smith. Dated 11th August, 1859.
David William Inglis. Dated 20th August, 1859.
Hotham Taylor Woodcock. Dated 20th August, 1859.
Francis Tweddell. Dated 27th August, 1859.
Thomas George Macaulay. Dated 4th September, 1859.
Edmund Richard Cox. Dated 4th September, 1859.
George Nicolas Channer. Dated 4th September, 1859.
Charles Edward Douglas Branson. Dated 8th September, 1859.
John James O'Brien. Dated 20th September, 1859.
Reginald Justus Wimberley. Dated 20th September, 1859.
Frank William Chatterton. Dated 20th September, 1859.
Duncan John Stewart. Dated 20th September, 1859.
John Richard M'Kenzie Homfray. Dated 20th September, 1859.
Robert Parry Nisbet. Dated 12th October, 1859.
Charles Henry Tilson Marshall. Dated 12th October, 1859.
Arthur Plantagenet Broome. Dated 12th October, 1859.
Samuel Brown Home. Dated 12th October, 1859.
Edwin Robert Ives. Dated 20th October, 1859.
Alfred Thornton Davis. Dated 20th October, 1859.
Charles Wootton Guthrie Perreau. Dated 20th October, 1859.
Edward Arthur Vine. Dated 20th October, 1859.
Herbert Philip Streatfeild. Dated 4th November, 1859.
Albert Fitzwilliam Taylor. Dated 12th November, 1859.
Arthur Frederick Jones. Dated 20th November, 1859.
Walter Frank Shaen Perry. Dated 22nd November, 1859.
David Clapham Andrew. Dated 9th December, 1859.
Edward Walker Samuells. Dated 9th December, 1859.
Thomas Rumbold Taylor. Dated 9th December, 1859.
James Gawler Macleod. Dated 9th December, 1859.
John Edward Campbell. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Edward John Webber. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Trevor John Chicheley Plowden. Dated 10th December 1859.
William Tucker Arundel Thain. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Francis Eddowes Hastings. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Richard Henry Salkeld. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Dausonne Melancthon Strong. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Henry Herbert Rankin. Dated 10th December, 1859.
John George Maclean. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Henry Ingle Baylis. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Ewen Charles Davidson. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Francis Edwin Wiggens. Dated 10th December, 1859.
Edward Phillipson Mainwaring. Dated 20th December, 1859.
William Benjamin Aislabie. Dated 20th December, 1859.
Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman. Dated 20th December, 1859.
William Fane Tucker. Dated 20th December, 1859.
George Angus. Dated 20th December, 1859.
William Hopkinson. Dated 20th December, 1859.
Frederick Alexander Darley. Dated 20th December, 1859.
Thomas Henry Tyrwhitt Drake. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Henry Thomas Larkins. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Henry Edgcumbe Eliot. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Fleetwood Hesketh Williams. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Gideon Colquhoun de Lautour. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Austin Dowling Ellis. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Alfred Reginald Wilkinson. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Francis Henry Thomas. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Charles Owen Wynne Apperley. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Henry Bathurst Hanna. Dated 4th January, 1860.
George David Reid. Dated 20th January, 1860.
James Nisbet Steel. Dated 20th January, 1860.

Frederick Jadis. Dated 31st January, 1860.
Frederick William Crohan. Dated 31st January, 1860.
Richard Octavius Vyvyan. Dated 4th February, 1860.
James Harrison Bewsey. Dated 10th February, 1860.
Richard Henry Ward. Dated 20th February, 1860.
James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassall. Dated 20th February, 1860.
J. Murphy. Dated 21st February, 1860.
Archibald Young Leslie. Dated 4th March, 1860.
Charles Lewis Prendergast. Dated 4th March, 1860.
Revell Eardley Wilmot. Dated 4th March, 1860.
Henry Lachlan Young. Dated 4th March, 1860.
Andrew Scott. Dated 4th March, 1860.
John Smith, V. C. Dated 17th March, 1860.
Hutley Frere Woodcock. Dated 27th March, 1860.
Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd. Dated 4th April, 1860.
George Ewen Macpherson. Dated 7th April, 1860.
Reginald Beavan. Dated 4th May, 1860.
Alliston Champion Toker. Dated 4th May, 1860.
Henry Philip Kirke. Dated 4th May, 1860.
Charles Walter Babington. Dated 4th May, 1860.
Joseph George Thomson Carruthers. Dated 8th June, 1860.
Aislabie Landon. Dated 8th June, 1860.
Beville Grenville Vyvyan. Dated 8th June, 1860.
Henry Beal. Dated 8th June, 1860.
John Ronald Campbell. Dated 8th June, 1860.
Alfred Wheler Bird. Dated 8th June, 1860.
Charles James Marshall. Dated 9th June, 1860.
Jack Henry Maling. Dated 9th June, 1860.
St. George Kirke. Dated 9th June, 1860.
Louis Frederick Cottam. Dated 9th June 1860.
Henry John Peet. Dated 26th June, 1860.
Thomas Renny Cowie. Dated 4th July, 1860.
Sullivan Edward Becher. Dated 7th July, 1860.
George Phillips Lucas. Dated 16th July, 1860.
Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck. Dated 1st August, 1860.
Frank Edward Johnstone. Dated 4th August, 1860.
Herbert Maynard Ramsay. Dated 4th August, 1860.
William Atkins. Dated 4th August, 1860.
Richard Spurgeon Green. Dated 21st August, 1860.
Charles Dunsford Blackwood. Dated 4th September, 1860.
William Ironside Bax. Dated 4th September, 1860.
George Nolan. Dated 14th September, 1860.
Augustus William Erskine. Dated 18th September, 1860.
John Howard Broome. Dated 18th September, 1860.
Eric Colvin Sutherland Jackson. Dated 20th September, 1860.
Laird M'Dowell. Dated 20th September, 1860.
Charles John Walter. Dated 2nd October, 1860.
Robert Francis Christopher Alexander Tytler. Dated 2nd October, 1860.
George Edmonds. Dated 5th October, 1860.
W. T. Stuart. Dated 9th October, 1860.
Robert Maeniminie. Dated 26th October, 1860.
Robert Dudley Beeston. Dated 28th October, 1860.
Divie Henry Robertson. Dated 4th November, 1860.
Andrew M'Crae Bruce. Dated 4th November, 1860.
Edward Henry Philip Glover. Dated 5th November, 1860.
Charles Douglas Godfrey Newington. Dated 6th November, 1860.
Robert William Erskine Burrowes. Dated 20th November, 1860.
Charles Young. Dated 4th December, 1860.
Joseph West Ridgeway. Dated 4th December, 1860.
Frederick Wynn Williams. Dated 4th December, 1860.
Arthur George Hartshorne. Dated 4th December, 1860.
Thomas Hungerford Holditch. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Ernest George Cattermole. Dated 19th December,
Charles Edward Shepherd. Dated 19th December, 1860.
John Mowbray Trotter. Dated 19th December, 1860.
John Alexander Temple. Dated 19th December, 1860.
George Henry Jackson. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Charles William Howard. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Louis Henry Emile Tucker. Dated 19th December, 1860.
John Cook. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Edward Augustus Pomberton. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Charles M'Dowal Skene. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Henry Scoley Moules. Dated 20th December, 1860.
Alexander Pringle Samuells. Dated 29th December, 1860.
Charles M'Kenzie Hall. Dated 20th December, 1860.
Hugh Bladen Swiney. Dated 20th December, 1860.
John Edward Paget Moseley. Dated 29th December, 1860.
William Pringle Harrison. Dated 4th January, 1861.
Frederick Doveton Orme. Dated 15th January, 1861.
John Edwards Werge Howey. Dated 20th January, 1861.
Walter Charles Farwell. Dated 20th January, 1861.
David Robertson. Dated 20th January, 1861.

MADRAS.

Generals.

Richard Podmore. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Henry George Andrew Taylor, C. B. Dated 23rd September, 1857.
Brook Brydges Parlby, C. B. Dated 13th October, 1857.
Patrick Cameron. Dated 24th October, 1858.
George Jackson. Dated 13th March, 1859.
James Stuart Fraser. Dated 2nd June, 1860.

Lieutenant Generals.

John Briggs. Dated 11th November, 1851.
Sir Mark Cubbon, K. C. B. Dated 11th November, 1851.
Thomas Marrett. Dated 11th November, 1851.
Charles Herbert, C. B. Dated 9th April, 1856.
James Perry. Dated 7th December, 1856.
Hugh Ross. Dated 29th May, 1857.
John Morgan, C. B. Dated 27th January, 1858.
John Low, C. B. Dated 30th May, 1859.
Alexander Tulloch, C. B. Dated 16th June, 1860.
John Wheeler Cleveland. Dated 30th August, 1860.

Major Generals.

George Sandys. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Sir Scudamore Winde Steel, K. C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Maurice Tweedie. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Donald Macleod. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Charles Dennis Dun. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Howard Dowker. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Henry Sargent. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Joseph Garnault. Dated 28th November, 1854.
James Bell. Dated 28th November, 1854.
William Taylor. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Westrop Watkins. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Laurie. Dated 28th November, 1854.
James Edwin Williams. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Robert Alexander. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Day Stokes. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Kynaston Luard, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Adolphus Derville. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Thomas Littleton Green. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Francis Straton. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Yaldwyn. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Benjamin Robertson Hitchins. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Watkin Lewis Griffies Williams. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Eyre Evans Bruce. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Henry Coningham. Dated 28th November, 1854.
William Justice. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Campbell, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Thomas Bowes Forster. Dated 28th November, 1854.
James Adam Howden. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Augustus Clarke. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Edward Armstrong. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Grantham. Dated 3rd August, 1855.
William Prescott. Dated 15th September, 1855.
Richard Budd. Dated 10th February, 1856.
George Hutton. Dated 4th July, 1856.
Isaac Campbell Coffin. Dated 29th May, 1857.
Thomas Macknight Cameron. Dated 3rd October, 1857.
Henry Prior. Dated 2nd December, 1857.
Nicholas Johnson. Dated 3rd December, 1857.
Alexander William Lawrence. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Archibald Spiers Logan. Dated 24th October, 1858.
Edward Messiter. Dated 23rd November, 1858.
Charles Wahab. Dated 6th May, 1859.
Thomas Assheton Duke. Dated 24th May, 1859.
Thomas Alexander Augustus Munsey. Dated 11th September, 1859.
Robert Thorpe. Dated 27th September, 1859.
Charlton Holl. Dated 28th November, 1859.
Charles Hewetson. Dated 21st December, 1859.
Morden Carthew. Dated 30th December, 1859.
William George White. Dated 6th July, 1860.
James FitzGerald. Dated 30th August, 1860.
Clement Clemons. Dated 29th September, 1860.

Colonels.

Sir William Cotton, Kt. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Charles Alfred Browne. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Willoughby Osborne. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Burn. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Millar. Dated 28th November, 1854.
East Apthorp, C. B., K. S. F. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Logan. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Albert Pinson. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Francis Bird. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Thomas Anderson. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Charles Harington Græme. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Bulstrode Whitelocke Cumberlege. Dated 28th November, 1854.
William Couperus McLeod. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Alexander Baillie. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Francis Archibald Reid, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Daniel Hall Stevenson. Dated 28th November, 1854.
David Babington William Robert Andrew Freeman. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Richard Hall. Dated 28th November, 1854.
William Hill. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Howland Roberts. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Arthur McCally. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Cumberland Hughes. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Arthur Cleghorn Wight. Dated 20th June, 1857.
Charles Pooley. Dated 20th June, 1857.
Alexander McLeod. Dated 20th June, 1857.
John Blaxland. Dated 20th June, 1857.
Hubert Marshall. Dated 20th June, 1857.
Hamlyn Lavicourt Harris. Dated 20th June, 1857.
Robert Codrington. Dated 16th October, 1857.
James Victor Hughes. Dated 28th October, 1857.
Henry Charles Gosling. Dated 28th November, 1857.
Peter Thomas Cherry. Dated 28th November, 1857.
Thomas James Fischer, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1857.
George Nott. Dated 8th December, 1857.
John Byng, C. B. Dated 15th January, 1858.
William Pitt Macdonald. Dated 4th March, 1858.
Andrew Munro McCally. Dated 23rd April, 1858.
Alfred Borradaile. Dated 25th April, 1858.
John Reid Brown. Dated 1st May, 1858.
Richard Shubrick. Dated 18th June, 1858.
George Bingham Arbuthnot. Dated 4th July, 1858.
William Reece, C. B. Dated 13th July, 1858.
Robert Nicholas Faunce. Dated 20th July, 1858.
James Walker Bayley. Dated 14th October, 1858.
John Henry Bowden Congdon. Dated 24th October 1858.
Thomas Geils Edward Gammell Kenny. Dated 14th November, 1858.
Henry Bower. Dated 13th March, 1859.
John Hill. Dated 6th May, 1859.
Nathaniel John Gordon. Dated 17th May, 1859.
Charles Moray Macleane. Dated 24th May, 1859.
John Mills Madden. Dated 11th September, 1859.

Lieutenant Colonels.

William Wallace Dunlop. Dated 13th April, 1855.
Coll Macleod. Dated 1st May, 1855.
William Henry Budd. Dated 10th February, 1856.
James Whistler, C. B. Dated 18th May, 1856.
Henry Swan Waters. Dated 27th June, 1857.
Henry Pritchard. Dated 15th September, 1857.
Archibald Goldie Young. Dated 1st December, 1857.
Henry Basil Blogg. Dated 4th March, 1858.
Michael Galwey, C. B. Dated 24th March, 1858.
John Blick Spurgin. Dated 24th March, 1858.
William Cantis. Dated 4th May, 1858.
Frederic Gottreux, C. B. Dated 21st May, 1858.
George De Sausmarez. Dated 29th June, 1858.
John Edward Hughes. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Doveton Hodson. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Alfred Thomas Wilde, C. B. Dated 20th July, 1858.
John Joseph Losh. Dated 14th October, 1858.
Thomas McGoun. Dated 14th November, 1858.
Charles Ireland. Dated 23rd November, 1858.
George Halpin. Dated 14th January, 1859.
George Carr, C. B. Dated 26th April, 1859.
William Middleton. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Lousada Barrow, C. B. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Robert Cadell. Dated 26th April, 1859.
John Wilson Coates. Dated 6th May, 1859.
John Fortescue Porter. Dated 15th May, 1859.
William Knox Babington. Dated 18th June, 1859.
Henry William Blake. Dated 29th August, 1859.
George Frederick Salmon. Dated 28th November, 1859.
Robert Cotton. Dated 21st December, 1859.
Richard Walter O'Grady. Dated 30th December, 1859.

Frank Bryan Lys. Dated 16th February, 1860.
Grant Allan. Dated 4th June, 1860.
James Henry Tapp. Dated 6th July, 1860.
George Gordon Macdonell. Dated 30th August, 1860.
James William Gammell Kenny. Dated 29th September, 1860.
Henry Alexander Thompson. Dated 18th November, 1860.
James Stewart. Dated 18th December, 1860.
Henry Duncan Taylor. Dated 15th February, 1861.
John Temple. Dated 15th February, 1861.

Majors.

Henry Nott. Dated 20th June, 1854.
William Hammond Welch. Dated 20th June, 1854.
George Bromley Boulderson Groube. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Alexander Boyd Kerr. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Rodney James Kempt. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Lachlan Macqueen. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Augustus Russell. Dated 20th June, 1854.
James Campbell. Dated 20th June, 1854.
William Borthwick. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Alexander Strange. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Charles Burton. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Henry John Brockman. Dated 20th June, 1854.
James Jackson. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Robert Gordon. Dated 20th June, 1854.
William Bisset. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Sampson Gompertz. Dated 20th June, 1854.
William John Wilson. Dated 20th June, 1854.
William Taylor Money. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Kitson. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Edward Pereira. Dated 28th November, 1854.
William Lovell Boulderson. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Henry Rodney Phillott. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Andrew John Kelso. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Sturrock. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Percy Tonkin Snow. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Samuel Denholm Young. Dated 28th November, 1854.
William Henry Freese. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Alexander Stevenson Findlay. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Clements Edward Money Walker. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Sebright Sheaffe Coffin. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Edward Every Miller. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Stewart. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Charles Gill. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Jonathan Fowler. Dated 2nd April, 1856.
George Travers Sayer Carruthers. Dated 6th June, 1856.
Edward William Boudier. Dated 6th June, 1856.
Robert Ogilvie Gardner. Dated 8th June, 1856.
Henry Walpole Tulloch. Dated 15th September, 1856.
Alexander Crombie Silver. Dated 20th September, 1856.
John Gustavus Halliday. Dated 4th November, 1856.
John Penrose Coode. Dated 30th November, 1856.
Arthur Wyndham. Dated 2nd December, 1857.
Albert Henry Andrew Hervey. Dated 15th February, 1858.
Henry Otway Mayne. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Edward Long Grant. Dated 24th March, 1858.
James Gray Campbell Fraser. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Douglas Hamilton. Dated 29th June, 1858.
The Honorable Hugh Arbuthnot. Dated 4th July, 1858.
Francis Wingrave Pinkney, C. B. Dated 20th July, 1858.
James Keating. Dated 23rd July, 1858.
Richard Andrew Doria. Dated 1st November, 1858.
William Joseph Geils. Dated 15th January, 1859.
John Murray Macgregor. Dated 26th April, 1859.
Edward Clerk. Dated 26th April, 1859.
William Guild Robertson. Dated 6th May, 1859.
Robert Shedden Dobbie. Dated 17th May, 1859.
Thomas Dyer Thiselton Dyer. Dated 24th May, 1859.
Robert Woolley. Dated 30th May, 1859.
David Brown. Dated 11th June, 1859.
Edmund Prideaux St. Aubyn. Dated 11th July, 1859.
John Wilson. Dated 20th July, 1859.
George Staple Dobbie. Dated 14th October, 1859.
Edward Becher Marsack. Dated 25th October, 1859.
Francis Faithful Warden. Dated 18th November, 1859.
George William Peyton. Dated 28th November, 1859.
Arthur Newbolt Rich. Dated 2nd January, 1860.
Herbert Mackworth Clogstoun. Dated 13th March, 1860.
John Charles McCaskill. Dated 28th April, 1860.
Charles Woodland. Dated 4th May, 1860.
Annesley Knox Gore. Dated 2nd June, 1860.
Charles Gonne Southey. Dated 5th July, 1860.
Francis Cunningham. Dated 6th July, 1860.
William Thomson Nicolls. Dated 30th August, 1860.
William Stephen Snow. Dated 29th September, 1860.
Henry Baker Sweet. Dated 18th December, 1860.
Robert Chester. Dated 29th January, 1861.

Captains.

Edwin Yates. Dated 20th July, 1847.
William Davis Grant. Dated 1st August, 1847.
John Cameron. Dated 7th November, 1847.
John Alexander Campbell. Dated 16th November, 1847.
Henry Charles Wade. Dated 14th December, 1847.
Molyneux Capel Spottiswoode. Dated 31st December, 1847.
Montague Cholmeley. Dated 7th February, 1848.
William Vine. Dated 27th February, 1848.
Alfred Keating. Dated 31st March, 1848.
William Henry Baynes. Dated 6th April, 1848.
William John Cooke. Dated 11th June, 1848.
Horatio Edward Walpole. Dated 28th June, 1848.
William John Doveton. Dated 4th July, 1848.
Joseph MacViccar. Dated 25th August, 1848.
Robert Jones. Dated 28th October, 1848.
George Carr. Dated 13th December, 1848.
Samuel Ponsonby Scott. Dated 7th January, 1849.
Oloff Godlieb de Wet. Dated 10th January, 1849.
Robert Sym Wilson. Dated 25th February, 1849.
John Hamilton Corsar. Dated 1st March, 1849.
Colin Campbell. Dated 8th May, 1849.
William John Tweedie. Dated 18th May, 1849.
Frederick Charles Barber. Dated 6th November, 1849.
Robert Shawe. Dated 13th December, 1849.
Hugh Rigg. Dated 17th December, 1849.
Henry David Innes. Dated 9th February, 1850.
William Thomas Williams. Dated 28th February, 1850.
John Daniel. Dated 12th March, 1850.
Charles Edward Taylor. Dated 31st March, 1850.
Charles Roper. Dated 15th April, 1850.
Benjamin Hodson. Dated 24th April, 1850.
William Henry Watts. Dated 18th May, 1850.
William Pryce Devereux. Dated 12th June, 1850.
Alexander Hutchinson Moira Chesney. Dated 8th December, 1850.
Thomas William Clagett. Dated 23rd December, 1850.
Blackett Revell. Dated 14th February, 1851.

Cecil Nicholls. Dated 1st March, 1851.
John Frederick Harman Brown. Dated 16th May, 1851.
Linnæus Tripe. Dated 17th June, 1851.
James Douglas Dale. Dated 5th July, 1851.
Martin Hickley. Dated 25th July, 1851.
James Cadenhead. Dated 28th September, 1851.
Lauchlan Macalister Mackenzie. Dated 6th December, 1851.
George Harkness. Dated 18th December, 1851.
Charles Frankland Fleetwood Halsted. Dated 10th January, 1852.
Charles William Francis Whish. Dated 19th January, 1852.
Colin Gib. Dated 15th February, 1852.
Ezekiel Gage. Dated 20th February, 1852.
George Travis Radcliffe. Dated 3rd May, 1852.
Charles John Fullerton. Dated 24th May, 1852.
John Curtis. Dated 10th June, 1852.
Henry Menars. Dated 12th June, 1852.
George Forbes. Dated 8th December, 1852.
Charles Preston Molony. Dated 11th December, 1852.
Thomas Kiernan. Dated 11th December, 1852.
Montagu Thomas Ffrench. Dated 21st December, 1852.
Alfred Fox Place. Dated 21st December, 1852.
Edward Henry Power. Dated 31st December, 1852.
William Scott Simpson. Dated 11th January, 1853.
George Mathew Martin. Dated 18th January, 1853.
Francis Albony Brooking. Dated 1st February, 1853.
Richard Western. Dated 1st March, 1853.
Alfred Abraham Shaw. Dated 11th March, 1853.
Charles Osbaldiston Lukin. Dated 11th March, 1853.
Home Mackay Fergusson. Dated 11th March, 1853.
George Smart. Dated 14th March, 1853.
George Francis Luard. Dated 16th March, 1853.
Walter Swinton. Dated 13th April, 1853.
Alfred Cooper. Dated 29th April, 1853.
George Pringle. Dated 4th May, 1853.
Christian Disandt Grant. Dated 5th June, 1853.
Ivie Campbell. Dated 12th June, 1853.
John Gustavus Russell, Dated 12th June, 1853.
Travers Crofton. Dated 21st July, 1853.
Thomas Sweet. Dated 30th August 1853.
Joseph John Pearce. Dated 29th September, 1853.
James Alexander Day. Dated 28th October, 1853.
Philip Raymond Jarvis Wood. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Archibald William Montgomerie Kerr. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Græme Auchmuty Fulton. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Arthur Chauncy Phillips. Dated 16th November, 1853.
John Jones Brine. Dated 7th December, 1853.
Walter Coleridge. Dated 24th January, 1854.
George Paxton. Dated 29th January, 1854.
George Markham Carter. Dated 24th April, 1854.
John Shand. Dated 16th May, 1854.
Charles William Taylor. Dated 5th June, 1854.
Charles John Bradley. Dated 12th June, 1854.
William Barber. Dated 5th July, 1854.
Thomas Comyn Ansley. Dated 10th August, 1854.
William Alexander Riach. Dated 30th September, 1854.
Alexander Cannan. Dated 6th October, 1854.
John James Jenkins. Dated 16th November, 1854.
Augustus Prichard. Dated 28th November, 1854.
James Gathorne Cookson. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Kenneth Macaulay. Dated 29th November, 1854.
William James Jones. Dated 6th January, 1855.
Francis Mardall. Dated 8th February, 1855.
Rumley Charles Godfrey. Dated 11th February, 1855.
Ernest Metcalfe. Dated 1st March, 1855,
William Hornidge. Dated 18th April, 1855
Andrew Winter Lake. Dated 11th June, 1855.
William Cornwallis Phillips. Dated 12th June, 1855.
Francis Mitchell Haultain. Dated 20th August, 1855.
Whitshed Keene Hawkins. Dated 20th August, 1855.
John Binny Speid. Dated 21st August, 1855.
William Charles Rich. Dated 1st September, 1855.
James Robert Fulton. Dated 6th September, 1855.
Lewis Grant. Dated 16th September, 1855.
Arthur Noel Hill Lynch. Dated 16th September, 1855.
William Roche Broome. Dated 30th September, 1855.
Edmund James Ferrers. Dated 30th September, 1855.
John Bedingfield Knocker. Dated 30th November, 1855.
Francis Thomas Garrard. Dated 11th December, 1855.
Charles Philip Yorke Triscott. Dated 12th December, 1855.
Charles Hayes Abdy. Dated 22nd December, 1855.
Frederick Tuthill Stewart. Dated 22nd December, 1855.
Charles Augustus Pierce. Dated 25th December, 1855.
Charles Pulley. Dated 25th December, 1855.
Græme Hastings Atkinson. Dated 25th December, 1855.
Edward Henry Bloomfield. Dated 25th December, 1855.
Frederick John Mackie. Dated 25th December, 1855.
George Thomas Dick. Dated 31st December, 1855.
Richard Godfrey Jones. Dated 2nd January, 1856.
John Wellwood Rutherford. Dated 11th January, 1856.
Robert Caulfeild. Dated 15th January, 1856.
William Stevens Davis. Dated 25th January, 1856.
Charles Crawford Mason. Dated 30th January, 1856.
James Flint. Dated 10th February, 1856.
Astell William Drayner. Dated 17th February, 1856.
James Orr. Dated 2nd May, 1856.
George Wolff Whitehead. Dated 5th May, 1856.
Fleetwood Pellew Drury. Dated 12th June, 1856.
William Butler Fellowes. Dated 11th August, 1856.
William Alexander Deey. Dated 14th August, 1856.
Algernon Hyndman Gordon, Dated 5th September 1856.
John Floyd Alexander Plant. Dated 10th September, 1856.
Walter Weldon. Dated 10th September, 1856.
Charles Thomas Harkness. Dated 15th September, 1856.
William Calcott Clarke. Dated 3rd October, 1856.
Archibald Duncan McDougall. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Sidney Smith Mulcaster. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Alfred Louis Rishton. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Richard Short Couchman. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Robert Ormsby Cary. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Dixon. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Charles Zachary Claridge. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Serres. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Thomas Drever. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Clyde Fletcher. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Jonas Barclay. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Edward Owen Leggatt. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Trevor Cotton Bird. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Robert Peniston Milbanke Crew. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Charles Louis Combe. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Robert Church. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
George Archimedes Searle. Dated 30th November, 1856.
Richard Orpin Townsend Nicolls. Dated 23rd December, 1856.
Charles Frederick Gilbertson. Dated 6th January, 1857.

William Edward White. Dated 8th January, 1857.
Charles Hight. Dated 8th January, 1857.
Francis Wynne Alexander Robson. Dated 30th January, 1857.
George Atkinson. Dated 30th January, 1857.
Charles George Henry Coote. Dated 3rd February, 1857.
William Shield Kenney. Dated 3rd February, 1857.
James Roper Boswall. Dated 19th April, 1857.
Edward Lloyd Malcolm Evans. Dated 29th May, 1857.
Hugh Landsay Christie. Dated 7th June, 1857.
Charles William Dun. Dated 10th June, 1857.
Henry Dornberg Faulkner. Dated 11th June, 1857.
Thomas John Huddleston Keys. Dated 11th June, 1857.
Arthur Sage. Dated 11th June, 1857.
William Napper Page. Dated 11th June, 1857.
Lodge Redmond de Montmorency Hutchison. Dated 11th June, 1857.
William Herbert Cuming. Dated 12th June, 1857.
Percy Lee Holmes. Dated 12th June, 1857.
Vincent John Shortland. Dated 19th June, 1857.
Farquhar Marshall Davis. Dated 23rd June, 1857.
Harvey George Dickinson. Dated 16th July, 1857.
Alexander Beresford Read. Dated 26th July, 1857.
Percy Scudamore Cunningham. Dated 10th August, 1857.
Thomas McMunn. Dated 10th August, 1857.
Arthur Broome. Dated 20th August, 1857.
Charles Doveton Wetherall Seafield Grant. Dated 20th August, 1857.
Jermy Charles West. Dated 20th August, 1857.
William Graves. Dated 29th August, 1857.
Arthur Child. Dated 23rd September, 1857.
William Charles Peachey Haines. Dated 17th October, 1857.
Richard Cox. Dated 31st October, 1857.
James Buchanan. Dated 8th November, 1857.
Henry John Harness. Dated 14th November, 1857.
James Morison Foote. Dated 28th December, 1857.
Daniel Alexander McNeill. Dated 28th December, 1857.
Malcolm Kemp Bourne. Dated 28th December, 1857.
Claudius Richard William Frith Harris. Dated 8th February, 1858.
Osborne Morgan. Dated 29th April, 1858.
John James Adamson. Dated 14th May, 1858.
Alexander Grant. Dated 22nd May, 1858.
Craufurd Fullarton. Dated 9th June, 1858.
John Henry Lyte Kerr. Dated 10th June, 1858.
Henry Thurburn. Dated 10th June, 1858.
William Henry Apostoly Buttler. Dated 20th June, 1858.
Charles Raper Stainforth. Dated 1st July, 1858.
Edward Melville Lawford. Dated 20th July, 1858.
William Somerville Mitchell. Dated 24th July, 1858.
Percy Henderson Dun. Dated 24th August, 1858.
William Henry White. Dated 7th September, 1858.
George Sutherland Simson. Dated 13th September, 1858.
George Herbert Murray Aynsley. Dated 13th September, 1858.
William James Morris. Dated 9th October, 1858.
Charles Doxat Clementson. Dated 24th October, 1858.
George Welland Money. Dated 7th November, 1858.
Lloyd Rice Phillips. Dated 28th November, 1858.
John Trist Clarke. Dated 9th December, 1858.
William Ramsay. Dated 2nd March, 1859.
Charles William Cox. Dated 4th March, 1859.
Charles Stuart Belli Bivar. Dated 2nd April, 1859.
Patrick Torry Sims. Dated 8th June, 1859.
Alexis Read. Dated 25th June, 1859.
George Charles Finlay. Dated 29th June, 1859.
Edward Nugent Norton. Dated 1st July, 1859.
Albert Gahagan. Dated 11th July, 1859.
John Holroyd Doveton. Dated 3rd August, 1859.
Robert Cecil Dent. Dated 23rd August, 1859.
Charles James Richards. Dated 21st September, 1859.
Augustus Frederick Williams. Dated 27th September, 1859.
Theodore Austin. Dated 1st October, 1859.
George Alexander Arbuthnot. Dated 11th October, 1859.
William Henry Whitlock. Dated 31st October, 1859.
James Cumine Burnett. Dated 10th November, 1859.
Henry Ellenborough Dyneley. Dated 1st December, 1859.
Albert Christy. Dated 6th December, 1859.
John James Somerville. Dated 10th December, 1859.
John Norman Maclean. Dated 21st December, 1859.
William Blount. Dated 29th December, 1859.
Robert Griffith Lewis. Dated 29th December, 1859.
Francis John Wilson. Dated 12th January, 1860.
William Boardman. Dated 12th January, 1860.
Charles Edward Bates. Dated 18th January, 1860.
Henry John Thomas Neild. Dated 18th January, 1860.
Nathaniel Frederick Bayly. Dated 20th January, 1860
Robert Vernor Handyside. Dated 26th January, 1860.
William Lord. Dated 11th February, 1860.
William Barclay. Dated 11th February, 1860.
Charles Mills White. Dated 16th February, 1860.
Francis Pictet. Dated 17th February, 1860.
Arthur Evan Bowen. Dated 19th March, 1860.
George Kallender. Dated 6th June, 1860.
George Harcourt Stiles. Dated 13th June, 1860.
Alexander Jenkins. Dated 14th June, 1860.
Thomas Greenway. Dated 16th June, 1860.
Sussex William Lennox. Dated 6th July, 1860.
Archibald Thomas Baldwin. Dated 31st July, 1860.
Edward Wildman Henry Lateward. Dated 20th August, 1860.
Thomas Howard Elphinstone Stone. Dated 5th September, 1860.
Charles James Alexander Turner. Dated 13th December, 1860.
James Burnside. Dated 20th December, 1860.
John Chamier Wyse. Dated 27th December, 1860.
Hugh McIntosh. Dated 14th January, 1861.
Robert Brown. Dated 19th January, 1861.
Walter John Vizard. Dated 14th February, 1861.
Francis D'Arcy. Dated 20th February, 1861.
Richard William Daunt. Dated 24th February, 1861.
Charles Annesley Benson. Dated 1st March, 1861.
John Robert Fairlie. Dated 20th April, 1861.

Lieutenants.

Edward Gervase Campbell. Dated 10th January, 1849.
George Bligh Bowen. Dated 24th February, 1849.
Augustus Hall Cooke. Dated 17th December, 1849.
William Henry Robinson Godfrey. Dated 31st March, 1850.
Robert Rodney Stuart. Dated 1st February, 1851.
Henery Daniel Cloeté. Dated 16th May, 1851.
Alexander Ansdell Gordon. Dated 2nd July, 1851.
Reynolds Stephen James Prendergast. Dated 4th September, 1851.
William Colquhoun Stirling. Dated 28th September, 1851.
Morden Carthew. Dated 16th November, 1851.
James David Leighton Campbell. Dated 19th November, 1851.
Selwyn New. Dated 6th December, 1851.
William George Grove. Dated 24th September, 1852.

Forster Frederick Robert Bishop. Dated 15th January, 1853.
Henry Macfarlane Norris. Dated 1st February, 1853.
Rowland Farrer. Dated 15th February, 1853.
William Kincaid. Dated 15th April, 1853.
John Swiney. Dated 19th April, 1853.
John Nuttall. Dated 1st May, 1853.
George Vambrugh Law. Dated 8th May, 1853.
Alfred Charles Forth. Dated 22nd July, 1853.
Henry Edward Ryves. Dated 8th August, 1853.
Alexander Gordon Duff. Dated 30th August, 1853.
George Edward Fryer. Dated 30th August, 1853.
Richard Augustus Chadwick. Dated 11th September, 1853.
Robert Blair Kennedy. Dated 24th September, 1853.
Dashwood Charles Gordon Strettell. Dated 30th September, 1853.
Coulson Frederick Joseph Skottowe. Dated 3rd October, 1853.
William Mellish Parratt. Dated 11th October, 1853.
Nowell Swanston. Dated 28th October, 1853.
Adam Hugh Montgomery Dickey. Dated 10th November, 1853.
Thomas Francis Jekin Russel. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Edwin Gardner Ingram. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Thomas Reynolds Griffith. Dated 15th November, 1853.
John Duval. Dated 15th November, 1853.
William Osborn. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Lancelot Henry Isacke. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Robert Arthur Walter Charles Stuart. Dated 15th November, 1853.
George Nesbitt Stephens. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Septimus Hodgson. Dated 24th November, 1853.
Patrick Salter. Dated 7th December, 1853.
Archibald George Douglas Logan. Dated 15th December, 1853.
Henry Crosby Barry Barnett. Dated 29th January, 1854.
John Fitz Charles Lock Harris. Dated 30th January, 1854.
Mark William Carr. Dated 2nd February, 1854.
Frank Horsley. Dated 11th February, 1854.
Fitz James Holmes Burnes. Dated 15th February, 1854.
Robert Sutton Burge. Dated 28th February, 1854.
Claude Clerk. Dated 4th March, 1854.
Edwin Thomas Wiseman Price. Dated 24th March, 1854.
Denis Carey. Dated 4th April, 1854.
Charles George Gunning. Dated 13th April, 1854.
Simon Temple. Dated 15th April, 1854.
Jackson Muspratt Williams. Dated 24th April, 1854.
Patrick Plunkett Leslie Stafford. Dated 26th April, 1854.
William Thompson. Dated 6th May, 1854.
Henry Charles Le Blanc Newbery. Dated 16th May, 1854.
John George Henry Phillipps. Dated 17th May, 1854.
Wilfred Hudleston. Dated 28th June, 1854.
Samuel Crawfurd Montgomerie. Dated 7th July, 1854.
Charles Percy Crossman. Dated 15th July, 1854.
Edward Cave. Dated 16th July, 1854.
William Walker Pemberton. Dated 21st July, 1854.
Thomas O'Neill. Dated 3rd August, 1854.
Western George Morris. Dated 14th August, 1854.
Thomas Moxon. Dated 17th August, 1854.
John Alfred Ellis. Dated 3rd October, 1854.
John William Aitchison. Dated 14th October, 1854.
William Alexander Beath. Dated 29th October, 1854.
William Ross Shakespear. Dated 12th November, 1854.
Francis Drummond Gordon. Dated 16th November, 1854.
William Cunningham. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Robert William Duff. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Stanley Hooper. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Richard Campbell Stewart. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Charles Corbett Taylor. Dated 20th December, 1854.
William Henry Lawrence Fuller. Dated 6th January, 1855.
Patrick Alexander Carnegy. Dated 9th January, 1855.
Charles Daniel Inglis Lee. Dated 9th February, 1855.
Henry Hamilton Hooper. Dated 14th February, 1855.
George William Cox. Dated 23rd February, 1855.
John Clinton Whish Bruce. Dated 1st March, 1855.
Frederick Thomas Miller. Dated 3rd March, 1855.
Theophilus Leslie Scott. Dated 19th March, 1855.
George Stedman. Dated 20th March, 1855.
Alexander William Crawford Lindsay. Dated 13th April, 1855.
Frederick Bannerman Phillips. Dated 16th April, 1855.
William Wilson Mercer. Dated 10th July, 1855.
Otway Francies Smithers. Dated 16th July, 1855.
Arthur Thaddeus Searle. Dated 4th August, 1855.
George Shaw Butler Hewetson. Dated 14th September, 1855.
William George Malcolm Strickland. Dated 20th September, 1855.
Charles Samuel Steward. Dated 30th September, 1855.
Seafield Falkland Murray Treasure Grant. Dated 5th October, 1855.
Josiah Hudleston. Dated 17th October, 1855.
John Shaw Steuart. Dated 5th November, 1855.
George Edward Henry Beauchamp. Dated 20th December, 1855.
Edward Adolphe Mottet. Dated 12th January, 1856.
Emeric Streatfield Berkeley. Dated 15th January, 1856.
Charles James Godfrey. Dated 31st January, 1856.
Henry Fraser. Dated 1st February, 1856.
Richard John Corbett. Dated 10th February, 1856.
William Hamilton Kindersley Bradford. Dated 20th February, 1856.
John Hugh Edward Johnson. Dated 6th April, 1856.
Woulfe Hay. Dated 30th April, 1856.
Henry George Symons. Dated 5th May, 1856.
Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong. Dated 31st May, 1856.
John Newbold Wilson. Dated 10th July, 1856.
Augustus Robert Townshend Passingham. Dated 25th July, 1856.
Edward Morris Cherry. Dated 25th July, 1856.
Frederick Morris Alexander. Dated 3rd August, 1856.
Thomas Munro McDonell. Dated 1st September, 1856.
Alfred Augustus Davidson. Dated 10th September, 1856.
Colin Mackenzie. Dated 15th September, 1856.
Robert Hoskyns Phelips. Dated 20th September, 1856.
Richard Carruthers Budd. Dated 20th October, 1856.
Alexander Temple Cox. Dated 22nd October, 1856.
George Shirley Newdick. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Robert Comyn Lavie. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William de Noüal Ramus. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Rupert Thomas Snow. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Charles Julien Ralph Bell. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Alexander Drury. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John William Orr. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Joseph Johnstone Muir. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Peyton. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
George Carr Hodding. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Richard Smith Gray. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Edward Hill Ratcliff Chambers. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Evan Maclean. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Robert Algernon Walters. Dated 23rd November, 1856.

Henry St. Maur Wynch. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Richard Griffith. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Morgan Frazer. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Sidney Herbert Williams. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Charles Hay. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Thomas Stewart Moore Robinson. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Peter Burgess. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
George Cunard Foord. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Leonard Augustus Kerrick. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Francis Robert Fox. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Frederick Taynton Sherman. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Thomas Weldon. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Popham Dicken. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Thomas Obbard. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Andrew Balmer. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Dalrymple Mitcalfe. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Arthur Charles Easton. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Charles Napier Cherry. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Campbell Gunning. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
George Maidman Raynsford. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Leycester Nathaniel Knyvett. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Stephen William Barrow Sherman. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Barnard Hughes Preston. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Stoddart. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Francis Edmund West. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Bryan William Broughton. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Robert Dick Lowe. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Evelyn Coningham. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Thomas Key Guthrie. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Albert O'Halloran Clay. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
George Hyde Granville. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Lindsay Ferrers. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Charles Lawis Raikes. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Peter Arding Van Homrigh. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Chisholm. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Godson. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Wigram Arthur Cheek. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Anthony Wingfield. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Robert Stephens Jago. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Francis Weldon. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Howard Parker. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
George Wynne Cole. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
James Tudor Munro Armstrong. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Arthur Dewar Parsons. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Anderson. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Robert Edward Wellesley. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Macgregor Kerr. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Henley Stanley Clarke. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Bentinck Swinton. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Peter Lawrence Gordon. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Hamilton Cranley Onslow. Dated 30th November, 1856.
William Stafford Bailey. Dated 8th December, 1856.
Frederick Brown Boone. Dated 21st December, 1856.
Francis James Rivers. Dated 23rd December, 1856.
Thomas Rothwell Sadleir. Dated 27th December, 1856.
Charles Annesley Gumm. Dated 28th December, 1856.
Henry John Harding. Dated 28th December, 1856.
Edmund Calvert Steer. Dated 6th January, 1857.
Archibald Gibson Murray. Dated 31st January, 1857.
Cosmo Gordon. Dated 5th February, 1857.
Edmund Faunce. Dated 10th February, 1857.
Joseph Beauchamp Leggett. Dated 22nd February,
Henry Charles Wright. Dated 1st March, 1857.
Richard Williams Barrington. Dated 24th March, 1857.
James Keating Clubley. Dated 18th April, 1857.
Horace Francis de Lousada. Dated 29th May, 1857.
George Rowlandson. Dated 7th June, 1857.
Edward William Shaw. Dated 7th June, 1857.
Thomas Harrison Tod Chalon. Dated 13th June, 1857.
Ormsby Henry Vandeleur. Dated 2nd July, 1857.
Robert Belford Cummins. Dated 11th July, 1857.
Henry Riversdale Elliot. Dated 25th July, 1857.
Robert Beatty. Dated 25th July, 1857.
Thomas Henry Barstow Brooke. Dated 26th July, 1857.
Frederick Dickinson Faber. Dated 4th August, 1857.
James Reid Brown. Dated 6th August, 1857.
Thomas Patrick Fraser Tytler. Dated 26th August, 1857.
Charles Francis Moore. Dated 10th September, 1857.
Melville Gore Turton. Dated 23rd September, 1857.
Robert Steuart. Dated 24th September, 1857.
James Arbuthnot Goldingham. Dated 2nd October, 1857.
Charles Henry Plowden. Dated 7th October, 1857.
George Adam Young. Dated 15th October, 1857.
Arthur Mears. Dated 16th October, 1857.
Robert Gedoin Jenkins. Dated 23rd October, 1857.
Edmund Ghuznee Morrogh. Dated 31st October, 1857.
Francis Sawbridge Cherry. Dated 8th November, 1857.
Edward George Dixon. Dated 14th November, 1857.
Wilbraham Archibald Tollemache. Dated 17th November, 1857.
Henry Marshall May. Dated 30th November, 1857.
John Picton Warlow. Dated 2nd December, 1857.
Lacy Bowring Bance. Dated 28th December, 1857.
Charles Stuart Blair. Dated 31st December, 1857.
Joseph George Ellis Cameron. Dated 9th January, 1858.
Henry Hanmer Chalmers Grosvenor Warrington. Dated 9th January, 1858.
Charles Mayvore Smith. Dated 15th January, 1858.
George Cuthbert Marsh. Dated 27th January, 1858.
Cecil Beadon. Dated 4th February, 1858.
Archibald Ernest Arbuthnot. Dated 8th February, 1858.
Herbert Augustus Tierney Nepean. Dated 12th February, 1858.
John Edulphus Swinton. Dated 1st March, 1858.
John Mawby Clossy Galloway. Dated 10th March, 1858.
James Stonhouse. Dated 16th March, 1858.
Charles Chase Morris. Dated 29th March, 1858.
Albert Joseph Howes. Dated 30th March, 1858.
John William Cleland. Dated 31st March, 1858.
David Frederick Moore Lane. Dated 31st March, 1858.
William Charles Drummond. Dated 5th April, 1858.
John Nugent Fitzgerald. Dated 8th April, 1858.
Hugh Patrick Rolston Francais Crawfurd. Dated 10th April, 1858.
Henry Thomas Harris. Dated 16th April, 1858.
George Silver Keith. Dated 16th April, 1858.
Charles Chester Sargeaunt. Dated 17th April, 1858.
Ellice Lukis Armstrong. Dated 21st April, 1858.
William Moore Dickinson. Dated 26th April, 1858.
William Nesbitt Wroughton. Dated 28th April, 1858.

James Colquhoun. Dated 3rd May, 1858.
Henry Stephen Johnson. Dated 19th May, 1858.
Henry Wilberforce Bird. Dated 19th May, 1858.
Norman Donald Robertson. Dated 23rd May, 1858.
William Wilson Edwards. Dated 15th June, 1858.
Charles McInroy. Dated 22nd June, 1858.
George Murray. Dated 29th June, 1858.
William New Lumsden Beattie. Dated 1st July, 1858.
James Black Reid. Dated 11th July, 1858.
Alexander McGoun. Dated 12th July, 1858.
James Logan White. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Theophilus Higginson. Dated 24th July, 1858.
David Steuart Ogilvy. Dated 3rd August, 1858.
John Macdougall. Dated 3rd August, 1858.
Robert Doveton Thorpe. Dated 4th August, 1858.
James Tunstall Campbell. Dated 27th August, 1858.
Henry Gage De Lancey Groves. Dated 2nd September, 1858.
Herbert Coningham. Dated 5th September, 1858.
Charles Campbell Hewetson. Dated 7th September, 1858.
Walter Rowlandson. Dated 16th September, 1858.
Charles John Elliot. Dated 17th September, 1858.
William Henry Hodges. Dated 17th September, 1858.
Henry Monteith Gosling. Dated 19th September, 1858.
Frederick Dormer Plowden. Dated 23rd September, 1858.
Harry Cavaye Stevens. Dated 9th October, 1858.
Augustus Richard Oakes. Dated 1st November, 1858.
Augustus Drummond Grant. Dated 17th November, 1858.
John Tod McGoun. Dated 20th November, 1858.
Joshua Waddington Swifte. Dated 2nd December, 1858.
John Ward. Dated 12th December, 1858.
George Penrose Worster. Dated 30th December, 1858.
Richard Fraser Litchfield. Dated 3rd January, 1859.
George Augustus Strover. Dated 7th January, 1859.
Charles Campbell. Dated 14th January, 1859.
Charles Aylmer Liardet. Dated 17th January, 1859.
Lawrence William Halsted. Dated 20th January, 1859.
Francis John Ashley. Dated 26th January, 1859.
Henry Marsh Septimus Magrath. Dated 1st February, 1859.
Macolm Furlong. Dated 14th February, 1859.
George Edward Martin. Dated 16th February, 1859.
Frank Beeching. Dated 2nd March, 1859.
John Charles Mainwaring Russell. Dated 3rd March, 1859.
Richard Caton Kinchant. Dated 18th March, 1859.
James Duncan Sim Bennet. Dated 31st March, 1859.
William Sim Macleod. Dated 2nd April, 1859.
James Grant Duff Walker. Dated 12th April, 1859.
Freeman Gage Spicer. Dated 17th April, 1859.
Edward Henry Prother. Dated 21st April, 1859.
Francis Beckford Middleton. Dated 3rd May, 1859.
John Best Taylor. Dated 22nd May, 1859.
Augustus Frederick Curtis. Dated 30th May, 1859.
Alexander Milner. Dated 2nd June, 1859.
James Cavan Berkeley. Dated 10th June, 1859.
Coryndon Thomas Putt Luxmore. Dated 11th June, 1859.
Arthur Godfrey. Dated 14th June, 1859.
George Pirrie. Dated 18th June, 1859.
James Henry Gordon. Dated 24th June, 1859.
William Hotham Bowyer. Dated 25th June, 1859.
John Hudleston. Dated 1st July, 1859.
Elphinstone Shaw. Dated 11th July, 1859.
John Ross. Dated 11th July, 1859.
Richard Seppings Armstrong. Dated 14th July, 1859.
William Mundell Aitchison. Dated 18th July, 1859.
Frederick Charles St. John. Dated 17th August, 1859.
Henry Majendie Clarke. Dated 23rd August, 1859.
Frederic Magloire Rocke. Dated 29th August, 1859.
Thomas James Cotton. Dated 9th September, 1859.
Wellington Tobin Borradaile. Dated 11th September, 1859.
Philip Durham Henderson. Dated 13th September, 1859.
James Henry Prendergast. Dated 21st September, 1859.
William Douglas. Dated 25th September, 1859.
William George Carr. Dated 27th September, 1859.
Charles James Osburn Chambers. Dated 29th September, 1859.
Walter Follett Wright. Dated 4th October, 1859.
Francis Goring Rideout. Dated 6th October, 1859.
Alexander Fairlie Dobbs. Dated 11th October, 1859.
George William Wyndham Morant. Dated 11th October, 1859.
Arthur Farrer. Dated 29th October, 1859.
Henry William Holmes Cox. Dated 31st October, 1859.
Walter Coningham. Dated 12th November 1859.
Edmund Alexander Campbell. Dated 23rd November, 1859.
Charles John Oswald Fitzgerald. Dated 27th November, 1859.
Charles Edward Shirreffs. Dated 28th November, 1859.
Oswald Mosley Bradshaw. Dated 6th December, 1859.
Lovell Bowles Byass. Dated 21st December, 1859.
Willoughby Wallace Hooper. Dated 21st December, 1859.
Charles Hayter. Dated 30th December, 1859.
Thomas Davenport Chatterton. Dated 2nd January, 1860.
Henry Honywood Hughes Hallett. Dated 2nd January, 1860.
Arthur Marriott Lys. Dated 11th January, 1860.
William Granville Sharpe. Dated 12th January, 1860.
George Spicer Hutchings. Dated 26th January, 1860.
George Chrystie. Dated 1st February, 1860.
Robert Walter Hesketh. Dated 2nd February, 1860.
Alexander John Arnott. Dated 2nd February, 1860.
John Alves. Dated 2nd February, 1860.
James Herbert Marsh Barnett. Dated 4th February, 1860.
John Alexander Richmond. Dated 16th February, 1860.
John Franklin Learmonth. Dated 16th February, 1860.
Richard Ottley. Dated 16th February, 1860.
Willoughby Thomas Brereton. Dated 17th February, 1860.
Francis Henry Vanderzee. Dated 18th February, 1860.
Alfred George Hutchins. Dated 20th February, 1860.
William Vertue. Dated 6th March, 1860.
Montague Protheroe. Dated 9th March, 1860.
Robert James Brown Simpson. Dated 9th March, 1860.
Charles James Toller Whitlock. Dated 9th March, 1860.
Henry Knox O'Grady. Dated 15th March, 1860.
Edward William Flint. Dated 25th March 1860.
John MacDonald Smith. Dated 5th April, 1860.
George Nugent Ross. Dated 8th April, 1860.
Robert Bullock. Dated 8th April, 1860.
Frederick Lawrance Haloman. Dated 16th April, 1860.
William Hopkins Cockell. Dated 17th April, 1860.
Archibald Barrington Seymour Hamilton. Dated 18th April, 1860.
Victor Edward Law. Dated 20th April, 1860.
George Henville Cherry. Dated 25th April, 1860.
David Monro. Dated 27th April, 1860.

Edward Albert Wood. Dated 28th April, 1860.
Thomas Wright Gilchrist. Dated 1st May, 1860.
Edgar Hastings Thomas. Dated 7th May, 1860.
Benjamin Arthur Bloomfield. Dated 7th May, 1860.
Robert Henry Russell. Dated 9th May, 1860.
Edward Spencer Bell. Dated 16th May, 1860.
John Curteis Paske. Dated 20th May, 1860.
Frederick Kilgour. Dated 25th May, 1860.
Quintin Shaw Awdry Jamieson. Dated 6th June, 1860.
Michael Alexander Rowlandson. Dated 17th June, 1860.
Nathaniel Alexander. Dated 19th June, 1860.
George Randell. Dated 21st June, 1860.
Francis Middlecoat. Dated 2nd July, 1860.
Edward James Watson. Dated 6th July, 1860.
Tudor Lavie. Dated 11th July, 1860.
James Francis Gordon Shirrefs. Dated 19th July, 1860.
David Thompson Hatchell. Dated 19th July, 1860.
William Henry Hoskins. Dated 31st July, 1860.
Francis Skelton Fitz Patrick. Dated 15th August, 1860.
Edward Buckle Bruce. Dated 18th August, 1860.
Alexander Ricketts. Dated 27th August, 1860.
Josias Gordon Cloeté. Dated 30th August, 1860.
Spencer Henry Mackay. Dated 30th August, 1860.
Edmund Samuel Ludlow. Dated 1st September, 1860.
George Henry Oakes. Dated 2nd September, 1860.
Edward George Vere Holloway. Dated 5th September, 1860.
Edward MacDonald Stevenson. Dated 12th September, 1860.
John Dalrymple Clark. Dated 16th September, 1860.
Richard Samuel Roberts. Dated 29th September, 1860.
Llewelyn Owen. Dated 18th October, 1860.
William Gwynne Hughes. Dated 25th December, 1860.
Bonham Brydges Faunce. Dated 9th January, 1861.
Robert Fleming Doig. Dated 29th January, 1861.
John Gordon Maitland. Dated 1st February, 1861.
Henry Strachan Elton. Dated 14th February, 1861.
Thomas James Henry Bowness Fischer. Dated 1st March, 1861.
Harby Barber. Dated 2nd March, 1861.
Carey de Lancey Gostling. Dated 2nd March, 1861.
Arthur Robert Kenney. Dated 14th March, 1861.
Aylmer Charles Alexander Wylly. Dated 16th March, 1861.
Thomas Henry Binny Young. Dated 24th March, 1861.
David Walter Williams. Dated 26th March, 1861.
George Thomas. Dated 15th April, 1861.
James William Smith Butler. Dated 26th April, 1861.

Cornets or Ensigns.

Charles John Rose. Dated 14th June, 1856.
Thomas Henry Stoton. Dated 26th June, 1856.
Charles Arkcoll Porteous. Dated 13th December, 1856.
Stephen Edward Rice Butler. Dated 20th December, 1856.
William Forbes Cotton. Dated 20th January, 1857.
William Octavius Foord. Dated 20th February, 1857.
Francis Walker Merritt. Dated 3rd March, 1857.
Francis Randolph Trevor. Dated 20th March, 1857.
Francis Hardinge Tyrrell. Dated 5th May, 1857.
Richard Charles Evanson. Dated 13th June, 1857.
Arthur Edward McCallum. Dated 10th October, 1857.
Lawrence Cameron Desborough. Dated 10th October, 1857.
Edward William Charles Hay Miller. Dated 20th October, 1857.
John Nevitt Bennett. Dated 11th December, 1857.
Edward William Lys. Dated 12th December, 1857.
Albert Francis Orchard. Dated 12th December, 1857.
Robert Wickham. Dated 9th January, 1858.
Charles Richard Craufurd. Dated 9th January, 1858.
Henry Dunsford Barne. Dated 20th January, 1858.
Edward George Daves Beagin. Dated 20th January, 1858.
Edward William Lake. Dated 4th March, 1858.
Edward Henry Eyre. Dated 4th March, 1858.
Edward James Wynch. Dated 4th April, 1858.
Herbert Graham Woods. Dated 4th April, 1858.
Robert James McGhee. Dated 4th May, 1858.
James Poleglaze James. Dated 11th June, 1858.
Graham Montague Balfour. Dated 11th June, 1858.
Henry Charles Davies. Dated 12th June, 1858.
Charles John Watson. Dated 12th June, 1858.
Robert Tait. Dated 12th June, 1858.
Arthur Theodore Woodhouse. Dated 12th June, 1858.
William Clements Bayley. Dated 12th June, 1858.
William Robert Elphinstone Fullerton. Dated 12th June, 1858.
Alexander Sinclair Grove. Dated 12th June, 1858.
Frank John Wroughton. Dated 25th June, 1858.
George Edward Russell Macdonald. Dated 4th August, 1858.
Matthew Conway Poole. Dated 20th August, 1858.
James Ord Goldie. Dated 4th September, 1858.
Stephen Edward Atkinson. Dated 20th September, 1858.
Gardiner Harvey. Dated 20th September, 1858.
Edward Henry Walters. Dated 4th October, 1858.
Albert Dawson Phelps. Dated 20th October, 1858.
George Henry Tillard. Dated 20th October, 1858.
John Chadwick Doveton. Dated 20th October, 1858.
Hopton Scott Stewart. Dated 4th December, 1858.
William Stenhouse. Dated 11th December, 1858.
Albert Willoughby Foord. Dated 11th December, 1858.
Henry Albany Hammond. Dated 11th December, 1858.
Charles John Birch Harris. Dated 11th December, 1858.
Walter Irvine. Dated 11th December, 1858.
Henry Porteous. Dated 11th December, 1858.
Elliott Armstrong Bruce. Dated 6th January, 1859.
William John Pickance. Dated 6th January, 1859.
Henry Edward Ackland Lawford. Dated 20th January, 1859.
Arthur Yelverton Brooking. Dated 20th January, 1859.
Loudoun Francis Campbell. Dated 4th February, 1859.
John Dalrymple Sandys. Dated 4th February, 1859.
Edward Persse. Dated 4th March, 1859,
Frederick Smalley. Dated 20th May, 1859.
George Godfrey. Dated 20th May, 1859.
Charles Barrington Wetherall. Dated 20th May, 1859.
Francis Heskins Winterbotham. Dated 20th May, 1859.
Charles Henry Lonsdale. Dated 11th June, 1859.
Neil Duncan McAllum. Dated 11th June, 1859.
Thomas Richard Byng. Dated 11th June, 1859.
Charles Robert Bradstreet. Dated 11th June, 1859.
Robert Emilius Cox. Dated 16th June, 1859.
William Charles Ellis. Dated 16th June, 1859.
Reginald Temple Chapman. Dated 16th June, 1859.
Thomas Charles Briggs. Dated 20th July, 1859.
Hugh Robert Ogilvie. Dated 20th July, 1859.
Henry Richard Shelley. Dated 20th July, 1859.
George Edward Weston. Dated 4th August, 1859.
William Henry St. Amand Wilton. Dated 4th August, 1859.
John Edward Francis Strettell. Dated 4th August, 1859.
Stewart William McIver. Dated 20th August, 1859.
Frederick Hope Mathias. Dated 20th August, 1859.
William Hindle Beck. Dated 4th September, 1859.

Charles Hare Trotman. Dated 4th September, 1859.
Arthur Charles Mottet. Dated 4th September, 1859.
John Salmon Blaxland. Dated 4th September, 1859.
Samuel Lawrence Bagshawe. Dated 4th September, 1859.
Evelyn Moore. Dated 7th September, 1859.
Rolf Nelson. Dated 7th September, 1859.
Godfrey James Van Someren. Dated 7th September, 1859.
Edward James Gunthorpe. Dated 7th September, 1859.
Campbell Walker. Dated 7th September, 1859.
Henry Edwin Gower. Dated 7th September, 1859.
Edward George Blenkinsop. Dated 20th September, 1859.
Frederick Farrer. Dated 2nd October, 1859.
Tilson Shaw Magan. Dated 9th October, 1859.
Robert Graham Briggs. Dated 9th October, 1859.
Stanley Bullock. Dated 12th October, 1859. *Cornet.*
Frederick James Lawder. Dated 12th October, 1859.
Alfred Anderson. Dated 20th October, 1859.
Atwell Curtois. Dated 4th November, 1859. *Cornet.*
Thomas Edward Thorpe. Dated 4th November, 1859.
Chauncey Curtois. Dated 4th November, 1859.
Richard Lewis Neville Sturt. Dated 4th November, 1859.
Robert Wilson. Dated 20th November, 1859.
Hugh William Bairnsfather. Dated 20th November, 1859.
Arthur William Leslie Anderson. Dated 4th December, 1859.
Robert Francis Taylor. Dated 9th December, 1859.
Robert Colvin Hutchinson. Dated 9th December, 1859.
George Pinckney Wood. Dated 9th December, 1859.
Alfred Charles Williams. Dated 10th December, 1859.
William McDonnell Robinson. Dated 10th December, 1859.
James Bate. Dated 20th December, 1859. *Cornet.*
Henry Atenborow Yates. Dated 20th December, 1859. *Cornet.*
Henry Harrison Gordon Hands. Dated 20th December, 1859.
Henry James Nicholls. Dated 20th December, 1859.
James Graham Robert Douglas Macneill. Dated 22nd December, 1859.
Henry Andrew Allen Prior. Dated 29th December, 1859.
William Douglas Brodie Ketchen. Dated 4th January, 1860. *Cornet.*
John Forbes Pinhey. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Augustus Henry Asgill Colvile. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Evelyn Swinton Skinner. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Francis Robert Berry Byrch. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Frederick Hole. Dated 4th January, 1860.
John Nicholson. Dated 4th January, 1860.
Frederick Gale Hubert Ainslie. Dated 20th January, 1860. *Cornet.*
Alexander Molyneux Black. Dated 20th January, 1860.
Charles Woolley Blenkin. Dated 20th January, 1860.
Robert Hunter. Dated 3rd March, 1860.
Henry Elliott Dashwood Bayley. Dated 3rd March, 1860.
John Henry Gaussen. Dated 3rd March, 1860.
[illegible]n Leigh Goldie Silver. Dated 4th May, 1860.
David Carruthers Budd. Dated 8th June, 1860.
Henry Thomas Harris Baber. Dated 9th June, 1860.
Shelley Leigh Hunt. Dated 9th June, 1860.
Edward Thorpe Rogers. Dated 12th June, 1860.
Hugh Cracroft. Dated 12th July, 1860. *Cornet.*
Robert Carr Andrew. Dated 12th July, 1860.
Joseph Schuyler Albert Bruff. Dated 8th August, 1860.
John Hotham. Dated 21st August, 1860.
Francis Montgomery Onslow. Dated 4th September, 1860. *Cornet.*
Lestock Walters Iredell. Dated 4th October, 1860.
Hugh Richard Hope. Dated 4th November, 1860. *Cornet*
Augustus Frederick Wilkinson. Dated 4th November, 1860.
George Lecky. Dated 12th November, 1860.
James Winslow. Dated 20th November, 1860.
Frederick William Buller. Dated 4th December, 1860. *Cornet.*
William Morgan Playfair. Dated 19th December, 1860.
William Henry Curtis Smith. Dated 19th December, 1860.
John George Montague De Lair Bean. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Henry Whyte. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Henry Jopp Beattie. Dated 19th December, 1860.
George Chamberlain Cooper. Dated 19th December, 1860.
James Simpson. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Charles Edward Lorraine Eastall. Dated 20th December, 1860.
Joseph William Minchin Cotton. Dated 20th December, 1860.
Frederick Edmund Spry. Dated 20th December, 1860.
Alexander John Shaw. Dated 20th December, 1860.
Robert Græme Elphinstone Dalrymple. Dated 20th December, 1860.
Frank James Fraser Munro. Dated 20th December, 1860.
Colin Charles Campbell. Dated 22nd December, 1860.
Edward Pennycuick Maltby. Dated 4th January, 1861.
Alfred George Willoughby Hemans. Dated 20th January, 1861. *Cornet.*
William Miller. Dated 4th February, 1861.

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

Major Generals.

David Cuninghame. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Maurice Stack, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Colonel.

Willoughby Trevelyan. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Arthur Prescott. Dated 1st January, 1858.
John Forbes, C. B. Dated 20th July, 1858.
James MacKillop Taylor. Dated 6th February, 1861.

Majors.

John Crosbie Graves. Dated 19th January, 1858.
William Francis Hunter. Dated 19th January, 1858.
William Warden Anderson. Dated 20th July, 1858.
John Henry Bloomfield Dennis. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Francis Adam Ellis Loch. Dated 20th July, 1858.
William Abercrombie Dick. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Francis John Oldfield. Dated 7th December, 1858.
Charles William Bannister. Dated 20th December, 1858.

Captains.

Evan Murray MacGregor. Dated 19th October, 1849.
William Ashburner. Dated 31st August, 1850.
Ross Balfour Moore. Dated 19th May, 1854.
Robert Fellowes Wren. Dated 9th December, 1856.
James Blair, V. C. Dated 23rd October, 1857.
James Casamajor Farquharson. Dated 22nd June, 1859.
Charles Adam Loch. Dated 4th April, 1860.
Hugh Hislop Elliot. Dated 20th November, 1860.
Henry Peter Sykes. Dated 25th December, 1860.
John Archibald Pym. Dated 6th February, 1861.

Lieutenants.

William Henry Frederick Sykes. Dated 23rd August, 1851.
Josiah Marshall Heath. Dated 26th July, 1853.

Stephen William Ogilvie Stevens. Dated 19th May, 1854.
Charles Edward Stack. Dated 17th June, 1855.
Arthur Thomas Moore, V. C. Dated 28th August, 1855.
Ashton George Mayne. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Walter Elliot Le Geyt. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Frederick Stephens. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Grant Malcolmson, V. C. Dated 9th December, 1856.
Edward Gordon Jenkins. Dated 28th May, 1857.
Charles Willoughby Hill. Dated 29th May, 1857.
Arthur William Macnaghten. Dated 23rd October, 1857.
Roderick George Thomas Stevenson. Dated 22nd November, 1857.
Charles Alfred Moore. Dated 1st January, 1858.
Albert Purcell Currie. Dated 16th September, 1858.
Charles Grant. Dated 16th September 1858.
Henry Hawkins Drury Owen. Dated 22nd June, 1859.
Henry Smith Daniell. Dated 2nd November, 1859.
George Elphinstone Erskine. Dated 4th April, 1860.
William Henry James Stopford. Dated 16th September, 1860.
George Crawford Hogg. Dated 16th October, 1860.
Robert Graham Mayne. Dated 20th November, 1860.
Algernon Currie. Dated 25th December, 1860.
Charles Willoughby Gabb. Dated 6th February, 1861.

Cornets.

Walter Scott Peat. Dated 27th June, 1859.
Duncan George Pitcher. Dated 3rd September, 1859.
Joseph Fagan. Dated 27th December, 1859.
John Alves Henry Arbuthnot. Dated 12th April, 1860.
Boyce Albert Combe. Dated 27th August, 1860.
Robert Claude Smith. Dated 27th November, 1860.

INFANTRY.

Generals.

George Rees Kemp. Dated 20th June, 1854.
William Gilbert. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Edward Frederick, C. B. Dated 26th June, 1860.
George Benjamin Brooks. Dated 30th August, 1860.

Lieutenant Generals.

Peter Lodwick. Dated 11th November, 1851.
David Barr. Dated 11th November, 1851.
Francis Farquharson. Dated 11th November, 1851.
Sir James Outram, *Bart.*, G. C. B. Dated 16th July, 1858.
Charles Butler James. Dated 15th May, 1859.

Major Generals.

William Donald Robertson. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Mathew Soppitt. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Moore. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George James Wilson. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Francis Turnley Farrell. Dated 28th November, 1854.
William Cavaye. Dated 28th November, 1854.
David Forbes. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Walter John Browne, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Henry Cracklow. Dated 22nd August, 1855.
Henry Hancock. Dated 28th November, 1856.
Walter Nugent Thomas Smee. Dated 13th October, 1857.
Thomas Chase Parr. Dated 13th October, 1857.
Henry Macan, C. B. Dated 5th March, 1859.
James Scott. Dated 25th October, 1859.
James Edward Gordon Morris. Dated 2nd June, 1860.

Colonels.

Robert St. John. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Hobson. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Robert William Honner, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.
James Sommers Down. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Macourtie Shortt. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Macan. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Inglis Jameson. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Humphry Lyons. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Richard Albert Bayly. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Sir Charles Shepherd Stuart, K. C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Alexander Peter Le Messurier. Dated 28th November, 1854.
David Davidson. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Haughton James. Dated 28th November, 1854.
William Lang. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Sir Peter Melvill Melvill, K. C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.
George Le Grand Jacob, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Alfred Shepheard, C. B. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Swanson. Dated 20th June, 1857.
John Liddell, C. B. Dated 20th June, 1857.
Donald Mackay Scobie. Dated 20th June, 1857.
Henry Stiles. Dated 28th November, 1857.
Neil Patrick MacDougall. Dated 28th November, 1857.
John Coussmaker Heath. Dated 28th November, 1857.
George Henry Robertson, C. B. Dated 26th April, 1859.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Thomas Maughan. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Edward Lechmere Russell. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Richard Keily. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Robert Shortrede. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Christopher Birdwood. Dated 9th April, 1856.
John Holmes, C. B. Dated 6th June, 1856.
George Pope, C. B. Dated 18th July, 1856.
George Cator Stockley. Dated 6th December, 1856.
John Drummin Stewart. Dated 24th March, 1858.
William Edwyn Evans. Dated 14th May, 1858.
Henry Spiller Watkin. Dated 24th October, 1858.
Edmund Arthur Guerin. Dated 23rd November, 1858.
George Robert Grimes. Dated 10th November, 1858.
William Henry Cobb Lye. Dated 7th December, 1858.
Alexander Robert Manson. Dated 7th December, 1858.
Thomas Tolfrey Christie. Dated 17th May, 1859.
Charles George Graham Munro. Dated 21st September, 1859.
Charles Robert Hogg. Dated 3rd November, 1859.
Robert Travers. Dated 29th November, 1859.
Henry William Evans. Dated 20th December, 1859.
George Samuel Montgomery. Dated 20th December, 1859.
Augustus Cotgrave Honner. Dated 14th August, 1860.
Edwin Andrews. Dated 2nd January, 1861.

Majors.

Frederick Westbrooke. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Edward Patrick Lynch, K. L. S. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Edward Baynes. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Keith Jopp. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Charles Robert Whitelock. Dated 20th June, 1854.
William Foster Cormack. Dated 20th June, 1854.
Burdett Richard Powell. Dated 28th November, 1854.
Andrew Crawford. Dated 28th November, 1854.
James MacGrigor. Dated 28th November, 1854.

Frederick Alexander Campbell Kane. Dated 12th December, 1854.
William George Arrow. Dated 14th February, 1857.
Ambrose Edward Saunders. Dated 14th March, 1857.
Thomas Loughnan Jameson. Dated 1st December, 1857.
Edgeed Charles Beale. Dated 3rd December, 1857.
William Ballingall. Dated 16th January, 1858.
Henry Lloyd Evans. Dated 24th March, 1858.
John Joseph Laurie. Dated 24th March, 1858.
John William Schneider. Dated 25th April, 1858.
George Elliot Ashburner. Dated 20th July, 1858.
John William Fleming Sandwith. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Henry Augustus Adams. Dated 20th July, 1858.
William Malcolm Leckie. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Joseph Charles Coley. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Edmund Campbell. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Alfred Butler Little. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Henry Stanley. Dated 21st August, 1858.
Henry Richards. Dated 27th August, 1858.
John Sherbrooke Gell. Dated 28th November, 1858.
Charles Richard Baugh. Dated 7th December, 1858.
William Gordon Gordon Cumming. Dated 7th December, 1858.
Frederick Roome. Dated 15th September, 1859.
Matthew John Soppitt. Dated 20th December, 1859.
William Thomas Johnson. Dated 5th March, 1860.
William Fletcher Gordon. Dated 20th April, 1860.
Edward Hope Smith Bowdick. Dated 10th June, 1860.
John Field. Dated 26th September, 1860.

Captains.

Daniel Boyd. Dated 19th August, 1847.
Henry Richard Connell Moyle. Dated 1st May, 1848.
Robert Richards. Dated 27th May, 1849.
George Uvedale Price. Dated 5th July, 1849.
James Rose. Dated 24th April, 1850.
Richard Jones Edgerly. Dated 25th June, 1850.
Robert Gordon. Dated 15th April, 1851.
St. John O'Neill Muter. Dated 12th May, 1851.
Robert Michael Westropp. Dated 6th June, 1851.
Francis Edward Francis. Dated 17th June, 1851.
William Wilkinson Taylor. Dated 16th July, 1851.
Henry Shewell. Dated 3rd September, 1851.
James John Combe. Dated 1st January, 1852.
John Langston. Dated 1st January, 1852.
Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulknor. Dated 12th June, 1852.
Edward Thompson. Dated 2nd September, 1852.
Edward McCulloch. Dated 1st October, 1852.
Walter Fergus Anderson. Dated 1st November, 1852.
John Guillum Scott. Dated 4th December, 1852.
Montagu John Battye. Dated 6th May, 1853.
James Glen Millar. Dated 20th July, 1853.
William Leigh Cahusac. Dated 4th August, 1853.
Walter Montriou. Dated 30th August, 1853.
George Leigh Lye. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Cadman Hodgkinson. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Charles Fortunatus Grant. Dated 15th November, 1853.
John Pogson. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Henry Ebenezer Jacob. Dated 5th March, 1854.
Ewan Grant. Dated 1st April, 1854.
Walter Edward McPherson. Dated 18th April, 1854.
Edwin Luddington Scott. Dated 1st May, 1854.
John Peyton. Dated 3rd June, 1854.
Howden Trapaud Briggs. Dated 26th August, 1854.
William Augustus Neale. Dated 3rd October, 1854.
Frederick George Newnham. Dated 28th December. 1854.
Thomas Darling Ker. Dated 28th June, 1855.
Charles Thompson. Dated 3rd July, 1855.
William Thomas Bowen. Dated 20th September, 1855.
Henry Travers Maclean. Dated 4th October, 1855.
Thomas Smith Warden. Dated 10th December, 1855.
Thomas Tristram Piers. Dated 1st January, 1856.
Henry John Day. Dated 18th March, 1856.
John Daniel Williams. Dated 24th March, 1856.
William Walker. Dated 15th October, 1856.
Stanley Napier Raikes. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Bates. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Charles Mardon Wallace James. Dated 23rd November 1856.
Evelyn Waddington. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Charles Scott Jessop. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Yelverton Beale. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
George Reynolds Scott Burrows. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Thomas Nuttall. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
James Forbes Robertson. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Croughton Stileman. Dated 1st February, 1857.
John Henry Reynolds. Dated 29th May, 1857.
Benjamin Robert Whittaker. Dated 4th July, 1857.
George McBain Barnes Farquharson. Dated 5th July, 1857.
Joseph Hume Spry Pierce. Dated 12th September, 1857.
Isaac Tertius Nicholson. Dated 4th October, 1857.
Robert Deey Hassard. Dated 12th October, 1857.
George Frederick Hayward. Dated 1st December, 1857.
Henry Pelham Close. Dated 4th December, 1857.
Herbert Henderson James. Dated 18th December, 1857.
James Turner Hill. Dated 19th January, 1858.
John Mingaye Holt. Dated 31st January, 1858.
Alfred Becher. Dated 25th February, 1858.
Charles William Wahab. Dated 24th March, 1858.
Alexander Young Sinclair. Dated 19th May, 1858.
James Campbell. Dated 20th May, 1858.
William Rice. Dated 3rd June, 1858.
James O'Bryen Forrest. Dated 5th August, 1858.
Raynor Wallace. Dated 21st August, 1858.
Roderick William Richardes. Dated 28th November, 1858.
Henry George Raverty. Dated 2nd December, 1858.
Walter Neill Dyett. Dated 2nd January, 1859.
Michael Robert Bruce. Dated 9th March, 1859.
Charles Clarkson Grant Cowper. Dated 1st May, 1859.
Robert Frederick Williams. Dated 2nd June, 1859.
Horace Searle Anderson. Dated 29th November, 1859.
Thomas Gordon Coles. Dated 29th November, 1859.
Thomas William West Pierce. Dated 13th January, 1860.
Edmund Harry Ord. Dated 23rd January, 1860.
Edward Macalister Gilbert Cooper. Dated 4th May, 1860.
Frederick George Steuart. Dated 2nd June, 1860.
George Leslie Thomson. Dated 9th June, 1860.
Gordon Sutherland Morris. Dated 13th June, 1860.
Robert Mallaby. Dated 1st July, 1860.
Sussex Charles Milford. Dated 8th September, 1860.
Hugh George Robinson. Dated 29th September, 1860.
Richard John Castell. Dated 7th October, 1860.
Alfred Anthony Des Voeux. Dated 17th December, 1860.
David Hutcheon. Dated 19th December, 1860.

Lieutenants.

Richard Francis Burton. Dated 21st January, 1846.
John Miles. Dated 21st January, 1846.

Samuel Joseph Thorp. Dated 25th March, 1847.
William Bannerman. Dated 12th March, 1848.
Donald Joseph Macdonell. Dated 1st May, 1848.
William Ferguson. Dated 30th January, 1849.
Sidney Cousens. Dated 1st August, 1850.
John Edward Furneaux. Dated 11th September, 1850.
James Fairbrother. Dated 25th September, 1850.
Charles Payne Barras. Dated 26th October, 1850.
John Graham. Dated 11th November, 1850.
Frederick William McLean Atkins. Dated 26th November, 1850.
John Frederic Berthon. Dated 20th February, 1851.
William Alfred Glasspoole. Dated 15th April, 1851.
James Annesley Smith. Dated 27th October, 1851.
Edward Newnham Marsh. Dated 17th February, 1852.
William Berthon Preston. Dated 28th March, 1852.
John James Elder. Dated 12th June, 1852.
Henry Hornby Elliott. Dated 8th August, 1852.
George William Hanson. Dated 10th February, 1853.
Robert Gordon Hope Johnstone. Dated 2nd March, 1853.
Charles Owen Lord. Dated 10th March, 1853.
John Wauchope. Dated 8th May, 1853.
Perceval Hodgson. Dated 20th July, 1853.
Devereux Henry Hickman. Dated 29th July, 1853.
Charles Henry Clay. Dated 3rd August, 1853.
Mossom Boyd. Dated 4th August, 1853.
John Durham Hall. Dated 14th November, 1853.
Thomas Hedger Rees. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Thomas Hawkes Blair. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Charles James Richardson. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Alexander Fergusson. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Robert Burd. Dated 15th November, 1853.
James Noding. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Alfred Phillips. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Thomas Rose Nimmo. Dated 15th November, 1853.
James Andrew McNeill Duncan. Dated 15th November, 1853.
Ernest Augustus Green. Dated 16th December, 1853.
Charles Henry Hunter Forbes. Dated 15th March, 1854.
William Alexander Kerr, v. c. Dated 18th April, 1854.
James Alexander Ramsay. Dated 6th May, 1854.
George Shedden Hawthorn. Dated 11th May, 1854.
Arthur Palmer Davis. Dated 23rd May, 1854.
George Strachan Mignon. Dated 30th June, 1854.
Alexander Thomas Reid. Dated 30th October, 1854.
Horace Kendall Bushe. Dated 28th November, 1854.
John Bennett. Dated 1st January, 1855.
Henry Vaughan. Dated 12th January, 1855.
Julius Barras. Dated 7th March, 1855.
John Henry Castell. Dated 13th March, 1855.
Arthur George St. John Mildmay. Dated 3rd May 1855.
Charles Blunt La Touche. Dated 15th June, 1855.
John Crippin Dawson Sidney Moray. Dated 22nd August, 1855.
Charles Donald Macleod. Dated 1st October, 1855.
John Whaley Watson. Dated 31st October, 1855.
George Lodwick Warden. Dated 9th November, 1855.
John Barnes. Dated 21st November, 1855.
Spencer Rimington. Dated 30th January, 1856.
Hamilton Farquhar Holmes Burnes. Dated 15th February, 1856.
Peregrine Powell Peart Fenwick. Dated 2nd March, 1856.
Frank Charteris Davidson. Dated 18th March, 1856.
Robert Russell Woodhouse. Dated 24th March, 1856.
James Arthur Gayer. Dated 29th March, 1856.
Alexander Hawthorn. Dated 11th April, 1856.
Stephen John Whitehill. Dated 2nd June, 1856.
Francis Shrubb Iredell. Dated 13th June, 1856.
George Graham Howe Fulton. Dated 21st June, 1856.
Randle Parker Mainwaring. Dated 2nd August, 1856.
Alfred Utterson. Dated 20th August, 1856.
Anthony Durand. Dated 26th August, 1856.
William Atherton Park. Dated 30th August, 1856.
Claudius James Turnbull. Dated 11th September, 1856.
Henry Phillipps. Dated 10th October, 1856.
Thomas Prendergast Boles Walsh. Dated 15th October, 1856.
John Pyne Forbes. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Frederic William Jones. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
George Edward Stanley Bell. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Oriel Viveash Tanner. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Stewart Fellows. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Thomas Mills. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Lester Horatio Sibthorpe. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Richard James Hotchkis. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Robert Thorpe Tragett. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
George Maughan Lyons. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Frederick Prescott Forteath. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
James Galloway. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Edward Hopper Ashe. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Walter Lumsden. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Julius Middleton Boyd. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Edwin Charles William Cotgrave. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
John Louis. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry William Harris. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Charles Matthew Griffith. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Charles Douglas. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Horace John Heisch. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Redmond Adams. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Francis Paul. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
George Ernest Blew. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Herbert Croft Ryder. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Charles William Yonge. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
William Melville Lane. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Henry Monteith Fullerton. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Sidney Armstead Smith. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Frederick Harboard Segrave. Dated 23rd November 1856.
George Elphinstone Keith. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
Edward Cunningham. Dated 23rd November, 1856.
David Charles Bell. Dated 1st January, 1857.
Henry Marriott Boyd Sandwith. Dated 25th February, 1857.
Lewis George Brown. Dated 25th May, 1857.
Henry Thomas Hebbert. Dated 29th May, 1857.
Edward Bell. Dated 14th June, 1857.
James Patrick Murray Newton. Dated 27th June, 1857.
Cornelius Francis James. Dated 5th July, 1857.
Edward Charles Ross. Dated 26th July, 1857.
Henry Bennett Edwards. Dated 10th August, 1857.
Frederick Ponsonby Cramor Roberts. Dated 31st August, 1857.
Arthur Mark Shewell. Dated 2nd September, 1857.
Walter Leckie Hallett. Dated 8th September, 1857.
George Bartholomew Leslie. Dated 12th September, 1857.
Arthur Phelps. Dated 16th September, 1857.
William Henry Newport. Dated 4th October, 1857.
John Thomas Ferguson. Dated 13th October, 1857.
Charles Renny Blair. Dated 28th October, 1857.

John Brown. Dated 2nd November, 1857.
Alexander John Vibart. Dated 8th November, 1857.
Alexander Chambers Hunter. Dated 1st December, 1857.
Adam Hogg. Dated 4th December, 1857.
George Tyler Estridge. Dated 16th January, 1858.
Hugh David Cathcart. Dated 28th January, 1858.
James Shrubb Iredell. Dated 31st January, 1858.
William Thomas Brown. Dated 3rd February, 1858.
George Bramwell. Dated 25th February, 1858.
George Hawkins Bonnor. Dated 14th March, 1858.
John Pyne Grant. Dated 24th March, 1858.
James Affleck. Dated 31st March, 1858.
Edmund Marcus Veret James. Dated 16th April, 1858.
Valentine Birch. Dated 25th April, 1858.
Eugene Hilary Davidson. Dated 19th May, 1858.
George Adolphus Jacob. Dated 20th May, 1858.
Hubert Langton Walter. Dated 20th May, 1858.
William Francis Frederick Waller. Dated 3rd June, 1858.
Francis Austin Montriou. Dated 5th July, 1858.
Thomas Trueman. Dated 20th July, 1858.
Lechmere Russell. Dated 31st July, 1858.
Wedderburn Hannah Mackenzie. Dated 21st August, 1858.
George Bruce Simpson. Dated 25th August, 1858.
Edward Glasse Evans Sabben. Dated 19th September, 1858.
George Bannister. Dated 28th November, 1858.
Charles Peter Newport. Dated 28th November, 1858.
Thomas Edmond Strong. Dated 2nd December, 1858.
Patrick John Francis Henslowe. Dated 2nd January, 1859.
Robert Vaughan Malden. Dated 16th January, 1859.
Frederick Lewis Farquharson. Dated 17th January, 1859.
William Tufnell Keays. Dated 4th February, 1859.
William Scott. Dated 16th February, 1859.
Charles John Staunton Cahill. Dated 21st February, 1859.
William Henry Pye. Dated 23rd February, 1859.
May Jephson James Mignon. Dated 26th February, 1859.
John Gatacre. Dated 9th March 1859.
Charles Edward Blowers. Dated 2nd April, 1859.
Francis Packe. Dated 13th April, 1859.
Henry Gardiner. Dated 1st May, 1859.
Algernon William Godson. Dated 2nd May, 1859.
Sidney James Waudby. Dated 12th May, 1859.
William Thomas Eden. Dated 26th May, 1859.
Montagu Maxwell Carpendale. Dated 2nd June, 1859.
Edward Herbert Noyes. Dated 14th September, 1859.
Elmhirst Roger Goode. Dated 21st September, 1859.
Henry Charles Morse. Dated 1st October, 1859.
Richmond Irvine Crawford. Dated 25th October, 1859.
Albert Henry Sweny. Dated 30th October, 1859.
John William Holland. Dated 4th November, 1859.
Willoughby John Berthon. Dated 29th November, 1859.
George Coussmaker. Dated 29th November, 1859.
Christopher Bunbury Myers. Dated 7th December, 1859.
Gerald Hume Kennedy. Dated 23rd January, 1860.
John Robert Lee. Dated 2nd February, 1860.
Maxwell Graham. Dated 1st March, 1860.
Percival Downton Malden. Dated 1st March, 1860.
John Graham McRae. Dated 30th April, 1860.
Frederick Pratt Worthy. Dated 4th May, 1860.
Robert Augustus Carew. Dated 10th May, 1860.
John McKnight Hartigan. Dated 22nd May, 1860.
Francis John Wise. Dated 26th May, 1860.
George Henry William Fagan. Dated 31st May, 1860.
William Samuel Seton. Dated 2nd June, 1860.
Arthur Johnston Bannerman. Dated 2nd June, 1860.
Sidney Holmes Burnes. Dated 9th June, 1860.
Walter Raleigh Trevelyan. Dated 13th June, 1860.
Charles Drummond Pasmore Payne. Dated 1st July, 1860.
Henry Gibson. Dated 9th July, 1860.
John Jopp. Dated 4th August, 1860.
William Hassalls Yates. Dated 26th August, 1860.
Charles Henry Coles. Dated 30th August, 1860.
William Frederick Sandwith. Dated 29th September, 1860.
Joseph Withers. Dated 2nd October, 1860.
William George Baker Garrow. Dated 27th October, 1860.
Wright Thomas Squire. Dated 27th October, 1860.
Henry John Stock. Dated 29th October, 1860.
Charles Sheppey Sturt. Dated 9th November, 1860.
Henry Martin. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Samuel Barrett Miles. Dated 2nd January, 1861.
Robert Macdonald Chambers. Dated 9th January, 1861.
William Reynolds. Dated 9th January, 1861.
Cecil FitzHenry Lewis Way. Dated 10th January, 1861.
Francis Hastings Toone Gordon Cumming. Dated 31st January, 1861.
Arthur Fisher Turner. Dated 9th February, 1861.

Ensigns.

John Gilbert Erskine Griffith. Dated 9th March, 1856.
George Herman Reinecker. Dated 14th December, 1856.
John Greenwood Gillmor. Dated 12th June, 1857.
Lestock St. John Bell. Dated 4th August, 1857.
Charles Combs Paul. Dated 12th December, 1857.
George Edward Harris. Dated 20th December, 1857.
Charles Alexander Cunningham. Dated 20th June, 1858.
Arthur Harvey Davis. Dated 19th September, 1858.
Alfred Dowden. Dated 27th October, 1858.
Arthur Poole. Dated 11th November, 1858.
Stratford Morrison Hay. Dated 11th December, 1858.
Frederick Fitz-William Comyn. Dated 27th February, 1859.
John Hibbert. Dated 27th February, 1859.
Henry Adolphus Hobson. Dated 12th March, 1859.
Richard Westmacott. Dated 19th March, 1859.
William Arthur Salmon. Dated 12th April, 1859.
Henry Tolfrey Christie. Dated 14th April, 1859.
James Henry Latham Greenfield. Dated 1st June, 1859.
James Lawtie Fagan. Dated 11th June, 1859.
Thomas George Hunter. Dated 11th June, 1859.
George Frederick Bryant. Dated 27th June, 1859.
Alexander Wood. Dated 12th July, 1859.
James Ketchen. Dated 27th July, 1859.
John James Fraser. Dated 27th July, 1859.
Felix Walker Bean. Dated 27th July, 1859.
Alfred Hobart Wodehouse. Dated 2nd August, 1859.
Piercy Henderson Greig. Dated 2nd August, 1859.
Edward Mockler. Dated 2nd August, 1859.
Frederick Day Mander. Dated 2nd August, 1859.
James Rutherford. Dated 4th August, 1859.
Walter Marshall. Dated 12th August, 1859.
George Richard Peart. Dated 12th August, 1859.
Percival Altamont Browne. Dated 27th August, 1859.
Charles Lewis Hulbert. Dated 27th August, 1859.
John Mellish Madden. Dated 1st September, 1859.
Richard John Le Poer Trench. Dated 3rd September, 1859.
Alexander Fraser Stewart. Dated 12th September, 1859.

Albert Greenland. Dated 12th October, 1859.
George Thomas Dennis Glasgow. Dated 12th October, 1859.
Edward Swatman Reynolds. Dated 27th October, 1859.
Henry French. Dated 27th October, 1859.
Patrick Murray. Dated 29th October, 1859.
Arthur Steers. Dated 24th November, 1859.
Michael Toole. Dated 24th November, 1859.
Frederick Schuler Leacock. Dated 9th December, 1859.
James Bruce Hennell. Dated 9th December, 1859.
Francis Corbet Singleton. Dated 9th December, 1859.
Malcolm Hassels Nicolson. Dated 9th December, 1859.
George Gordon Morris. Dated 9th December, 1859.
Edward Stiverd Williamson. Dated 27th December, 1859.
Charles Spring Lechmere. Dated 27th December, 1859.
William Francis Prideaux. Dated 27th December, 1859.
Walter Wightwick Haywood. Dated 12th January, 1860.
Alexander Burnes Holmes Burnes. Dated 27th January, 1860.
Edmund Scopoli Walcott. Dated 9th March, 1860.
Digby Cotes Pedder. Dated 12th March, 1860.
Walter Scott. Dated 12th March, 1860.
John Becke. Dated 8th March, 1860.
John Isaac Tinling. Dated 8th June, 1860.
Alexander Richard Taylor McRae. Dated 9th June, 1860.
Evelyn Gawlor Sturt. Dated 9th June, 1860.
Edward Robert Reay. Dated 9th June, 1860.
Charles Hay. Dated 27th June, 1860.
Frederick Augustus Beville. Dated 1st July, 18[illegible]
Simon Sawers Dalmahoy. Dated 27th July, 186[illegible]
Edmund Alexander Douglas. Dated 12th August, 1860.
John Galway. Dated 27th September, 1860.
John Macclesfield Heath. Dated 12th October, 1860.
Macclesfield Forbes Cousmaker. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Stanley Carter. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Harry Trevor Bulkley. Dated 19th December, 1860.
John Arthur Rowlandson. Dated 19th December, 1860.
Llewelyn Francis Heaton. Dated 20th December, 1860.
Charles Maxwell Ryves. Dated 20th December, 1860.
Robert William Welsh Greenlaw. Dated 27th December, 1860.
Francis Thomas Ebden. Dated 29th December, 1860.
James Fortnom Willoughby. Dated 27th January, 1861.

H. W. NORMAN, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

been met from the local revenues, by the remittance of small coin, by the increase of Note circulation, and by the transport from other districts of specie which would otherwise have had to be remitted to Calcutta.

6. This important result, so highly conducive to the interests of the internal commerce of Bengal, has been achieved not only without one farthing of expense to the Government, but, as shown in the 24th paragraph of your letter, with a direct gain of Rs. 22,000 in premium, besides the saving of the cost of remitting Rs. 19,00,000 in specie from Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, to the General Treasury, which at the rate of 12 ans. per cent. amounts to Rs. 14,250 more, or Rs. 36,250 in all. Against this is to be put the loss of Rs. 45,000 on account of interest at 5 per. cent. on the extra cash balances, amounting to nine lakhs, which you consider it necessary to keep up in the Assam and Cachar Treasuries in order to carry on their bill operations.

7. Assuming that your calculation in this respect is correct, and that the Government is really obliged, in consequence of these arrangements, to maintain a larger imperial cash balance by nine lakhs of Rupees than would otherwise be necessary,* the whole net loss would be represented by less than Rs. 9,000; but the Lieutenant Governor does not anticipate that the Government of India would be moved, by this consideration, to restrict the facilities which are now afforded to the trade of these important districts by the continued issue of bills on the local Treasuries.

* On this point you will of course continue to be guided by the instructions conveyed in the 4th paragraph of Mr. Secy. Lushington's letter No. 5522, dated 12th November last.

8. If it should be thought necessary to make up this loss of Rs. 9,000, which after all is hardly more than nominal, it can be done by raising the premium on bills drawn by the General Treasury to ¾ per cent.; but the Lieutenant Governor deprecates in the strongest manner any restriction on the amount of bills available to the public or any suspension of the measures necessary to meet them. You have clearly pointed out in your Report of the 16th October last, some of the inconveniences to which any interruption to the regularity of the supplies is sure to give rise.

9. I am, therefore, directed to request that the existing arrangements may for the present continue undisturbed, and that bills on Assam and Cachar may continue to be drawn by the General Treasury at a premium of ½ per cent., to the full extent desired by the public, and without any reference to the balances in the local Treasuries, any deficiency being made good by specie remittance.

10. The Lieutenant Governor approves of your having fixed the rate of premium on bills drawn by Sylhet on Calcutta at ½ per cent.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, Finl. Dept., to Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,—(No. 1114, dated Simla, the 30th June 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 210 T of the 18th ultimo, and the enclosed correspondence with the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

2. The papers relate to two totally distinct matters, viz., the progress of the Paper Currency in Assam, and the supply of funds for the use of the Tea Planters in Assam and Cachar. The first of these will form the subject of a future communication; and I am now to inform you of the views of the Government of India on the latter.

3. The propositions of the Lieutenant Governor, as stated in paragraphs 5 to 10 of the letter to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, No. 209 T of the 18th May, are to the effect that nine lakhs of Rupees are to be held in reserve in the Local Treasuries in Assam and Cachar to meet the private remittances of gentlemen engaged in trade or Tea planting in those Provinces, in addition to what is required for the public service.

4. Independently of the circumstance that no rate of premium upon the bills granted upon the Local Treasuries, could compensate for the loss of the command of this sum of money at a period when all the available resources of Government are required to meet the new exigencies of Indian finance, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that it would be as reasonable to pay a portion of the wages of the laborers of the Tea Planters out of the public Treasury, as to pay the expense of remitting the Silver which is required to pay the laborers.

5. Even if there were no such decided financial objection, there is no apparent reason why the Government should undertake generally to do this business for the Planters, *first*, because it is believed they are quite capable of doing it for themselves; and, *secondly*, because it is generally very undesirable that the Government should undertake to do any thing of this kind for the community which the community can do for itself, inasmuch as it prevents private Banks, operating by means of private capital, from being established at proper places in the interior. Considering how greatly additional capital is wanted in India, and how willing England is to afford it, this must be admitted to be a great evil.

6. But as the Governor General is unwilling suddenly to put a stop to an arrangement whereby the convenience of a number of persons is for the present promoted, before time is allowed for the formation of Local Branch Banks, through the agency of which assistance may be given at the expense of those who may require it, the existing arrangement will remain unchanged until the end of December next.

7. From that date, the accommodation will be confined to the extent to which there may be a surplus of local Revenue over local expenditure in the Assam and Cachar Treasuries, and in the neighbouring District of Mymensing, from which place, it is understood, the transmission of funds to Cachar or Assam does not cost more than to Calcutta; and the surplus proceeds of the other Treasuries will be remitted to reinforce the Government balance at the General Treasury at Calcutta.

8. By this arrangement the convenience of the Planters will be consulted as far as may be consistent with the public interests, and without relieving them, at the public expense, from the duty and responsibility which properly belongs to them.

Endorsed by Financial Department.

Copy to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal, for information, with reference to his Report of the 30th April last.

Also copy to the Accountant General for his information and guidance.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Platelaying in the Punjab.

Progress Report of Platelaying for the month ending 31st May 1864.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required.	Previously		This Month		Total		Remarks.
					Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			District No. 1.	M. C.							
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	30 73	30 73 0	30 73 0	.....	.....	30 73 0	30 73 0	
To	31	65	Umritsur Station								
			District No. 2.								
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	53 8	48 70 0	48 70 0	.....	.....	48 70 0	48 70 0	
To	54	...	" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 3.								
From	54	...	Main Line	56 0	6 40 0	.....	.....	.....	6 40 0		
To	110	...	" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 4.								
From	110	...	Main Line	56 0	32 40 0	.....	2 40 0	.....	35 0 0		
To	166	...	" towards Mooltan								
			District No. 5.								
From	166	...	Main Line	54 30	54 50 0	50 30 0	.....	.....	54 50 0	50 30 0	
To	220	30	SherShahTerminus, 11¾ miles beyond Mooltan Station.								
			Total for Main Line ...	250 31	173 33 0	130 13 0	2 40 0	.....	175 73 0	130 13 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings ...	30 67	16 15 8	11 54 98	0 5 0	.....	16 20 8	11 54 98	
			Total ...	281 18	189 48 8	141 67 98	2 45 0	.....	192 13 8	141 67 98	

LAHORE,
29th June 1864.

(Signed) L. STONE,
for Chief Engineer.

Platelaying in the Delhi District.

E. I. RAILWAY, N. W. P.

Progress Report of Platelaying, dated 31st May 1864.

Stations.	Total distance.	Linked in.	Completed.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
End of Agra District to Allyghur Station	3·79	3·79	3·79	
Allyghur to Somna	13·68	13·68	13·68	
Somna to Koorjah	13·24	13·24	13·24	
Koorjah to Bolundshuhur Road	8·87	8·87	8·87	
Bolundshuhur Road to Secunderabad...	8·68	8·68	8·68	
Secunderabad to Dadree	11·10	11·10	11·10	
Dadree to Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction	10·17	10·17	10·17	
Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction to Delhi Terminus ...	12·55	6·63	6·25	Platelaying standing for the want of Fish-plate, Bolt, and Spikes.
Total ...	82·08	76·16	75·78	
Sidings ...	12·92	5·45	5·45	
Grand total ...	95·00	81·61	81·23	

G. SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.

Government N. W. Provinces.

Report on the working of the Government Tea Factories and Plantations in the North-Western Provinces during 1863-64.

From W. JAMESON, Esq., Surgeon Major, Supdt., Botanical Gardens, N. W. P., to R. SIMSON, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces,—(dated Saharunpoor, 12th May 1864.)

I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, a detailed Statement showing the manner in which the Government Tea Plantations and Factories in the Kohistan and Doons of the North-Western Provinces have been worked during the last season, or from April 1863 to May 1864.

2. During this period considerable additions have been made to the Plantations, particularly to those of Ayar Tolie and Bhim Tal, where much land has been broken up and planted. To the former about 60 acres of new land have been deeply trenched and planted, and in the latter about 40 acres. In the Kowlaghir Plantation in the Dehra Doon, about 10 acres of new land have been planted, and in the Hawul Baugh Plantations, a similar quantity.

3. The yield of Tea during the last season shows an increase on that of the former years of lbs. 5,692-10. Thus:—

	lbs.	oz.
Kowlaghir Factory in the Dehra Doon	19,870	8
Bhim Tal Factory in Kumaon ...	4,947	15
Hawul Baugh Factory in Kumaon ...	7,977	3
Ayar Tolie Factory in Kumaon ...	8,780	0
	41,575	10
Add the yield of the Kangra Factories	24,777	0
And we have a total of	66,352	10

Of sixty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-two pounds, ten ounces.

4. In addition to the Tea, there was yielded by the Plantations the following quantity of seeds:—

	Mds.
Kowlaghir Plantation	860
Ayar Tolie „	750
Hawul Baugh „	550
Bhim Tal „	201
Total ...	2,361

Or 85 tons, 1 quarter, 12 lbs.

5. Financially the result of Tea operations during the last season may be thus estimated:—

	Rs.	A.
To lbs. 41,575-10 of Tea at Re. 1-6 per lb.	57,166	8
2,361 maunds of seeds at Rs. 20 per maund.	47,220	0
Total ...	1,04,386	8
Expenditure	64,300	0
Balance	40,086	8

6. To this sum ought to be added the value of 1,61,000 seedlings at Rs. 3 per hundred, distributed to private planters during the season, or Rs. 4,830. (See Appendix A.)

7. For Tea seeds I have credited the low rate of Rs. 20 per maund. For the whole of the crop of seeds more might readily have been obtained had they been offered for sale, as the demand for them was great, and as the quantity indented for was upwards of 10,000 maunds. One party purchased all the seeds procurable by sale at Rs. 25 per maund. By private planters seeds were readily sold at rates varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 70 per maund. But this demand will only be temporary.

8. For Tea I have credited as an average Re. 1-6 per pound. But as yet Indian Teas have no regular price in the market of the North-Western Provinces, as there are no great marts at which sales take place. Auction sales that take place at Almorah and Dehra periodically are no regular barometers of the state of the market, as few men, if any, of capital attend these auctions, which are generally ruled by a few leading men, residents of the place.

9. By private sale the prices demanded and readily obtained are, fine Souchong Rs. 2, Souchong Re. 1-12, Pouchong Re. 1-8, Bohea 12 annas, 1st class Green Tea Rs. 2, and Hyson Skin 12 annas, and in a well conducted Factory the yield of fine Teas to coarse is about Rs. 3 to 1.

10. But ere long it will be for the interest of some of the leading houses in Calcutta to send their Agents or Brokers to the North-West Provinces to purchase Tea at the auctions, or by valuation. Until this takes place, the prices realized, at the limited auctions that now take place at Almorah and Dehra, cannot be considered as the true value of the Tea, the more so as the Teas most in demand with Natives are the coarse or cheap Teas.

11. The demand for Tea, the produce of the North-West Provinces, is daily increasing, and within the last six months, nearly lbs. 8,000 have been purchased by Punjab merchants from the Government Factories to export to Cabul and Bokhara. For a similar purpose a considerable quantity was purchased last season.

12. This trade is a highly important one, and one well worthy of the attention of Tea manufacturers in the North-West Provinces and Kohistan of Punjab, as in value it is said to be worth from 5 to 10 lakhs.

13. At Almorah and at Dehra Doon an auction of Tea took place* in September last, and the result was as follows:—

* See my letter No. 643, dated 7th November 1863, to your address.

DEHRA DOON.

	Maximum.			Minimum.			Average.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Black Teas.									
Souchong	1	7	0	1	4	0	0	15	5
Pouchong	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	15	5
Bohea	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	7
Green Teas.									
Hyson Skin	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	9	10

AT ALMORAH.

Black Teas.									
Souchong	1	6	0	1	5	0	1	5	3
Bohea	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	9	0
Green Teas.									
Young Hyson	1	6	0	1	5	0	1	5	1
Hyson Skin	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0

The Godown sales show an average of Re. 1-1¾ at Dehra, and at Hawul Baugh an average of Re. 1-6½, the difference caused by a greater proportion of coarse Tea being sold at one place than at the other. By Natives the demand is chiefly for 2nd class Teas. Appended are Statements showing the result of the sales and the quantity of Tea remaining in store. See Nos. I, II, III.

14. Though the Factories show a considerable increase in the outturn this season when compared with the last season, it is not equal to the yield estimated by us, and this has been caused by various circumstances. Thus in the Notification of the sale of the Factories and Plantations which I did myself the honor to submit to Government last season, I anticipated that the yield of Tea and Tea seeds from the Hawul Baugh and Ayar Tolie Plantations would be—

Tea	...	lbs. 17,000
Seeds	...	mds. 1,800,

whereas it was only lbs. 16,757-3 of Tea and 1,300 maunds of seeds.

15. The yield of Bhim Tal Plantations was estimated at lbs. 5,000 of Tea and 250 maunds of seeds, and the actual outturn was lbs. 4,947-15 of Tea and 205 maunds of seeds.

16. The yield of the Kowlaghir Plantation in the Dehra Doon was estimated at lbs. 25,000 of Tea and 1,600 maunds of seeds, and the actual outturn was lbs. 19,870-8 of Tea and 860 maunds of seeds.

17. The short crop of seeds in the Dehra Doon Plantation was caused by severe frost occurring in the months of December—January, which destroyed a large quantity of young Tea seeds, and caused them to fall off the bushes; and the short crop of Tea was caused by the sudden cessation of the rains in August—September, owing to which the last crop of leaf of the season, generally a good one, was nearly an entire failure. The same remarks apply to the diminished crop of seeds in the Hawul Baugh Plantations.

18. These contingencies are liable occasionally to occur in this country, and thus cause errors in the estimates formed.

19. But though the yield of Tea and Tea seeds has not come up to our expectations, yet it is, I trust, satisfactory, and the outturn of seeds, 2,361 maunds, or 85 tons, 1 quarter, and 12 lbs. large when compared with that of Plantations in other parts of India, as in Assam, and if we add the yield of the Kangra Plantation, 885 maunds, we have the large outturn of 3,226 maunds, or 121 tons, 4 cwts. Of this large quantity of seeds, three-fourths have been distributed gratis to planters (See Appendix A), thus enabling them to bring large tracts of new land under cultivation with the Tea plant.

20. The following calculation will show the quantity of land that might be brought under cultivation by the Tea seeds, the produce last season of the Government Plantations in the Kohistan of the North Western Provinces, the quantity stated was 2,361 maunds. In a pound weight of seeds, there are 300 seeds, so 300 × 80 = 24,000, or in a maund we have 24,000 seeds. To plant an acre of land placing the plants at 4½ feet apart, we require 2,151 seedlings. But it often happens that two or more plants by thick sowing have their roots so entwined with each other as to render it difficult to separate them without injury. In such a case it is better to place both plants in one and the same hole or pit. To make allowances, therefore, for such contingencies, we would estimate the number of seedling plants required for an acre at 4,000. We are well aware that a much greater number is generally planted out in an acre of land. But planters in putting numbers of plants in one and the same pit to form rapidly a bush, make a mistake, as the growth of one plant interferes with the other, and they also by such kind of planting cramp their means of extension by thus lavishly using up their seedlings.

21. Granted 4,000 seedlings per acre, the seedlings yielded from the seeds of this season, a fourth being considered as bad, we shall have remaining 42,523,000 seedlings, which will plant 10,630 acres, and this from seeds yielded by the Government Plantations in the North-West Provinces alone, or in other words there are now seeds in sufficient quantity available, which, if properly planted, and if capital be forthcoming, and the work be carried on with energy and activity, will enable the Kohistan of the Punjab and North-West Provinces in 30 or 40 years to raise Tea in quantity equal to the whole export trade of China, as with good cultivation on good land lbs. 300 of Tea per acre may be readily obtained. That this quantity has only in certain places been yielded by the Government Plantations is true. But the object for which the Plantations have been kept up was not to raise large quantities of Tea, seeds, and plants. On the contrary, in order to give aid to private planters to extend the cultivation, have been our chief aim, and to obtain them requires a very different kind of cultivation from that required to obtain large quantities of Tea.

22. But in addition to the Government Plantations, there are now numerous Companies and private planters in Kumaon, Gurhwal, Dehra Doon, Simla district, Kooloo, Kangra, &c., by whom both seed and plants are sold.

23. The time, therefore, for selling the Government Plantations has fully arrived, and the means at the disposal of the capitalist to carry on Tea operations on an extensive scale presented. The Government Plantations have fully and efficiently done the work for which they were established, viz., to prove that in the Kohistan of the North-West Provinces and Punjab, Tea well fitted for the Indian and European markets could be grown and prepared; that the cultivation presents a safe and profitable investment for capital, provided that the undertaking be carried on with prudence and energy, and that the seeds available from the Government Plantations alone are capable of planting out annually a large tract of country. That therefore the chief object for which these Plantations are now reserved, viz., the distribution of plants and seeds, has also been fully accomplished, is shown from the fact that from the Kalli River in the East in Kumaon to the Huzarah mountains in the West, flourishing Plantations are to be met with, firmly rooted in the soil.

24. Nor is it now necessary, as stated for Tea planters, to look to the Government Plantations for seeds and plants, as from the numerous private concerns now scattered over the country, plants and seeds in quantity can be obtained at a valuation.

25. No doubt new fields for Tea cultivation are being taken up, and tested by private planters by seeds supplied gratis from the Government Plantations, as at Chota Nagpore, Hazareebaugh, and in Oude. To the Madras Government, too, a large supply of seeds have, by order, been for-

warded for distribution to private planters in the Neilgherries, and to form Plantations on Government account for the distribution of seeds in the same quarter. But to this work there is no limit, the immense supply of seeds distributed being far short of the demand, three parties alone having indented for 1,000 maunds. Tea has been proved to be a hardy plant, and its cultivation has been shown to be profitable. Therefore it is being tried in numerous localities, and new planters springing up in all directions, and indenting on the Government Plantations, because the distribution is free. But the sale of the Government Plantations will not prevent experiments from being tried, as seeds and plants can now be readily obtained at a fair valuation.

26. But in addition to the distribution of large quantities of seeds and plants, skilled native workmen have been supplied to all the private Plantations and Factories throughout the Kohistan of the North-West Provinces and Punjab, and even to Factories in Darjeeling and the Neilgherries. expert and thoroughly educated Native Tea makers and Tea growers are now to be met with in hundreds throughout the Factories and Plantations in Upper India, all of whom have been educated in the Government Establishments by a large and efficient body of Chinese Tea manufacturers attached to the Factories. It is not only, therefore, in the matter of distribution of plants and seeds alone that Government Plantations and Factories have been useful. But by them a new style of workmen have been produced, destined to form a trade, the limits of which cannot be defined. Tea, too, ere long, is destined to be a great, if not one of the most important feeders to the great iron road which is about to traverse the country from the sea to the base of the Himalayas, and which will be open to the public throughout its length in three or four years.

27. By Tea cultivation, too, employment is now given to thousands of men, women, and children, and a means of living secured to them near their homes, which in vain before they sought for. This applies particularly to the Kangra Valley, where thousands of idle hands, the disbanded followers or hangers-on of Chiefs, now find profitable work in the Tea Plantations, and thus in obtaining profitable employment, peace and contentment prevail throughout the country.

28. Nor are the improvements in the labour market by the introduction of Tea confined to the Kohistan of the Punjab. In the Kohistan of the North-West Provinces, in Kumaon and Gurhwal, improvements are equally marked. Fourteen or sixteen years ago silver was almost unknown in the interior of the mountains. Such a thing as a Rupee was rare to be seen. The inhabitants, particularly the poorer classes, were generally clad in the home-spun cotton or hempen clothes, and in general their appearance evinced that of poverty and want of nourishing food. The able-bodied men sought a livelihood, and means of paying the revenue of their villages by frequenting the distant labour markets of Mussoorie and Simla, &c., or in acting as Coolies at Huldwanie. In this work they have now, in a great measure, been superseded by ponies, &c., as with the advance of Tea cultivation, good district roads have been formed, thus enabling the natives to use beasts of burden. The silver, too, thrown into the country by means of Tea cultivation, has given them means to buy animals, and to clothe themselves in the long cloths of England. Grain, too, that used to be a drug in the market in plentiful years, now finds a ready sale at remunerative rates, and silver circulates freely. Land, too, in the Hills and Doons has risen a hundred per cent. in value. Towards improvement, therefore, the Kohistan of the North-West Provinces has, through Tea planting, made rapid strides, and will annually go on progressing, and in which the judicious management of the present able Commissioner, Colonel Ramsay, has eminently tended to assist.

29. But though the direct support of Government is no longer necessary for Tea cultivation in the Kohistan of the North-West Provinces, yet, to induce British capital to flow freely there, it is necessary to supply the public with proper information regarding the country. Bi-monthly questions are asked by monied men in England regarding land available for Tea cultivation, men anxious to have an opening for capital. But the information that they seek for cannot be given, as it does not exist. To make, therefore, the work initiated by Government complete, some one ought to be appointed to examine all the waste lands in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Kohistan generally, and report on their capability for Tea Plantations. At the present moment persons anxious to become Tea planters, many of whom have come direct from England in order to enter on the work, labour under great disadvantages in being ignorant of the cultivation, and of the kind of land best fitted for the Tea plant. By them sites for Plantations are selected more because they afford a fine cool climate than from their adaptability to the cultivation. Such sites, after great labour and expenses have been incurred, must be abandoned, as on them, though the Tea plant grows well, it will not yield Tea in sufficient quantity to make the speculation pay. In this manner Tea cultivation will obtain,—and that, too, most unjustly,—a bad name. To prevent such mistakes, and at the same time to give the information required by the Home capitalists, and thus induce them to invest capital, the waste lands of the Kohistan ought to be surveyed, and their fitness for Tea cultivation, and other information necessary for the planter, reported on. These tracts might then be offered for sale. By so acting Government would give a vast impetus to Tea cultivation, and at the same time obtain the proper value for their waste lands. It has been stated by influential parties that waste land fitted for Tea cultivation in the Kohistan is limited, and that therefore it can never become of great importance to the State. This is a great error, which can be refuted by any one who has traversed the country throughout its length and breadth, which we have done; by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in his tour last season through the Tea districts of Kumaon, vast tracts of waste land were seen, particularly in the Kuttyoor district. But until these tracts are examined and reported on, Tea cultivation of the Himalayas will not receive from the British capitalist the attention it merits. On more than one occasion I have ventured respectfully to urge on Government the importance of such a survey, and in again bringing it to notice, I trust that the importance of the subject will be considered a sufficient apology.

30. Though the demands for labour is now great, owing to the numerous private Companies and private parties established for cultivating Tea,

throughout the Doons and Kohistan of the North-West Provinces and Punjab, the labour market continues to be well supplied. But when Plantations are formed throughout the length and breadth of the Himalayas, it will then be necessary to import additional labour. In one district nearly the whole of the labourers employed in Tea cultivation are foreigners. This applies to the Dehra Doon, the bildars employed in the Factories and Plantations belonging chiefly to Oude and the Cawnpore district. In the Deyrah Doon many new and extensive Plantations have lately sprung up, and Factories established. But still labour appears abundant, and numbers of the labourers, foreigners to the valley, have regularly established themselves, having imported their wives and families. In the neighbourhood, therefore, of Tea Plantations, new villages are rapidly appearing. The great inducement which is causing the workmen thus to import their families is the employment of their wives and families in gathering Tea leaves in the hot weather and rains, and this ought to be encouraged by private planters as much as possible, as their settlement will afford a permanent supply of labour on which they can always rely at the busy season of the year.

31. In the Kangra valley, too, labour appears to be equally abundant, and thus presenting great advantages to the planter.

32. In Kumaon and Gurhwal the labour market continues to be well supplied, and the rate of wages moderate, viz., from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per mensem. According to the last census, there were in Kumaon—

Males	1,91,085	
Females	1,70,973	
		3,62,058
In Gurhwal, males ...	1,18,812	
Females	1,15,322	
		2,34,134
Grand total ...		5,96,192

a large amount of labour from whence planters can have their demands supplied.

33. Before concluding this Report, I beg to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, my Assistant Mr. James Thompson, by whom the Tea operations at Kowlaghir in the Dehra Doon have, during the season, been ably conducted. By Mr. T. Mooney the working of the Factory and Plantations at Hawul Baugh have been efficiently carried on, and by the other Overseers, Messrs. Richards, Hayes, and Sheils, the Plantations and Factories under their charges, viz., Ayar Tolie and Bhim Tal, have been conducted in an efficient manner, which is proved by the progress that they have made.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Seeds and number of Seedlings distributed from the Government Tea Plantations in Kumaon and Deyrah Doon in 1863-64.

No.	Name of Parties.	Quantity of Seeds.	Number of Plants.	REMARKS.
	SEEDS, KOWLAGHIR.			
1	General Innes,	25 0		
2	P. Saunders, Esq.,	20 0		
3	Captain Levenge,	10 0		
4	Mrs. Dick,	30 0		
5	Captain Robinson,	25 0		
6	Captain Batt,	20 0		
7	Major Rind,	30 0		
8	Mrs. Vansittart,	30 0		
9	Colonel Barlow,	25 0		
10	J. MacKinnon, Esq.,	30 0		
11	West Hopetown Tea Company,	30 0		
12	Major McPherson,	30 0		
13	Captain Lovell,	20 0		
14	— Nash, Esq.,	10 0		
15	W. Greig, Esq.,	20 0		
16	— Welcok, Esq.,	20 0		
17	— Sweetenham, Esq.,	20 0		
18	Major Lester,	20 0		
19	W. Dick, Esq.,	30 0		
20	— Crowe, Esq.,	20 0		
21	— Hurst, Esq.,	20 0		
22	Colonel Thatcher,	20 0		
23	General Beatson,	20 0		
24	Major Morgan,	5 0		
25	Captain McKenzie,	5 0		
26	Hazarah Plantation,	10 0		
27	Rajah Lall Singh,	15 0		
28	Lalla Ram Nath,	15 0		
29	Muhunt Parutum Doss,	10 0		
30	Heera Singh,	15 0		
31	Dhoom Singh,	12 0		
32	Kuniah Lall,	12 0		
33	Bucktawur Singh,	10 0		
34	Revd. Paul,	10 0		
35	Ghirdharri Lall,	10 0		
36	Mussooree Garden,	6 0		
		660 0		
	HAWULBAUGH PLANTATION.			
37	Captain Dansey,	30 0		
38	— Lyall, Esq.,	30 0		
39	— Murray, Esq.,	40 0		
40	Colonel Money,	40 0		
41	— Healy, Esq.,	30 0		
42	E. Meakin, Esq.,	30 0		
43	Lieutenant Bowles,	30 0		
44	Captain Gawn,	30 0		
45	Captain Cumberland,	30 0		
46	Captain Lees,	40 0		
47	McIver, Esq.,	25 0		
48	Major Mayne,	20 0		
49	Stainforth, Esq.,	30 0		
50	Colonel Ramsay,	30 0		

STATEMENT of Seeds and Seedlings distributed,—continued.

No.	Name of Parties.	Quantity of Seeds.	Number of Plants.	REMARKS.
51	Dr. Archer, - - -	30 0		
52	Captain Thompson, - - -	20 0		
53	Ajeen Chinaman, - - -	5 0		
		1,150 0		
	BHEEM TAL PLANTATIONS.			
54	Madras Government, - - -	15 0		
55	G. Allen, Esq., - - -	10 0		
56	P. Saunders, Esq., - - -	10 0		
57	T. Read, Esq., - - -	10 0		
58	Plantation, Rawul Pindee and Nagpore, &c.,	25 0		
		1,220 0		
	AYAR TOLIE PLANTATIONS.			
59	Ayar Tolie and Kutuzoor Tea Company, -	60 0		
60	R. Troup, Esq., - - -	60 0		
61	— Rich, Esq., - - -	60 0		
62	General Storey, - - -	60 0		
63	Captain Elles, - - -	50 0		
64	Major Warand, - - -	40 0		
65	— Meakin, Esq., - - -	50 0		
66	Captain Lees, - - -	60 0		
67	—Gilmore, Esq., - - -	10 0		
68	J. Bingham, Esq., - - -	10 0		
69	T. Oldham, Esq., - - -	50 0		
70	— Webber, Esq., - - -	50 0		
71	H. Field, Esq., - - -	20 0		
72	Madras Government, - - -	10 0		
73	— Stainforth, Esq., - - -	20 0		
	TEA PLANTS.			
74	Major Stereen, - - -	.....	5,000	
75	N. Dick, Esq., - - -	.....	30,000	
76	Thakoordoss, - - -	.....	10,000	
77	Dr. Hutchinson, - - -	.....	1,200	
78	Nund Lall, - - -	.....	10,000	
79	Ram Nauth, - - -	.....	10,000	
80	Captain Robertson, - - -	.....	15,000	
81	Revd. Herron, - - -	.....	10,000	
82	J. McKinnon, - - -	.....	30,000	
83	— Healy, Esq., - - -	.....	30,000	
84	R. Troup, Esq., - - -	.....	10,000	
		1,830 0	1,61,200	

W. JAMESON, *Surgeon Major,*
Supdt., Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces.

No. I.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Teas sold from the Government Tea Factories in the North-Western Provinces, and money paid into the Treasuries, during the year 1863-64.

Cr. *Dr.*

KUMAON FACTORIES.	Rs. A. P.	
By last year's balance due by parties	1,533 1 9	
„ sale of 446 lbs. superior Green Teas @ various rates ...	693 3 0	
„ sale of 664 lbs. mixed Green Hyson Skin Teas @ various rates	382 8 6	
„ sale of 2,234 lbs. Souchong Teas @ ditto ditto ...	3,473 8 0	
„ sale of 1,854 lbs. 8 oz. Bohea Teas @ ditto ditto ...	1,175 9 6	
Total ...	.....	7,257 14 9
(Sd) T. MOONEY, *Overseer, Tea Plantations.*		
KOWLAGHIR FACTORY.		
By last year's balance due by parties	4,245 0 8	
„ sale of 1,470 lbs. mixed Green Hyson Skin Teas @ various rates	1,010 0 0	
„ sale of 6,019 lbs. Souchong Tea @ ditto ditto ...	8,199 15 0	
„ sale of 434 lbs. Pouchong Tea @ ditto ditto ...	485 7 0	
„ sale of 3,796 lbs. Bohea Tea @ ditto ditto ...	2,358 7 0	
„ Money realized for Tea sold in 1859-60	273 13 8	
Total ...	.....	16,572 11 4
(Sd.) JAMES THOMPSON, *Asst. Supdt., Tea Plantations.*		
Grand Total ...	.....	23,830 10 1

KUMAON FACTORY.	Rs. A. P.	
To actual amount paid into the Treasury, money realized by sale of Tea	6,305 11 0	
„ Commission for sale of Teas	331 5 3	
„ Balance due by parti s	620 14 6	
Total ...	.....	7,257 14 9
(Sd.) T. MOONEY, *Overseer, Tea Plantations.*		
KOWLAGHIR FACTORY.		
To actual amount paid into the Treasury, money realized by sale of Tea	13,980 13 11	
„ Commission for sale of Tea	734 1 5	
„ Balance due by parties	1,857 12 0	
Total ...	.....	16,572 11 4
(Sd.) J. THOMPSON, *Asst. Supdt., Tea Plantations.*		
Grand Total ...	.....	23,830 10 1

W. JAMESON, *Surgeon Major,*

Supdt., Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces.

No. II.

Cr. *Statement showing money realized by sale of Teas and money paid into the Dehra Doon and Almorah Treasuries during the year* 1863-64. *Dr.*

KOWLAGHIR FACTORY.	Rs. A. P.	
By sale of Teas from 1st April to 30th June 1863 ...	7,182 0 8	
" " " 1st July to 30th September 1863 ...	5,540 5 0	
" " " 1st October to 31st December 1863 ...	3,423 9 8	
" " " 1st January to 31st March 1864 ...	426 12 0	
Total ...	.....	16,572 11 4
Deduct money paid into the Treasury ...	.....	14,714 15 4
Balance due by parties	.....	1,857 12 0

(Sd.) JAMES THOMPSON,
Asst. Supdt., Tea Plantations.

HAWULBAUGH FACTORY.		
By sale of Teas from 1st April to 30th June 1863 ...	2,705 3 9	
" " " 1st July to 30th September 1863 ...	3,325 1 6	
" " " 1st October to 31st December 1863 ...	558 1 6	
" " " 1st January to 31st March 1864 ...	669 8 0	
Total ...	.....	7,257 14 9
Deduct money paid into Treasury	.....	6,637 0 3
Balance due by parties	.....	620 14 6

(Sd.) T. MOONEY,
Overseer, Tea Plantations.

KOWLAGHIR FACTORY.		Rs. A. P.	
To amount paid into the Treasury during the quarter	Rs 4,406 6 4		
" Commission to the Assistant Supdt....	" 231 14 8	4,638 5 0	
" Amount paid into the Treasury ...	" 3,477 14 11		
" Commission for sale of Teas ...	" 183 0 9	3,660 15 8	
" Amount paid into the Treasury ...	" 5,443 12 8		
" Commission for sale of Teas ...	" 286 8 0	5,730 4 8	
" Amount paid into the Treasury ...	" 652 12 0		
" Commission for sale of Teas ...	" 32 10 0	685 6 0	
Total ...		...	14,714 15 4

(Sd.) JAMES THOMPSON,
Asst. Supdt., Tea Plantations.

HAWULBAUGH FACTORY.			
To Amount paid into the Treasury ...	Rs. 1,317 7 3		
" Commission for sale of Teas ...	" 69 0 9	1,386 8 0	
" Amount paid into the Treasury ...	" 3,458 0 0		
" Commission for sale of Teas ...	" 181 13 3	3,639 13 3	
" Amount paid into the Treasury ...	" 958 15 3		
" Commission for sale of Teas ...	" 50 7 3	1,009 6 6	
" Amount paid into the Treasury ...	" 571 4 6		
" Commission for sale of Teas ...	" 30 0 0	601 4 6	
Total ...		...	6,637 0 3

(Sd.) T. MOONEY,
Overseer, Tea Plantations.

W. M. JAMESON, *Surgeon Major,*
Supdt., Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces.

No. III.

Cr. *STATEMENT showing the quantity of Teas in store and disposed of from the Government Factories in Kumaon and Dehra Doon during the year 1863-64.* *Dr.*

KOWLAGHIR FACTORY.	lbs.	oz.			
By balance in store on the 1st April 1863, or quarter ending 30th June	67,199	15			
„ Teas manufactured in 1863	19,870	8			
Total Teas in store ...	87,070	7			
Deduct Teas issued ..	11,721	0			
Actual balance in hand ...	...		75,349	7	0
(Sd.) JAMES THOMPSON, *Asst. Supdt, Tea Plantations.*					
HAWULBAUGH FACTORY.					
By balance in store on the 1st April 1863, or quarter ending 30th June	37,318	2			
„ Teas manufactured in 1863	7,977	3			
Total Teas in store ...	45,295	5			
Deduct Teas issued ...	19,141	2			
Actual balance in hand ...	...		26,154	3	
By Ayar Tolie Teas of 1863 ... ... 8,780 0					
„ Bheem Tal „ „ 4,947 15	...		13,727	15	
Total Teas in store ...			1,15,231	9	
Issued to a Cashmeerie merchant for transmission to Bokhara 8,000 0 0					
Packed for transmission to England ... 18,000 0 0	...		26,000	0	
Actual quantity in store ...	...		89,231	9	

KOWLAGHIR FACTORY.	lbs.	oz.			
To Teas issued from 1st April to 30th June 1863 ...	2,673	0			
„ „ „ 1st July to 30th September 1863 ...	5,556	0			
„ „ „ 1st October to 31st December 1863	3,063	0			
„ „ „ 1st January to 31st March 1864 ...	429	0			
			11,721	0	
(Sd.) JAMES THOMPSON, *Asst. Supdt., Tea Plantations.*					
HAWULBAUGH FACTORY.					
To Teas issued from 1st April to 30th June 1863 ...	968	8			
„ „ „ 1st July to 30th September 1863 ...	3,424	8			
„ „ „ 1st October to 31st December 1863	14,234	2			
„ „ „ 1st January to 31st March 1864 ...	514	0			
Total Teas issued ...	.....		19,141	2	
			30,862	2	
(Sd.) T. MOONEY, *Overseer, Tea Plantations.*					

W. JAMESON, *Surgeon Major,*
Supdt., Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces.

From R. SIMSON, Esq., Secy. to Govt., to W. JAMESON, Esq., Supdt., Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces,—(dated Nynee Tal, 2nd July 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 200, dated the 12th ultimo, with enclosures, being a report on the working of the Government Tea Factories and Plantations in the North-Western Provinces during the last season from April 1863 to May 1864.

2. In reply I am desired to inform you that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has perused your report with satisfaction, and to state that your great and signal services in originating and developing the cultivation of Tea in these Provinces are deserving of the special acknowledgments of Government.

3. With reference to paragraph 29 of your letter, I am to inform you that the Commissioner of Kumaon has been requested to state what measures he would recommend for a more prompt survey, and report upon lands suitable for Tea cultivation than can be expected from the settlement operations.

4. Your Report and this reply will be published in a Supplement to the *Gazette*, and in an early number of the Selections of this Government.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 30.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Note Circulation in Assam.

From J. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Under Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, to Secy. to Govt. of India, Finl. Dept.,—(No. 210 T, dated Darjeeling, 18th May 1864.)

With reference to your letter No. 6268 of the 11th December last, I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal, No. 740-1 R, dated 30th ultimo, reporting on the Note circulation of Assam and on the transaction in bills between the General Treasury and Assam and Cachar, together with a copy of my reply of this date, conveying the views of the Lieutenant Governor on the subject.

2. I am directed to add that the value of Tea alone exported from Assam and Cachar during the past year is upwards of Rs. 25,00,000.

From E. F. HARRISON, Esq., Offg. Depy. Audr. and Acct. Genl., Bengal, to Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,—(No. 740-1R, dated 30th April 1864.)

I have the honor, with reference to Financial Secretary's letter No. 5522, dated 12th November last, and your No. 4396, dated 24th idem, to the Financial Secretary, to submit the following report of the progress of the Government Note circulation in Assam.

2. Since the date of my last Report on this subject, a further supply of Notes, with the private Gowhatty mark, has been sent to the Collector of Gowhatty.

3. This supply consisted of Rs. 50,000 worth of 100-Rupee Notes, and Rs. 50,000 worth of 50-Rupee Notes.

The present total of Currency Notes with the Gowhatty mark is as follows :—

Number.	Denomination.	
10,000	10	1,00,000
2,500	20	50,000
1,600	50	80,000
1,200	100	1,20,000
15,300		3,50,000

4. The following Statement shows the Notes in circulation at the end of the months October 1863 to March 1864, including the Notes held by other Treasuries :—

	10.		20.		50.		100.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
31st October ...	714	7,140	697	13,940	566	28,300	232	23,200	2209	72,580
30th November ...	1232	12,320	1075	21,500	591	29,550	350	35,000	3248	98,370
31st December ...	1336	13,360	1173	23,460	587	29,350	577	57,700	3673	1,23,870
31st January ...	1490	14,900	1303	26,060	588	29,400	658	65,800	4039	1,36,160
29th February ...	1618	16,180	1553	31,060	598	29,900	699	69,900	4468	1,47,040
31st March ...	1769	17,690	1653	33,060	643	32,150	814	81,400	4879	1,64,300

5. The circulation of Notes of the values of 10 and 20 Rupees has steadily advanced, the demand for Notes of the higher values has been even greater, but it has not appeared advisable to send additional supplies of the values of 50 and 100 Rupees until the want of more Notes of these kinds had begun to be felt at Gowhatty.

6. It is satisfactory to observe that no considerable amount of Gowhatty Notes has been returned to Gowhatty through the Bank of Bengal. The amount so received back, from the commencement of operations in June to the end of March, is Rs. 3,010 in all.

7. The amount of Gowhatty Notes held by other Treasuries in the province appears from the latest Returns to be about Rs. 65,000, so that the amount in the hands of the public is almost one lakh, or fully three times the amount mentioned in my last Report.

8. The testimony of the Treasury Officers shows that the Currency Note arrangements in Assam have been attended with great convenience to the public.

9. It appears that Notes supplied by Gowhatty to other Treasuries are frequently, after they have been paid away, received back again at the Treasuries from which they were paid out; they are often, too, received back at Gowhatty from the public; I find also that Notes issued to the public at Gowhatty often find their way to other Treasuries more or less distant.

10. It is a satisfactory circumstance that at all the Assam Treasuries Currency Notes are both received and paid away, although the employment of Notes has hitherto been on a small scale; there is no doubt, as Notes circulate more rapidly than Silver, that the Rs. 1,60,000 of Notes now in use in Assam form a much greater addition to the active circulation of the province than would have been afforded by the remittance to the province of an equal amount of Silver coin.

11. Since the 1st June last, Notes issued or put into circulation at Calcutta, Dacca, Allahabad, Lucknow, Patna, and Madras, amounting to Rs. 89,650, have been remitted by the Gowhatty Treasury to the Branch of the Bank of Bengal at Dacca.

12. I recommend that the two Clerks allowed to the Collector of Gowhatty to keep the registers and accounts connected with the Note circulation may be retained; the number of Notes in circulation has more than doubled since the date of my last Report, and the work of the Clerks has of course been greater, though it is still, no doubt, far from being sufficient to give them full employment.

13. I now proceed to notice the transactions in bills between Calcutta and Assam.

14. I enclose two statements, marked A and B, showing the bills drawn by the General Treasury on the Assam Treasuries, including Sylhet, Cachar, and the Cossyah Hills, during the seven months September to March, and the bills paid in Calcutta on account of the Assam districts for the same period; to the Statement B, I have prefixed the payments in August to connect it with the corresponding Statement submitted with my last Report.

15. It will be seen that the bills drawn on the Assam Treasuries proper during the seven months amount to Rs. 12,81,853, and on Sylhet and Cachar to Rs. 12,75,727.

16. The payments in Calcutta for the same period amount to Rs. 1,72,508 for Assam, and to Rs. 4,99,667 for Sylhet, Cachar, and the Cossyah Hills.

17. The most note-worthy fact is that the operations of the past seven months have been carried on for the six Assam districts without the remittance into the province of any Silver (except small coin); the excess of bills has been met to the extent of about two lakhs by remittances of small Silver and Copper coin, by the increase to Note circulation, and by the difference (Statement C) between bills drawn and payable in the six districts of Assam and the three districts, Sylhet, Cachar, and Cossyah Hills.

		Rs.
Bills drawn by Assam Treasuries ...	...	2,82,006
Ditto payable	...	2,59,737
		22,269
Bills drawn by Sylhet, Cachar, and Cossyah Hills	32,604	
Ditto payable	54,873	
Excess	...	22,269

18. The remaining part of the Calcutta bills has been met from the ordinary revenue of the province.

19. I think it probable that the bill transactions with Assam may be carried on for about four months longer without any specie remittance. In July about four lakhs will perhaps be required, and a further remittance of about the same amount in December or January next, will probably suffice to prevent any interruption to the issue of bills for the next twelve months.

20. In considering the cost to Government of the continuance of the advantages now afforded to the Tea planters and the public in Assam, I do not think the expense of remitting treasure is of much importance. Money would usually be sent from Tipperah viâ Dacca, and the expense is the difference between the charge (12 annas per cent.) of the Steam Boat Companies for conveying treasure from Dacca to Assam, and the cost of bringing treasure from Dacca to Calcutta; this service, if performed by steam boats by way of the Soonderbuns, costs 4 annas per cent., but if (as is usually the case) it is found more convenient for the treasure to be sent by Steamer to Koosteah, and thence by Railway, the cost is about 12 annas per cent., or the same as to Assam.

21. A much more important consideration is the extent of the reserve balances, which, in order to carry on the bill operations, must be maintained in the Assam Treasuries: this reserve for the six Assam districts cannot be put at less than seven lakhs of Rupees, the interest of which, at 5 per cent., represents an annual charge of Rs. 35,000.

22. The following figures show the amount that has at present to be provided at the Assam Treasuries to meet bills, and the extent to which increase is observable since the date of my last Report:—

		Average monthly drawings, January to August 1863.	Average monthly drawings, September 1863 to March 1864.
		Rs.	Rs.
Gowalparah	...	22,000	30,000
Gowhatty	...	27,000	23,000
Durrung	...	7,000	24,000
Nowgong	..	2,500	5,000
Seebsagor	...	70,000	74,000
Luckimpore	...	20,000	28,000
Total Assam	...	1,48,000	1,84,000
Sylhet and Cachar		1,13,000	1,82,000

23. The decrease at Gowhatty is no doubt owing to remittances to that place being made to some extent by means of Currency Notes.

24. Against the charge (para. 21) of Rs. 35,000 is to be placed the ½ per cent. premium charged on bills; if the annual amount of bills is taken at 24 lakhs, and the internal bills on which premium is charged is taken at 2 lakhs, the set-off from this source may be said to be Rs. 13,000.

25. In my last Report I did not place the subject in this light, because up to that time the general cash balances had not been so carefully utilized as has since been the case; it might, last year, have been thought a matter of no great importance whether 7 lakhs were lying at rest in the General Treasury in Calcutta, or were lying in the Assam Treasuries.

26. It would have been difficult to show, how the presence of the reserve in Assam caused appreciable or tangible expense to the Government, while it was clearly performing an important service, by giving stability to arrangements which afford valuable aid to an important and growing interest.

27. Circumstances, however, have changed, and it is impossible now to overlook the fact of the cost to Government of keeping the Assam Treasuries in funds, at a time when the Central Treasury requires all the money which it can command.

28. I am disposed to recommend that existing arrangements be so far modified, that specie be no longer sent to Assam, unless it can conveniently be spared, but that every facility be afforded, as at present, for making the balances in the Treasuries available to the public by means of drafts.

29. The case of the Cachar Treasury differs from that of the Assam Treasuries; though no specie remittances have, during the past six months, been sent to Assam, it has been necessary to send to Cachar very considerable remittances; the amount of these remittances is given in the margin.

	Rs.
From Mymensing, in Nov. 1863	2,30,000
„ Sylhet in „ „	1,00,000
„ Mymensing, in Jan. 1864,	2,50,000
„ Sylhet, in March „	2,00,000
„ Mymensing, in April „	3,50,000
	not yet arrived.

30. It is not an inconvenient mode of clearing the Mymensing Treasury to send the surplus four times a year to Cachar.

31. The remainder of the amount required at Cachar is supplied from Sylhet, and the Sylhet Treasury raises money by supply bills on Calcutta: the drawings of the Sylhet Treasury can be regulated by alterations in the rate at which it is allowed to draw on Calcutta. Under this system the payments into the General Treasury are regular.

32. The amount of reserve which it is necessary to keep up is very much smaller, compared with the amount of bills granted in the case of Cachar than in that of Assam. For Assam I have stated it at 7 lakhs, for Cachar it is perhaps about 2 lakhs.

33. I do not recommend any alteration in present arrangements, as regards Cachar, except that Sylhet, instead of being allowed to draw always at par on Calcutta, should draw at rates to be fixed from time to time; I have lately, in anticipation of the approval of Government, placed the rate for the present at ½ per cent. premium.

A.

Treasuries.	Bills drawn by Calcutta.							
	In September 1863.	In October 1863.	In November 1863.	In December 1863.	In January 1864.	In February 1864.	In March 1864.	Total.
Luckimpore	33,100	38,400	14,400	11,150	33,040	41,668	24,950	1,96,708
Seebsaugur	61,674	62,649	99,788	1,05,350	63,050	61,170	64,680	5,18,361
Nowgong	2,850	4,3 50	2,000	5,500	4,875	8,500	4,750	32,825
Durrung	31,441	11,000	30,800	16,050	22,100	24,900	29,080	1,65,371
Kamroop	4,960	22,000	17,815	35,000	2,750	19,697	58,570	1,60,792
Gowalparah	2,000	44,935	7,500	14,500	3,000	69,200	66,661	2,07,796
								12,81,853
Sylhet	17,850	13,200	11,600	7,300	7,814	6,000	27,796	91,560
Cachar	1,80,357	1,4 3,300	1,93,187	1,45,949	1,55,804	1,73,993	1,91,577	11,84,167
Cossia Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,34,232	3,39,834	3,77,090	3,40,799	2,92,433	4,05,128	4,68,064	25,57,580

B.

Treasuries.	Bills paid in Calcutta on account of each.								
	In August 1863.	In September 1863.	In October 1863.	In November 1863.	In December 1863.	In January 1864.	In February 1864.	In March 1864.	Total Sept. to March 1864.
Luckimpore ...	1,000	5,800	1,803	400	2,500	800	2,300	2,400	16,003
Seebsaugur ...	6,700	100	901	334	.....	850	.....	390	2,575
Nowgong ...	300	1,100	2,500	400	1,000	200	1,100	800	7,100
Durrung ...	2,700	1,400	5,600	300	1,200	2,900	.....	400	11,800
Kamroop ...	3,797	457	2,701	301	1,360	3,901	1,900	1,910	12,530
Gowalparah ...	1,000	400	400	200	800	1,19,000	800	900	1,22,500
									1,72,508
Sylhet	18,100	22,300	34,200	49,400	76,300	64,300	74,600	82,200	4,03,300
Cachar	2,873	5,000	1,900	1,100	8,618	14.000	10,330	11,119	52,067
Cossia Hills ...	9,200	8,200	5,800	5,600	10,500	4,300	3,800	6,100	44,300
	45,670	44,757	55,805	58,035	1,02,278	2,10,251	94,830	1,06,219	6,72,175

C.

Surplus receipts.	Total received.	Treasuries.	Total payable.	Excess payments.
.....	12,700	Luckimpore	29,958	17,258
74,457	90,094	Seebsaugur	15,637	
.....	6,600	Nowgong	83,612	77,012
.....	12,279	Durrung	29,540	17,261
45,009	89,414	Kamroop	44,405	
14,334	70,919	Gowalparah	56,585	
.....	1,000	Sylhet	25,023	24,023
.....	12,310	Cachar	16,827	4,517
6,271	19,294	Cossia Hills	13,023	
1,40,071	3,14,610		3,4,610	1,40,071

From J. Geoghegan, Esq., Under Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, to Offg. Depy. Audr. and Acct. Genl., Bengal,—(No. 209 T, dated Darjeeling, 18th May 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 740—1 R, dated the 30th ultimo, reporting on the progress of the Government Note circulation in Assam, and on the bill transactions between Calcutta, Assam, and Cachar, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant Governor sanctions the continued employment of the two Clerks allowed to the Collector of Gowhatty, for the purpose of keeping the Registers and Accounts connected with the circulation of Currency Note.

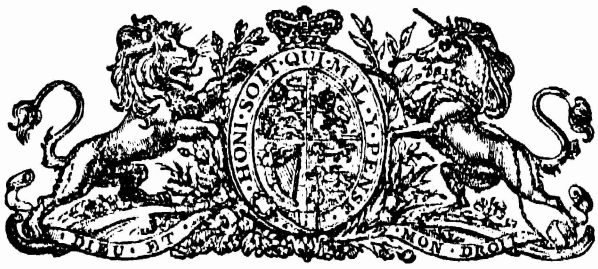
2. The steady monthly increase in the circulation of local Notes of each value during the six months that have elapsed since the period of your last Report, combined with the favorable circumstances mentioned in the 6th, 8th, and 10th paragraphs of your Report now under review, is most gratifying. At the close of March the *bonâ fide* circulation in the province had reached a lakh of Rupees, or three times as much as at the end of September, and the extension of the Paper Currency during the month of March gives assurance that the demand for it is as yet very far from satisfactory, and that as full confidence in the convertibility of the Notes is established, and the native community become habituated to their use, this amount will be largely exceeded.

3. While it is shown that the Currency Note arrangements in Assam have been attended with great convenience to the public, and while the Notes have afforded facilities to trade far beyond the remittance of an equal amount of Silver, the issue has yielded a direct profit to the Government, and has obviated the necessity for remitting at least a lakh of Rupees in specie to meet the bills drawn on the province by the General Treasury.

4. The statement given in the 4th paragraph of your letter indicates the necessity of sending to Gowhatty a further supply of Notes of the value of 100 Rupees to meet the growing demand for that denomination.

5. Your Report further shows that during the seven months ending with March, upwards of Rs. 25,00,000 have been remitted by bills from the General Treasury to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, against upwards of Rs. 6,00,000 drawn by the local Treasuries on Calcutta, the difference having

No. 30.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1610.

Simla, the 20th July 1864.

Notifications.—Mr. William Young, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for a period of one year, from the date of embarkation.

No. 1492.

The 22nd July 1864.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Budd Phear, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 1611.

Mr. George Henry Maxwell Batten, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for a period of three years, from the date of embarkation.

No. 1612.

The 23rd July 1864.

Mr. W. H. McGowan resumed charge of the Office of Post-master of Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

No. 1613.

The 25th July 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels, *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, viz.:—

Head Clerks of the Opium Agents of Behar and Benares.

No. 1616.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. II., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send letters and official *Gazettes, bonâ fide* and *exclusively* on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective Departments, without actual payment of postage, but only to the authorities hereinafter named, viz.:—

Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, to frank covers addressed to Opium Agents or Deputy Opium Agents.

No. 1619.

The 26th July 1864.

First Class Native Doctor Budoollah Khan attached to the Police Hospital, of the Wurda District, Central Provinces, has obtained six months' leave of absence, on private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Native Doctor Meer Burkut Ally, attached to the Dispensary, is to conduct the duties, in addition to his own, during the absence of Budoollah Khan.

No. 1622.

The 27th July 1864.

Lieutenant A. M. Poole, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, is transferred from the Prome to the Bassein District, consequent on Captain G. W. Sanders, Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, having proceeded to Sea on medical certificate.

No. 1623.

Mr. D. Cargill, Assistant Superintendent of Police, at Howrah, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police, in Oudh, in the room of Lieutenant Noble, proceeded to Europe on leave.

No. 1633.

The 28th July 1864.

In modification of the Notification No. 52, dated the 5th May last, it is notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be an Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff, without prejudice to his appointment in the said Corps, with effect from the 23rd of April 1864.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 187.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 26th July 1864.

Notifications.—Lieutenant W. S. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner at Boorhanpore, in the Nimar District, Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, under Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 192.

The 28th July 1864.

A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal, on the 7th instant, directed to the undermentioned Officer serving in the Province of British Burmah :—

Captain Nathaniel Frederick Bayly, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

No. 181.

REVENUE.

The 25th July 1864.

Notification.—Mr. A. F. Bonny, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Class, attached to the 2nd Division, Central Provinces Survey, is permitted to resign his appointment, from the date on which his services can be spared.

No. 109.

MILITARY.

The 25th July 1864.

Notifications.—The following extract from brigade orders, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, under date the 25th June last, is confirmed :—

"Captain J. D. Hall, 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Central India Horse, having joined the Head Quarters, will assume charge of the Staff Office of the Force, from Lieutenant and Adjutant Mignon, 2nd Central India Horse."

No. 111.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. W. Shoubridge, of the General List, Bengal Infantry, to do duty with the Bhopal Levy.

No. 114.

Captain C. Martin, 2nd in Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, from the 1st September next.

No. 758.

GENERAL.

The 25th July 1864.

Notifications.—Lieutenant J. H. Willoughby Osborne, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Division, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Assistant in charge of the 3rd Division, Central Provinces, Revenue Survey, in the room of Captain J. Sconce, Revenue Surveyor, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

No. 760.

Captain E. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Khyrabad Division, in addition to his own duties as Settlement Officer, during the absence of Mr. St. George Tucker, officiating as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

No. 762.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Jey Kissen, Superintendent of Settlement in the Nagpore District, to be Deputy Collector of Settlements in the Central Provinces, vice Mr. R. Sterndale.

No. 764.

The 26th July 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1854 to the Bangalore Branch Railway, in the Mysore Territory.

No. 774.

The 28th July 1864.

Captain W. Munro, 2nd Assistant Revenue Settlement Officer and Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in British Burmah, transferred, temporarily, in G. O. No. 696, dated 18th July, to the Rangoon District, for Settlement and Revenue duties, entered upon those duties on the afternoon of the 9th July.

No. 776.

Captain H. V. Mathias, District Superintendent of Police, Nagode, returned to his duty, on the 4th July, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 479, dated 25th February last.

No. 779.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Settlement Officer in the Central Provinces, is transferred from the Raipore to the Bhundara District.

Lieutenant J. Ducat, Assistant Settlement Officer, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer of the Raipore District, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 28th January last.

No. 781.

Erratum.—In G. O. No. 432, dated 14th June, notifying the date on which Captain A. R. McMahon, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, British Burmah, received charge of the Office of Magistrate of Akyab from Major E. J. Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, for "on the forenoon of the 2nd instant," *read* "on the forenoon of the 2nd May last."

No. 783.

Notification.—Mr. P. A. Walker, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lucknow, returned to his duty, on the 14th July, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 791, dated 29th March last.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

Under the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1864, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860, (Income Tax Act), upon the several persons liable thereto, either on their own behalf or on behalf of any other person, will be the same in the several Districts of the Province of Oudh, as for the year ending on the 31st July 1863, (subject to the modifications prescribed in Section 1. of Act XXVII. of 1863): provided that if any person object to such assessment he may apply to the Deputy Commissioner of the District for forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months, from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. REID,

Secy. to Chief Commr., Oudh.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1534.

Simla, the 25th July 1864.

Notifications.—Mr. H. D. Lawrence, Chief Assistant in the Office of the Civil Pay-master, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with reference to the Resolution, No. 3478, passed in this Department, on the 31st July 1863.

Mr. K. McKenzie, Second Assistant in the Office of the Civil Pay-master, Punjab, to officiate as Chief Assistant in that Office, during the absence of Mr. H. D. Lawrence on privilege leave.

No. 1566.

The 26th July 1864.

In continuation of Notification No. 191, dated the 17th May last, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of April last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	April 1862.	April 1863.	April 1864.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Govt. of India ...	5,63,23,810	4,35,63,180	2,60,79,588
Bengal ...	2,16,68,590	2,05,52,640	1,80,68,054
N. W. Provinces ...	2,94,39,730	2,82,38,510	2,06,05,834
Punjab ...	76,45,210	89,32,910	1,00,69,544
Bombay ...	2,97,52,650	3,21,48,550	1,90,67,206
Central Provinces..	18,56,000*	45,88,370	37,08,357
Deccan ...	27,72,470	38,42,020	41,11,148
Madras ...	2,94,24,320	3,78,55,000	3,18,11,348
Total Rupees ...	17,88,82,780	17,87,21,180	13,35,21,079

* Portion included under North-Western Provinces.

No. 1567.

In continuation of Notification No. 1566, dated this day, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of May last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	May 1862.	May 1863.	May 1864.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Govt. of India ...	5,54,45,027	4,05,80,267	2,48,13,395
Bengal ...	1,89,05,392	1,87,02,255	1,56,37,076
N. W. Provinces ...	3,00,73,093	3,06,23,021	2,17,70,883
Punjab ...	80,39,568	1,01,61,781	98,75,575
Bombay ...	3,22,58,625	2,96,28,341	2,56,14,423
Central Provinces..	58,90,592	49,64,094	40,22,561
Deccan ...	25,11,067	37,82,736	31,29,565
Madras ...	3,15,03,703	3,99,63,530	2,95,92,926
Total Rupees ...	18,46,27,067	17,84,06,025	13,44,56,404

No. 1572.

The Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the 5th Section of Act XIX. of 1861, is pleased to constitute the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces a Circle of Issue for the Government Paper Currency, and to appoint Nagpore to be the place of issue of notes for the said circle.

2. The notes of the Nagpore Circle will be a legal tender, on and after the 1st August next, for all payments within the circle, except at the Office of Issue, and will be received in payment of revenue and of all other claims of the Government within the circle.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Issue will issue notes—

1st.—In exchange for the amount thereof in current silver coin of the Government of India; or,

2nd.—In exchange for other notes of the Government of India issued within the same circle.

4. Notes issued at Nagpore will be payable, on demand, in current silver coin of the Government of India, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Issue at Nagpore, and at the Office of the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue, at Calcutta.

No. 1576.

Appointment.—Mr. R. Sterndale, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Settlement Department, at Seonee, is appointed Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency at Nagpore, taking rank in the 5th Class of the Financial Department.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th July 1864.

No. 607 *of* 1864.—Under authority from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify that Subaltern Officers, holding the appointment of 2nd in Command of Native Corps, when wounded in action, may, under the 10th Clause of the Wound Pension Regulations, be allowed the pension of Captain.

No. 608 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified, to fill vacancies :—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

To be Sub-Conductors.

	From what date.
Serjeant J. Adams ...	22nd July 1863.
Do. W. Wilson ...	12th January 1864.
Do. W. Taylor (1st) ...	17th March 1864.

No. 609 *of* 1864.—The following scale of Bazar Establishment is authorized for detachments of European Cavalry and Infantry, in the Bengal Presidency, when detached at an Out-station, where no Sudder or Station Bazar exists :—

For a detachment consisting of one or two troops of European Cavalry or companies of Infantry—

1 Mutsuddy, at Rs. 5 per mensem.
1 Weighman, at Rs. 3 do.

For a detachment consisting of more than two troops or companies, but not exceeding three troops or companies—

1 Mutsuddy, at Rs. 6 per mensem.
2 Weighmen, at Rs. 3 each do.

For a detachment consisting of more than three troops or companies—

1 Mutsuddy, at Rs. 7 per mensem.
2 Weighmen, at Rs. 3 each do.

No. 610 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Charles Simeon Noble, of the late 72nd Regiment, Native Infantry, Assistant District Superintendent of Oude Police.	For 15 months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant John Finnis, of the late 5th European Regiment.	For 15 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 611 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Assistant Surgeon Theobald Ringer, M. D., of the Medical Department	12th July 1864.

No. 612 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant Edward Gilbert Clayton, of the Royal Engineers.	For six months, without pay.

No. 613 *of* 1864.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 439 of the 20th May 1864, the services of Captain R. A. Baker, Royal Artillery, late Commandant of the 2nd Company, Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 614 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

2nd Captain James Sconce, of the Royal Artillery, Revenue Survey Department, Central Provinces.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

The 27th July 1864.

No. 615 *of* 1864.—In supersession of G. G. O. No. 330 of 12th May 1863, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following scale of Pay and Allowances for Quarter-masters of Royal Artillery serving in India, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. These rates of pay are to have retrospective effect from the date of the superseded order.

In order to equalize the Indian Allowances of Quarter-masters of Horse Artillery with those of Quarter-masters of Foot Artillery, the rates laid down in the following Table, No. I., give to all Quarter-masters the Allowances of a Lieutenant, with a uniform Allowance for Office and Office Rent of Rupees (85) eighty-five.

A similar rule is henceforward to be followed in calculating the Pay and Allowances of Quarter-masters of British Cavalry Regiments, who will receive, with effect from the date of this order, in addition to the English Pay of their rank converted as at present, the Indian Allowances of a Lieutenant and an Office Allowance of Rupees (85) eighty-five, instead of, as heretofore, the Indian Allowances of a Cornet,—a Staff salary of Rupees (62) sixty-two, and an Office Allowance of Rupees (55) fifty-five.—Vide Table No. II.

No. I.

Rates of Pay, monthly, for Quarter-masters of Royal Artillery in India.

	Horse Artillery.			Field and Garrison Artillery.		
	On appointment, 10s. 10d.	After 10 years' Service, 11s. 4d.	After 15 years' Service, 12s.	On appointment, 7s. 10d.	After 10 years' Service, 9s. 4d.	After 15 years' Service, 10s.
Garrison Rate.						
English Pay } Pay and Indian Allowances	131 14 4	137 15 9	146 1 7	95 5 11	113 10 2	121 12 0
Half Batta } Pay and Indian Allowances	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0
Gratuity } Pay and Indian Allowances	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
Tentage	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
House Rent	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Horse Allowance	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Office Allowance	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Office Rent	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Total Rupees ...	441 12 4	447 13 9	455 15 7	375 3 11	393 8 2	401 10 0
Field Rate.						
English Pay } Pay and Allowances	131 14 4	137 15 9	146 1 7	95 5 11	113 10 2	121 12 0
Half Batta } Pay and Allowances	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0
Gratuity } Pay and Allowances	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
Tentage	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Extra Batta	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0
Horse Allowance	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Office Allowance	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Office Rent	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Total Rupees ...	472 10 4	478 11 9	486 13 7	406 1 11	424 6 2	432 8 0

N. B.—The Horse Allowance is not granted to Quarter-masters of Garrison Brigades, except when marching or in the Field.

No. II.

Monthly Pay and Allowances of Quarter-masters of British Cavalry Regiments serving in India.

	On appointment, 8s. 6d.	After 10 years' Service, 10s. 6d.	After 15 years' Service, 12s.
Garrison Rate.			
English Pay } Pay and Indian Allowances ...	103 7 10	127 13 5	146 1 7
Half Batta } Pay and Indian Allowances ...	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0
Gratuity } Pay and Indian Allowances ...	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
Tentage	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
House Rent	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Horse Allowance	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Office Allowance	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Office Rent	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Total Rupees ...	413 5 10	437 11 5	455 15 7
Field Rate.			
English Pay	103 7 10	127 13 5	146 1 7
Half Batta	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0
Gratuity	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
Tentage	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Extra Batta	60 14 0	60 14 0	60 14 0
Horse Allowance	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Office Allowance	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Office Rent	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Total Rupees ...	444 3 10	468 9 5	486 13 7

The foregoing order is in substitution of G. G. O. No. 499 of the 14th ultimo.

No. 616 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant J. G. McRae, Quarter-master, 2nd Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 617 *of* 1864.—The following orders, by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 117, *dated 6th July* 1864.—"The regimental order issued by Major Murray, Commanding 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, directing Lieutenant W. H. Macnaghten, Doing-duty Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to act as 2nd in Command in addition to his own duties, in consequence of the departure, on the 12th instant, of Major G. R. Westmacott, 2nd in Command, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed, as a temporary arrangement."

No. 119, *dated 6th July* 1864.—"Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, Lieutenant W. J. Bell, Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, will act as 2nd in Command of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, during the absence of Major G. R. Westmacott, on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, and will take command of the Wing at Ellichpoor."

The 28th July 1864.

No. 618 *of* 1864.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 20th May 1864, is published for general information. :—

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 20th May 1864.

"101*st Foot.*—The appointment of Pay-master Bird has been antedated to 12th August 1862.

102*nd Foot.*—The appointment of Pay-master Samwell has been antedated to 12th August 1862.

103*rd Foot.*—The appointment of Pay-master Scrivenerh as been antedated to 12th August 1862.

104*th Foot.*—The appointment of Pay-master Richardson has been antedated to 12th August 1862.

105*th Foot.*—The appointment of Pay-master Davidson has been antedated to 12th August 1862.

106*th Foot.*—The appointment of Pay-master Hepworth has been antedated to 12th August 1862.

107*th Foot.*—The appointment of Pay-master Gibson has been antedated to 12th August 1862.

108*th Foot.*—The appointment of Pay-master Mitchell has been antedated to 17th September 1863.

109*th Foot.*—The appointment of Pay-master FitzGerald has been antedated to 12th August 1862."

No. 619 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the dates of the Commissions of the undermentioned Native Officers of the 2nd Goorkha Regiment :—

Rank and Names.	Dates of present Commissions.	In whose room promoted.	Dates of Commissions to be altered to.	In whose room.
Subadar Kurbeer Thappah	1st May 1862, G. G. O. No. 1009, dated 10th November 1862	Jokhoo Sahai, invalided	1st May 1861 ...	Boodeah Routh, invalided.
Jemadar Mustram Gurthoo	Ditto ditto ...	Kurbeer Thappah, promoted	Ditto ...	Kurbeer Thappah, promoted.
Subadar Koothoo Kwas ...	1st May 1863, G. G. O. No. 95, dated 5th February 1864	Gobindoo Maharah, invalided	1st May 1862 ...	Subadar Sreekissen Kunka, invalided, 11th November 1861. Subadar Jokhoo Sahai, invalided, 11th May 1862.
Jemadar Chumpa Sing Khutthrie	Ditto ditto ...	Koothoo Kwas, promoted	Ditto ...	Koothoo Kwas, promoted.

No. 620 *of* 1864.— The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Ordnance Department :—

Promotions.—Captain H. R. Brownlow, (on leave to Europe), Senior 2nd Class Commissary, to be 1st Class Commissary, vice Captain M. E. Currie, appointed Gun Carriage Agent.

Captain J. G. Hathorn, Senior 3rd Class, to be 2nd Class Commissary, vice Brownlow, promoted.

Captain T. N. Harward, 3rd Class Commissary, to be 2nd Class Commissary, vice Machell, deceased.

Lieutenants F. V. Eyre and N. D. Garrett, the two Senior Officiating 3rd Class Commissaries, to be permanently brought on the Establishment as 3rd Class Commissaries, vice Hathorn and Harward, promoted.

Lieutenant G. Lamb, third Officiating Commissary, 3rd Class, to be permanently brought on the Establishment, vice Hathorn, who, as Assistant to the Inspector General, is borne supernumerary to the Establishment of thirteen Commissaries in all grades.

Appointments.—Captain J. C. Griffith, 2nd Class, to officiate as 1st Class Commissary, vice Brownlow, on sick furlough.

Captain J. Stewart, Senior 3rd Class, to officiate as 2nd Class Commissary, vice Griffith.

No. 621 *of* 1864.—The services of Captain W. Macdonald, of the late 25th Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 622 *of* 1864.—Mr. Markham Lemarchand is appointed a 3rd Class Sub-Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, from the 1st instant, vice 3rd Class Sub-Assistant J. E. Donohoe, deceased.

No. 623 *of* 1864.—The leave of absence, granted to Surgeon J. W. Mountjoy, of the Medical Department, in G. G. O. No. 715 of the 30th November 1863, is extended to the 7th April 1864, the date of his retirement from the service.

No. 624 *of* 1864.—Assistant Apothecary John Wilkins, attached to the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, having been reported to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 625 *of* 1864.—Mr. Lawrence Henry Clarke, Senior Sub-Assistant, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is promoted to the Junior Grade of Civil 2nd Assistant, with effect from the 1st April last.

No. 626 *of* 1864.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, grounded on the long and meritorious services of the undermentioned Native Officers, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the Brevet Pay of their rank being continued to them, with effect from the date of their transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment :—

Subadar-Major Sewbuccas Sing, late 36th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Juttadhary Sing, late of the 10th Regiment, Native Infantry.'

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 191.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th July 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Assistant Surgeon J. M. Houston, M. D., of the Upper Godavery Circle, is granted two months' privilege leave from the date he may avail himself of the same.

No. 192.

Baboo Juddoonath Bhuttacharjee, Assistant Accountant, 2nd Class, Central Provinces, is granted six months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the date he availed himself of the same, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

No. 193.

Appointments.—The undermentioned men, having passed the prescribed examination at the Civil Engineering College at Madras, are appointed to the Public Works Department, in the grade of Probationary Assistant Overseer, and posted to Mysore :—

Mr. J. E. Rodgers.

Corporal R. Green, } Sappers and Miners.
Do. J. Heywood, }

No. 194.

The 26th July 1864.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Public Works in Nimar shall henceforth form a separate executive charge, to be called the Nimar Division, under the control of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 195.

Transfer and Appointment.—Mr. B. Lacey, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Mysore, is transferred to the Accounts Department of the Public Works, in the grade of 1st Class Assistant Accountant.

Mudwao Rao, 1st Class Assistant Accountant, is appointed to the Public Works Department, in the grade of *temporary* Supervisor, as a special case.

No. 196.

Resignation.—Captain A. H. B. Bruce, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 4th Class, British Burmah, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date he may be relieved of his charge.

No. 197.

Appointment.—With reference to Madras Government Notification No. 255 of the 8th July 1864, Major R. C. Babington, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to the Public Works Department, under the Government of India, as an Executive Engineer, 4th Class, and is posted to British Burmah.

No. 198.

Notification.—Notification No. 123 of the 10th May last, placing the services of Captain F. G. S. Parker, Her Majesty's 54th Foot, 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, is cancelled.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

7. Mr. J. Sutcliffe to officiate as Registrar of the University, vice Mr. H. Scott Smith, deceased.

8. Mr. Sutcliffe took charge of the Office on the 30th June.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY OFFICE, *The 21st July* 1864. } J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A. *Offg. Registrar.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA CLUB.

The half-yearly ordinary General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Club House, 9, Chowringhee Road, on Saturday the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., to pass the accounts for the past half-year, and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

CALCUTTA, *The 18th July*, 1864. } A. F. LINGHAM, *Managing Member.*

Just Published.

SELECTIONS

FROM

CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE YEARS

1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION

OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

BY W. S SETON-KARR, C. S.,

PRESIDENT OF THE RECORD COMMISSION.

Price with Map, 3 Rs. per copy.

Apply to O. T. CUTTER,
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REPORT

BY THE

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL,

FOR THE

Half-year ending 30th June 1864.

The period that has elapsed since the Directors last had the pleasure of addressing the Proprietors, has been marked by a gradual but great improvement in the Money Market. Towards the end of January, the great monetary pressure began to abate. Silver commenced to flow in, in large amounts, and by the end of February, the extreme pressure was at an end.

The demand for accommodation having continued steady during the first quarter of the current year, the Directors did not feel justified in making any reduction in the rates of interest and discount till April. At the same time, they met the improved state of the Market for Government Securities by narrowing the margin on deposits for loans.

As the amount of the Bank's Capital was proved, during the severe financial crisis already referred to, to be quite inadequate to the wants of the public; and, as the Branches, recently established, have opened a wide field for the profitable employment of the Bank's funds, the Directors, by Notification, dated the 12th of March last, called for an addition to the Capital of Rupees one crore, ten lacs, nine thousand and ninety-one. The latest date of subscription is the 15th August, and the amount subscribed up to the 30th June was Rupees 77,31,449-15-2.

The Authorities at Patna not being able longer to afford office accommodation to the Patna Branch, the Directors have secured a very suitable property for the Agency at a cost of Rupees 20,000.

The amount of Securities held in the Agency Department of the Bank, on 30th June, was Rupees 7,82,52,702-14-4, and the profits of this particular Department for the half-year Rupees 18,469-4-10.

The Government having established Circles of Issue at Allahabad, Central India, and the Punjaub, to be under the exclusive control of their own Officers; the Bank has been relieved from the obligation to pay and satisfy, on demand, to the holders, the amount of all Government Currency Notes of the Circle of Calcutta, so far as their Agencies at Benares and Mirzapore are concerned; these two Stations having been included in the Allahabad Circle.

The profits at Head Office and Branches, for the half-year, after deducting the expense of Establishment, and other incidental charges, and providing for payment of interest on New Stock, and the Income Tax, amount to Rupees 12,07,219-5-0, which is equal to a dividend of Rupees 21-15-5¾ per cent. The Directors, however, bearing in mind the expediency of strengthening the Reserve Fund, have declared a Dividend at the rate of only 20 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital of Rupees 1,09,90,909; and, after writing off Rupees 24,265-10-9 to doubtful debts, have carried the surplus to the credit of Reserve Fund, in addition to the sum of Rupees 1,89,015 arising from re-valuation of the Bank's investments in Government Securities at present improved prices. The Directors have now the satisfaction of stating that, although the Reserve Fund had been seriously encroached upon at the close of the last half-year, by the valuation of the Bank's investment in Government Securities at the then ruling rates, it has now been nearly restored to the figure at which it stood on 30th June 1863.

For details connected with the accounts, the Directors refer the Proprietors to the annexed Statements:—

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1864.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Proprietors' Capital paid-up		1,09,90,909	0	0
Subscriptions to New Stock		77,31,449	15	2
Reserve Fund		18,92,273	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 64,01,203 1 9			
General Treasury Balance at Branches	„ 88,20,533 10 2			
		1,52,21,736	11	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		1,56,55,206	5	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,50,262	12	8
Bank Notes Outstanding		5,72,105	0	0
Sundries		20,91,104	3	4
Rupees ...		5,44,05,047	7	8

ASSETS.

			Rs.	As.	P.
Government Securities, Investment No. 1			32,67,057	8	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches			1,02,40,850	0	0
Accounts of credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...			10,69,996	10	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches			1,03,40,546	12	3
Dead Stock			3,50,905	12	7
Stamps			9,606	4	0
Balances with other Banks			15,87,643	13	10
Sundries			5,88,198	15	4
			2,74,54,805	12	4
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	Rs.				
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Branches	„ 25,25,680 11 3				
		....	25,55,680	11	3
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office	„ 37,07,670 0 0				
Bank's Reserve in Silver at Head Office	„ 1,14,98,793 11 5				
		1,52,06,463 11 5			
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Branches	„ 5,87,290 0 0				
Bank's Reserve in Silver at Branches	„ 86,00,807 4 8				
		91,88,097 4 8			
			2,43,94,561	0	1
Rupees ...			5,44,05,047	7	8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received in Discount, Interest, and Commission at Head Office and Branches									Rs.	14,95,284	15 2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Establishment at Head Office and Branches						Rs.	1,70,440	2	10		
Pensions						„	2,900	0	0		
Directors' Fees						„	5,575	0	0		
Law Charges						„	6,236	2	3		
Contingencies—Stationery	Rs.	6,574	1	3							
Lighting	„	1,764	2	8							
Printing	„	3,798	13	5							
Advertisements ...	„	1,735	10	6							
Office Rent, Assessments, and Miscellaneous Charges at Head Office and Branches ...	„	29,761	14	3							
Cheque and Pass Books...	„	680	11	8							
Allowance for wear and tear of Bank property...	„	5,897	13	6							
						Rs.	50,213	3	3		
										Rs. 2,35,364	8 4
Net profit realized										„ 12,59,920	4 10
DEDUCT—											
Income Tax						Rs.	17,344	14	9		
Interest due on payments on account of New Stock ...						„	35,356	1	1		
										„ 52,700	15 10
										12,07,219	5 0
Amount of Dividend declared at 20 per cent. per annum ...						Rs.	10,99,090	14	4		
Amount written off to doubtful Debts						„	24,265	10	9		
Surplus transferred to Credit of Reserve Fund ...						„	83,862	11	11		
										„ 12,07,219	5 0

RESERVE FUND.

Reserve Fund at 31st December 1863										„ 13,35,240	9 7
By Profit realized on sale of Government Securities ...						Rs.	3,02,599	2	7		
By Estimated Profit on Investment						„	1,89,015	0	0		
By Surplus at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, after providing for a Dividend at 20 per cent. per annum ...						„	83,862	11	11		
										„ 5,75,476	14 6
										19,10,717	8 1
To old Outstanding Bank of Bengal Notes paid during the Half-year										„ 18,444	1 1
Balance of Reserve Fund ...										Rs. 18,92,273	7 0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (IN THE ORDER OF ROTATION.)

Govt. Directors ...
- R. P. HARRISON, ESQ., Accountant and Auditor General, *President of the Board.*
- ARTHUR GROTE, ESQ., Member of the Board of Revenue.
- J. L. LUSHINGTON, ESQ., Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.

DAVID COWIE, ESQ., of MESSRS. COLVIN, COWIE AND CO.
A. WALKER, ESQ., of MESSRS. GISBORNE AND CO.
JAMES ROME, ESQ., of MESSRS. CROOKE, ROME AND CO.
HENRY DUNDAS, ESQ., of MESSRS. SHAND, FAIRLIE AND CO.
HON'BLE JOHN N. BULLEN, of MESSRS. KETTLEWELL, BULLEN AND CO.
HON'BLE C. H. BROWN, of MESSRS. JARDINE, SKINNER AND CO.

By Order of the Board,

BANK OF BENGAL,
CALCUTTA;
The 11th July 1864.

C. N. COOKE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 31.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report of a visit to the Strongholds of Manickghur and Gooraghur, in the Sumbulpore District.

From Captain F. G. STEWART, Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police, C. D., to the Personal Asst. to Inspr. Genl. of Police, Central Provinces,—(No. 256, dated Ryepore, 31st May 1864.)

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your docket No. 3157 of the 18th instant, giving cover to letter No. 2239 of the 16th idem, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the address of the Inspector General, I have the honor to submit, through the Inspector General, a report of my visit to the strongholds of Manickghur and Gooraghur for the information of the Chief Commissioner. I regret, however, that I cannot make this report so full as Mr. Temple may expect, and indeed appears to wish that I should, for this reason, that I stayed no longer than a few hours in any one place, was accompanied but by two guides, whose knowledge was, they led me to believe, limited to the immediate vicinity of the routes they had on one or two occasions travelled. Saw but six or eight inhabitants of those regions, and then too found the greatest difficulty in making myself understood by them.

2. I will commence by giving the localé of these places. Both are in Kurryar, the former in the Kolah Zemindaree belonging to Lal Sah Thakoor, now a prisoner in the Ryepore Jail for harboring rebels, the latter in the Gooraghur Zemindaree held by Bisnath Poojaree, the Chief of a peculiar tribe styled Bhoonjya. Both are in a mass of densely wooded abruptly scarped hills, which spring from the valley of the Jonk in the immediate vicinity of Thanote, the residence of Lal Sah, and run in a succession of scarps and plateau in a south-westerly direction into the State of Bindra Nowaghur; their highest point being probably reached about the ridge separating the plateau of Manickghur and Gooraghur.

Ghats or ascents to Manickghur.

3. From the northward there are, as far as I could gather, three ghats or ascents, two in the immediate vicinity of Thanote, which is thus the key to this position. The one which is about three quarters of a mile distant is accessible enough to a horse, and of no great length. The other, about three quarters of a mile further south, is said to be ascendable only by men.

The third approach, that by Sarabony, is facile enough. It cannot be called a ghat, for the Manickghur plateau slopes so very gradually towards the northward, that it could, from the Sarabony side, be traversed by carts, were there only a road. As it was, I managed to send down some spoils of the chase on a cart, which got over the journey well enough but for sticking in the heavy sand in the bed of the Jonk.

Precautions for taking food along with the party necessary.

4. Our party ascended by the first named ghat, and descended by the Sarabony route. Our explorations lying through a tract of country described as a jungly, hilly, waste, occupied by only one or two villages that could boast of inhabitants, I adopted the precaution of taking provisions for the whole of the party for the number of days likely to be occupied in the trip, and it was well that this precaution was taken, for, with the exception of a little coarse rice, a little milk, and a few fowls and eggs, obtained at the only two inhabited villages which we encountered, we obtained nothing. What there was, was given to us cheerfully by the Gowertyah, of Sodrah, one of these villages, a Gondh. At the other, Joonapanee, a Bhoonjya village, there was a little difficulty, as the Poojaree Bisnath had first to be applied to,

and he lives some miles off at the village of Soonabeera.

The Kermailee plain.

5. On gaining the top of the ascent, by which we reached the summit of the first plateau, we found ourselves on a perfectly arid-looking tableland, covered with tall dense grass and trees, proceeding along which for about two and half miles the plateau gradually expanding in width, we suddenly emerged on a fine open plain, covered, even at this time of the year, with rich green grass on which sparkled in the sun-beams the due which had fallen during the night. Numerous water-holes were visible dotting this charming little oasis, and the numerous foot-prints of deer of various sizes, from that of the tiny baikree or khakur up to those of the noble sambre and bara singa, with here and there the huge heavy hoof mark of the mighty buffalo, attested to the partiality for this spot as a pasture ground of the wild herds which roam these wilds.

This plain is not by any means extensive, indeed, sufficient only to supply the wants of one or two villages. The traces of one of these Kermailee are still visible in the mangoe trees, which here and there bear testimony to the former residence of man.

The Shikrapara Dhyeea.

6. Leaving this clearing, we have passed through some two or three miles of grass and trees jungle, and then emerged on another plain, the most conspicuous feature of which was the large Dhyeea clearing, which was made by the former residents of Shikrapara, now deserted.

This Dhyeea occupies several miles of hill slope, and being covered with long yellow dry grass, interspersed with the black trunks of charred or withered trees, presents to the eye a particularly desolate appearance.

A small stream, an affluent of the Jonk River, flows through this plain. Water is abundant, there being several tanks scattered about. There is one exceedingly fine, one in the vicinity of which formerly existed the village of Margoorah.

Deserted conditions of the villages, and its cause.

7. It will doubtless be remarked that the villages of which mention has as yet been made, and others which will be referred to, are all deserted. The reason given me for this was the unsettled and unsafe state of the country, and the fear of the Chohar or robber gangs infesting it.

Fort of Manickghur.

8. To the southward of Margoorah a small valley runs up for two or three miles into the mass of hills with which their rugged scarps, facing towards the north, at this point of the frontier, form a natural boundary line between the Zemindaree of Kolah and Gooraghur.

The reputed stronghold of Manickghur is situated at about a mile from the gorge of this valley, which is best described as a Cul-de-sal of not more than a mile at its widest point, surrounded on all sides, save the gorge, by high wooded hills, the summit of which are a sheer scarp.

The River Jonk or Jony flows through this valley, and runs along the western face of the so-called Fort of Manickghur.

The Killew or Fort of Manickghur is little worthy of so dignified a name, consisting, as it does, of only a rude breast-work of about 300 yards by 150, formed of earth and stones thrown up from the surrounding trench, which is of no depth. This breast-work, which is not more than 10 or 12 feet high, consists of a curtain with rude attempts at towers or bastions at each corner.

This work seems to be in an incomplete state, or, if it ever was completed, it certainly would have been of little use as a protection against regular troops who would have carried it with a rush. No attempt seems to have been made to clear away the trees in the interior of the enclosure, nor yet was the precaution taken of cutting down the jungles in front of the enclosure, so as to prevent skirmishers from finding shelter during their approach. Nothing would have been easier than to advance from one tree to another and from one clump of bamboos to another, till close up to the breast-work, which a final rush would have carried. Sooroonder and his followers do not seem to have calculated on this, or if they did, perhaps they were afraid, lest, if they made a clearing in the jungle, their place of retreat might chance to be discovered. Verily had he wished, he could not have put himself into a better trap. The sympathy of the inhabitants and the want of the proper intelligence must most assuredly have been his best friends on the occasion on which he chose this spot as a retreat.

Attack of the Police on Oomred Sing and his party.

9. It was at this spot also that Oomred, with his brother Kuromig Sing and their friend Soofaid Sing with some 35 to 40 followers took up their abode in January 1863 after committing the dacoity at Imleedee, and it was here that they were attacked by a party of Police headed by Inspector Ibrahim Beg, aided by men of Kolah and Soormar, who were led to the spot by one Soorit Kulhar, of Shenbatha, who with his son and others had been seized and carried off by the outlaws, but who fortunately effected his escape, and through fear of the threat of his son being sacrificed being carried out, gave instant information to the Police. The attack, although planned well enough, was not carried out with the amount of vigor and courage with which it should have been. Thus it was that, although the attacking party, consisting of 150 men, were led straight upon the robbers (who, instead of being in the enclosure, were pitched openly on the left bank of the Jonk and at the very foot of the hill down which the attacking came), and although they took the outlaws quite by surprise, still the result of the attack was only two men killed and one wounded and two captured, a poor result with such advantages.

Village and tank of Sodrah.

Leaving Manickghur, we proceeded in a somewhat westerly direction for about three miles through a narrow valley till we came to a small ridge of hill, on crossing which we found ourselves suddenly on the edge of a fine large natural tank, on the further side of which stands the hamlet of Sodrah, the residents of which are Gondhs. To the northward of Sodrah, there seems to be, as far as I could judge, a fine extensive plain covered with dense grass and low jungle, with here and there the charred and mouldering ruins of houses, indicative of the sites of former villages.

Kullingpanee Ghat.

11. To the southward the vision is bounded by a low range of hills backed by the higher scarps of the chain which has already been made mention of. This lower line of hills has to be surmounted; a

short valley crossed, and then the traveller finds himself at the foot of a high scarped range, which rises like a wall of circumvallation to the right hand and to the left. At first sight further progress seems barred, he is therefore agreeably surprized to find that the ascent to the upper tableland is not nearly so formidable as the appearance of the butling cliffs in front of him would at first sight lead him to suppose.

The ascent, which is steep, but not nearly so difficult, nor yet so long, as the Dossawanee Ghat in the Chundwarra District, is passable to horses, and occupies about thirty to thirty-five minutes to surmount. Were the road only cut a little, the difficulties of the approach would be nothing to speak of. This ghat is called the Kullingpanee Ghat, from the village of that name, which once existed there, but of which nought now remains, save the blackened rafters of a few huts.

There is also, I am informed, another and easier ghat to the right, called the Pondgaoa Ghat.

Gooraghur plateau.

12. On gaining the summit of Kullingpanee Ghat, we descended very gradually to a small plain, in which we encamped for the night, there being no village anywhere near. In the morning we ascended a short ghat, and then passing through a plain continued gradually to ascend till we arrived at an open and extensive plain, stretching away towards the south as far as the eye could reach.

Villages which form the Zemindaree of Gooraghur.

13. In this valley are interspersed, as far as I could learn, twelve villages which form the Gooraghur Zemindaree. These are—

1st.—Soonabeera, the residence of the Zemindar Bisnath Poojaree, who is a Bhoonjya.

2nd.—Sindmooree (deserted).

3rd.—Joonapanee.

4th.—Gheerbata.

5th.—Kohoree (deserted).

6th.—Jamgaon do.

7th.—Burpuder do.

8th.—Dyewangun do.

9th.—Deoseel do.

10th.—Goodma do.

11th.—Holeegaon do.

12th.—Manjagaon do.

Bhoonjyas.

14. All these villages are inhabited by Bhoonjyas. Whence this caste springs, I was enable to ascertain; I was informed that they are only to be found in the Gooraghur Zemindaree. They are the wildest-looking set of people I have met anywhere in all my wanderings in the Central Provinces, and beat even the inhabitants of the interior of Bustur. They consider themselves superior to Gondhs, with whom they will not even smoke and drink, much less eat. The flesh of tame swine, buffalo, and bison is forbidden to them, though neelgye they eat.

They worship Thakooreen or Mata Deevee, Their dead they bury. They have a language of their own, but understand and speak little Ooryah, which was the channel of communication between us. One strange custom of theirs is worthy of remark, it is that of at once forsaking any village in which a stranger sets foot, an instance of which I saw in Sindmoree, which is near Joonapanee, at which latter place I halted. It would seem that the peons of some Survey Officers who were up here a short while before me, had chanced to enter that village, whereupon all the inhabitants forsook it, nor will they return to it, I was informed, till the rains have fallen and purged it of its supposed contaminations.

Source of Jonk River.

15. It may be interesting to note that the River Jonk takes its rise to the village of Joonapanee; it was in the vicinage of this village too that the redoubtable rebel Chief Runwull Sing in December last took up his abode with his family and a few followers. Judging from the careful manner in which their huts had been constructed, it seems evident that he considered himself safe from pursuit. A party of Police was, however, conducted to the spot, but owing to what seems very like an act of treachery, they were delayed till the day was well up, so that on the approach of the party, it was seen by some women who had gone for water, whereupon the alarm was given, and a precipitate retreat on the part of the outlaws ensued; since then nothing certain has been heard of the whereabouts of this rebel.

Temperature, climate, and general suitability as a residence for Europeans.

16. The temperature on the top of the Gooraghur plateau is quite different to that in the valley at Thanote; at night the air was chilly, heavy dew fell, and considering that the height of this plateau is, I should say, little short of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, there is no doubt that if there were no difficulties in the way, it would make a capital retreat during the hot months for Europeans; but the spot itself is so distant from any of the stations of the Chutteesghur Division, and the difficulty of getting supplies would be so great, that I fear it is hopeless to think of ever turning it to account as a sanitarium. I must, moreover, observe that on the occasion of my visit the weather was most extraordinary everywhere, and very much cooler than it customarily is in April. The temperature of Gooraghur may, therefore, have appeared to me even more agreeable than it generally is. It is in like manner impossible for me to say, seeing that I was not twelve hours in any one place, whether the locality is healthy; neither do I like to hazard an opinion as to the suitability of this plateau for colonization by Europeans, but I have no hesitation in saying that, as a temporary place of residence in the hot months, it would be far more suited to a European constitution than the low unhealthy plains which surround this plateau.

Soil, water, and other resources.

17. As far as I could judge, the soil seemed rich, water abundant, so also timber, though not of any of the more valuable kinds, nor yet of any size; I observed also one or two of the plants and shrubs which I have observed grow only on the higher and cooler localities in India, from which I surmise that the climate of this plateau must be a temperate one.

Wild animals and game.

18. Wild animals of various kinds are very numerous on both the Manickghur and the Gooraghur plateau. I saw buffaloe, bison, sambre, bara singa, styled also gowna neelgye, cheetal, baikree or kotree, and the barking deer; I observed also the marks of tigers, cheetahs, bears.

hyenas, and hog, hares, partridges, and peafowl are also abundant. It struck me that there were more animals on the lower plain of Manickghur than on the higher one of Gooraghur, but this perhaps may be a mistake, for the animals being confined to narrower limits, may in consequence appear more numerous. From my own observations, as well as from what my guides told me, the buffalo does not seem to ascend to the higher plateau of the Gooraghur, though the bison is said to descend to the lower one of Manickghur.

Difficulty to be encountered by parties of troops acting in these parts.

19. There now, I think, only remains for me to add that I consider difficulties of approach, &c., to these two strongholds to have been greatly exaggerated; ideas have no doubt sprung from native reports, which delight to deal in fables of the most marvellous nature, especially when they relate to places which are remote and little visited. For my part I can see nothing extraordinary or insurmountable as far as the difficulties of approach go. The main obstacles which any Force marching against rebels or outlaws would have to contend against would be want of proper information, guides, and food. The latter would have to be taken with the party when starting. Of the strength of many of the positions in these hills, there can be no doubt, but any of the parties who have hitherto held out in these localities do not seem to have duly appreciated them, and they appear to have owed their safety more to the want of knowledge as to their whereabouts on the part of the troops engaged against them, than to any strategic abilities of their own. That many of the positions, if properly held by courageous men, would be exceedingly difficult to capture, there is no denying, while as to the mode of attack, I am of opinion that it would probably be found better to take these positions in the rear by attacking from the Kurryar and Bindra Nowayghur side than by advancing against them from the Kolah direction.

There being nothing more that I can think of to add to this report.

Government of Bombay.

Weather Reports for the Fortnight ending 15th June 1864.

TANNA.

State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Quantity of rain by Pluviameter.		
		Fall of rain.		
			Incs.	Cts.
There has been very little rain throughout the principal division, and the sowing operations, although commenced in some districts, are much impeded by the want of moisture.	No disease throughout the principal division, except in certain villages of the Talookas of Salsette and Bhewudy, where a few persons are reported to have died of cholera. In the town of Bandora in Salsette, however, this disease is still prevailing. A few head of cattle are reported to have been carried off by disease in the Kolwun District.	Kolwun	2	39
		Mokhara	2	59
		Moorbar	2	70
		Bassein	0	32
		Pauvell	1	7
		Nusrapoor	0	36
		Tanna	0	½
		Matheran	3	94

COLABA.

State of the Weather and Crops.	State of Public Health.	Fall of rain by Pluviameter.		
			Incs.	Cts.
The fall of rain during this fortnight was slight, except in Talooka Ryghur. The sowing operations are progressing, and in some districts they are nearly completed.	Good. A disease amongst cattle has prevailed to a slight extent in some places in Talooka Ryghur.	Alibagh	2	58
		Sauksé	0	44
		Rajpooree	1	75
		Ryghur	6	21

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor-General, under the 19th of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

A Bill relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give effect to public notices by Common Carriers for their protection in undertaking the risk of the loss of or damage to valuable property of certain kinds delivered to them to be carried; It is enacted as follows :—

Title.

I. This Act may be cited as "the Carriers' Act, 1864."

Interpretation.

II. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a contrary intention shall appear from the context :—

"Common Carrier."

The words "Common Carrier" denote a person engaged in the business of transporting for hire property from place to place.

"Person."

The word "person" includes any association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

Number.

The singular number includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.

Common Carriers by land in what case not responsible for loss of or damage to property above 100 rupees in value, and of certain description.

III. No Common Carrier by land shall be responsible for the loss of or damage to property delivered to him to be carried exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, unless the person delivering such property to be carried, or some one on his behalf, shall have declared to such Carrier or his agent the value and description thereof.

For carrying such property, payment may be required at rates fixed by Carrier.

IV. Every such Carrier may require payment for the risk undertaken in carrying property exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description aforesaid, at such rate of charge as he may fix.

Proviso.

Provided that, to entitle such Carrier to payment at a rate higher than his ordinary rate of charge, he shall have caused to be exhibited in the place where he carries on the business of receiving property to be carried, notice of the higher rate of charge required, printed or written in English and in the vernacular language of the country wherein he carries on such business.

The person entitled to recover in respect of property lost or damaged shall also be entitled to recover money paid for the carrying such property.

V. In case of the loss of or damage to property exceeding in value one hundred rupees and of the description aforesaid, delivered to such Carrier to be carried, when the value and description thereof shall have been declared and payment shall have been required in manner provided for by this Act, the person entitled to recover in respect of such loss or damage shall also be entitled to recover any money actually paid to such Carrier in consideration of such risk as aforesaid.

In respect of what property liability of Carrier not limited or affected by public notice.

VI. The liability of any Common Carrier by land for the loss of or damage to any property delivered to him to be carried, not being of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, shall not be deemed to be limited or affected by any public notice; but any such Carrier, not being the owner of a tramroad constructed under the provisions of Act XXII of 1863 *(to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or Companies, and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken)* may, by special contract, limit his liability in respect of any property delivered to him to be carried.

Carriers, with certain exceptions, may limit liability by special contract.

Liability of owner of tramroad constructed under Act XXII of 1863, not limited by special contract.

VII. The liability of the owner of any tramroad constructed under the provisions of the said Act XXII of 1863, for the loss of or damage to any property delivered to him to be carried, not being of the description contained in the Schedule to this Act, shall not be deemed to be limited or affected by any special contract; but the owner of such tramroad shall be answerable for the loss of or damage to property delivered to him to be carried only when it shall have been caused by negligence or wrongful act on his part or on that of his agents or servants.

In what case owner answerable for loss or damage.

In what case Common Carrier not protected from liability for loss or damage.

VIII. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to protect any Common Carrier from liability to the owner for loss of or damage to any property delivered to such Carrier to be carried, where such loss or damage shall have arisen from the act of any agent or servant of such Carrier dishonestly intending to cause wrongful gain to himself or loss to another.

SCHEDULE.

Gold or Silver Coin.

Gold or Silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state.

Precious Stones.

Jewellery.

Watches.

Clocks or Time Pieces of any description.

Trinkets.

Bills.

Currency Notes of the Government of India or notes of any Banks, or securities for payment of money, English or Foreign.

Stamps.

Maps.

Writings.

Title Deeds.

Paintings.

Engravings.

Pictures.

Gold or Silver Plate or Plated articles.

Glass.

China.

Silk in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials.

Shawls or Lace.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The defective state of the Law of India in respect of the liabilities of Carriers, whether Companies or individuals, has for some time past attracted the attention of the Governor-General in Council, but it was thought desirable to postpone any enactment on the subject, until it should be seen whether the labours of Her Majesty's Commissioners for preparing a Body of Substantive Law would relieve the Indian Legislature from the necessity of special legislation.

Meantime, however, the question has become pressing, from the increase in the numbers of Carrying Companies, from the transfer of part of the Government carrying business to one of them, and from the prospect of Tramways being constructed under Act XXII of 1863 *(to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or Companies, and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken)*. The necessity for prompt legislation has further been urged on the Government in petitions, and by the Government of Madras in an official letter.

The Bill now published by the Viceroy's permission follows the principles, though not the form or the language, of the English Statutes regulating the liability of Carriers.

The earlier Sections extend to India the principle embodied in the English Statute 11 Geo. IV, and 1 Will. IV, cap. 68. They relieve Carriers from the extraordinary liabilities which would be imposed on them by the delivery to them, without notice, of articles of peculiar value or perishableness. Any customer, delivering to the Carrier any of the articles enumerated in the Schedule, must declare them, and then the Carrier may charge at a higher rate for the additional risk, in conformity with a scale to be publicly exhibited in his place of business. Under the ordinary Law of Contract, the Carrier might relieve himself from liability by such a notice, but it would be necessary to bring the notice home to the customer by evidence. From the necessity of giving such evidence, the Carrier will now be relieved by this enactment.

By Section VI it is provided that the Carrier shall not rid himself of his liability for articles, neither unusually valuable or unusually perishable, by any public notice, but (unless he be the owner of a Tramway) he is permitted to modify his legal obligations by special contract.

Section VII extends to Tramways constructed under Act XXII of 1863, the same rule which is applied to Railways by Act XVIII of 1854. It seems highly expedient that the same law should, if possible, be made to govern both Railways and Tramways.

The rule applicable to Indian Railway Companies is contained in Section XI of Act XVIII of 1854, and is as follows:—

"The liability of such Railway Company for loss or injury to any articles or goods to be carried by them other than those specially provided for by this Act, shall not be deemed or construed to be limited, or in anywise affected by any public notice given, or any private contract made by them; but such Railway Company shall be answerable for such loss or injury when it shall have been caused by gross negligence or misconduct on the part of their agents or servants."

On this Section the Government of Madras observes:—

"The first clause prohibiting any private contract in limitation of liability goes far beyond the common Law of England, and Statute 17 and 18 Vic, cap. 31, Section VII, which admits of such contracts if just and reasonable. It is difficult to see why a Railway Company in India should be deprived of that power of protecting itself by special contract which a Railway Company in England possesses. If the latter clause of the Section, which makes a Company liable for gross negligence or misconduct of their agents, is meant to relieve them from liability in all other cases, it would be well to say so by distinct negative words. But it is very questionable whether so wide an exemption from responsibility is desirable or was intended."

If, however, the word "only" be supplied after "answerable" in the last line but three of the extract from the Railway Act as printed above, the Section becomes intelligible. It limits the liability of Railway Companies to the consequences of gross negligence or misconduct on the part of their agents or servants, but declares that from this liability so limited they shall not be allowed to relieve themselves by any kind of contract. There cannot indeed be much doubt that the intention of the Legislature was to place all Railway Companies in what was once supposed to be the exact position of a Carrier who had contracted for himself as favourably as the law of England would permit.

It was, in fact, long supposed in England that, while a Carrier could by contract relieve himself from most of his liabilities, his power of doing so stopped short of liability for negligence or misconduct. Such is the view of the law taken by Mr. Justice Story in his "Commentaries on the Law of Bailments," Section 549, and such is understood to be still the law in America. But a series of decisions in the English Courts overturned the older doctrine, and it was settled that a Carrier could, by a properly framed contract, deliver himself from liability even for misconduct or negligence. The liberty thus conceded was, however, found to be a practical evil, and the English Legislature intervened by 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 31.

The nearly contemporaneous enactment of the Indian Legislature, embodied in Section XI of Act XVIII of 1854, is obviously aimed at the same object.

It seems very undesirable to adopt the rule contained in Section VII of 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 31, which permits Companies to contract themselves, on certain conditions, out of their liability for negligence. The Section in question has been severely condemned by the present Lord Chancellor of England on the ground both of obscurity of expression and of difficulty of application;—(*Peek* v *The North Staffordshire Railway Company*, 32 *Law Journal N. S. Q. B.* 241.) On the other hand the rule of the Indian Legislature is comparatively simple: it would probably be sustained by the general sense of the mercantile community, and it is especially applicable to a country in which there exists considerable difference of opinion as to the general liabilities of Carriers.

SIMLA, *11th June* 1864. } HENRY S. MAINE.

C. BOULNOIS,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor-General, under the 19th of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to substitute certain declarations for the oaths of qualification taken by Justices of the Peace.

Preamble.

Whereas cases have arisen wherein persons have brought forward conscientious objections to taking the several oaths hitherto administered to Justices of the Peace in order that they may be duly qualified to act under commissions of the Peace; It is enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Section I of Act XVI of 1841.

I. Section I of Act XVI of 1841 is hereby repealed.

Justices of the Peace to be capable of acting as such on making certain declarations.

II. All persons who are or shall be nominated and appointed in any commission of the Peace, shall be capable of acting as Justices of the Peace in every respect according to the terms of such commission, upon making and subscribing

in any Civil or Criminal Court of Justice within the places in and for which any such commission shall have issued, before the Officer presiding in such Court, whether such Officer be a Justice of the Peace or not, declarations to the following effect:—

"I declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria."

"I declare that I will truly and faithfully discharge the Office of a Justice of the Peace."

Subscription to such declarations where to be deposited.

III. The subscription of such persons to the said declarations shall be deposited and kept with the records of the Courts of Justice wherein such declarations shall have been made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Judges of the High Court of Bengal have represented to the Government of India, that several persons have recently advanced conscientious objections to taking the oaths required as a qualification for the Office of Justice of the Peace.

These oaths are, as regards Europeans, prescribed by the Statute 33 Geo. III, cap. 52, Section CLII—as regards Natives, by the Statutes 2 and 3 Will. VI, cap. 117, Section 1. Among the oaths taken by Europeans is the oath on the subject of transubstantiation.

There does not appear to be any reason why the pledges exacted from a Justice of the Peace should differ, as respects their substance, from the oaths taken by the Viceroy and other Indian functionaries, or, as respects their sanction, from the solemn affirmations now ordinarily received in Courts of Justice throughout India under Act V of 1840, and Act XVIII of 1863.

The above Bill substitutes a solemn declaration that the person qualifying will bear true allegiance to the Queen, and will faithfully discharge the duties of a Justice of the Peace, for all other oaths and affirmations whatsoever.

SIMLA,
June 11th, 1864.

H. S. MAINE.

C. BOULNOIS,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 31.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1753.

Simla, the 4th August 1864.

Notification.—Mr. Edward O'Brien, an unpassed Civil Servant, has obtained two months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 1st instant.

No. 1755.

Erratum.—In the list appended to Notification No. 902, dated the 16th June, published in the *Gazette of India* on the 25th idem, for *Lahore School*, read Lahore Government College.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 203.

Judicial.

Simla, the 30th July 1864.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section I. of Act XXIV. of 1863, to invest each of the following Courts in British Burmah, being Courts of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades mentioned in Section 2 of Act I. of 1863, with power to receive and take cognizance of all matters arising within its jurisdiction which, under Act I. of 1863, Section 9, would be instituted in a Court of a lower grade:—

Pegu Division.

The Court of the Deputy Commissioner in the Rangoon District.

The Court of the Assistant Commissioner at Rangoon, in the District of Rangoon.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, First Class, at Twantay, in the District of Rangoon.

The Court of the Deputy Commissioner in the District of Bassein.

The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Bassein, in the District of Bassein.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, First Class, at Pantanan, in the District of Bassein.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Second Class, or the Tseekay's Court at Bassein, in the District of Bassein.

The Court of the Assistant Commissioner at Prome, in the District of Prome.

The Court of the Assistant Commissioner at Thayet Myo, in the District of Prome.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Second Class, or the Tseekay's Court at Prome, in the District of Prome.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, First Class, at Myanoung, in the District of Myanoung.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, First Class, at Mengyee, in the District of Myanoung.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Second Class, or the Tseekay's Court at Myanoung, in the District of Myanoung.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Toungoo, in the District of Toungoo.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Second Class, or the Tseekay's Court at Toungoo, in the District of Toungoo.

Tenasserim Division.

The Court of the Deputy Commissioner in the Amherst District.

The Court of the Assistant Commissioner at Maulmain, in the Amherst District.

The Court of the Assistant Commissioner at Kankareit, in the Amherst District.

The Court of the Assistant Commissioner at Younzaleen, in the District of Martaban.

The Court of the Assistant Commissioner at Thatone, in the District of Martaban.

The Court of the Assistant Commissioner at Sittang, in the District of Martaban.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, second Class, or the Tseekay's Court at Shivégyen, in the District of Martaban.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, second Class, or the Tseekay's Court at Tavoy, in the District of Tavoy.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, second Class, or the Tseekay's Court at Mergui, in the Mergui District.

Arracan Division.

The Court of the Deputy Commissioner in the District of Akyab.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, First Class, at Akyab, in the District of Akyab.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, First Class, at the Kuladan District of Akyab.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, First Class, at the Nâf (Moungdoo) District of Akyab.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Second Class, or the Tseekay's Court at Akyab.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, second Class, or the Tseekay's Court at Kyouk Phyoo, in the District of Ramree.

The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, second Class, or the Tseekay's Court at Sandoway, in the District of Sandoway.

H. M. DURAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 206.

The 2nd August 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act XXV. of 1864 to the Province of Mysore.

No. 207.

Under Section 4 of Act XXV. of 1864, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend O. Kaufmann to solemnize marriages within the Province of Coorg.

Under Section 41 of the aforesaid Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant Mr. Hahn a license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, within the Province of Coorg.

No. 209.

Under Section 8 of Act XIV. of 1863, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the following Officers, in the Central Provinces, employed in making or revising Settlement of the Land Revenue, with the powers of a Collector, as described in Act X. of 1859, for the decision of suits arising within the local limits assigned to each Officer opposite his name, of the nature mentioned in Section 23 of Act X. of 1859 or in Act XIV. of 1863, while such Officers are so employed:—

Mr. A. J. Lawrence ... The Bhundara District.
Lieutenant J. Ducat ... The Raepore District.

No. 122.

MILITARY.

The 3rd August 1864.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Cornet C. B. Horsbrugh, of the General List, Cavalry, to officiate as paid Doing-duty Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Lieutenant J. Colledge, or until further orders.

No. 124.

The 4th August 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse:—

Lieutenant G. R. Peart, Doing-duty Officer, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant J. Low.

Lieutenant E. E. Gibson, Her Majesty's 103rd Royal Fusiliers, Officiating Adjutant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, to be Doing-duty Officer.

No. 813.

GENERAL.

The 30th July 1864.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Kerr, of the Madras Civil Service, to be Superintendent of Coorg, vice Captain R. N. Taylor, resigned.

No. 816.

Mr. E. Abreu, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in British Burmah, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, from the 28th May last.

No. 818.

Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Thornhill, 1st Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, has obtained the usual preparatory leave of absence, from the 1st July, to proceed to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to England for 15 months.

Lieutenant W. Tweedie, Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, is appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant Resident, until further orders, retaining charge of his own Office.

Lieutenant Tweedie assumed charge of the Office of 1st Assistant Resident and Superintendent of the Residency Bazaars, and Extra Assistant in the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, from Lieutenant Colonel Thornhill, on the 1st July.

No. 835.

The 2nd August 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in Oudh:—

Captain W. T. McGrigor, to be Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Fyzabad.

Lieutenant M. Proctor, to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade.

No. 838.

Captain C. Coote, Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, in charge of the current duties of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tavoy District, received charge of the Treasury of that District from Moung Shive Kyee, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, on the forenoon of the 9th May.

Captain C. E. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, received charge of the Martaban Treasury from Moung Shive Doh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, on the forenoon of the 3rd May, and made over charge of the same to Captain W. P. Harrison, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, on the 31st May.

Mr. E. O'Riley, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, received charge of the Martaban District and Treasury from Captain W. P. Harrison, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, on the afternoon of the 31st May.

No. 840.

The 3rd August 1864.

Moonshee Huzaree Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pertabgurh, in Oudh, returned to his duty on the 15th July from the one month's privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 7, dated 28th April last.

C. U. Aitchison,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1635.

Simla, the 29th July 1864.

Notification.—Appointment.—Dr. J. F. Shekleton, Deputy Assay Master at the Calcutta Mint, to be Assay Master, vice Dr. Downes, who has proceeded to England on medical certificate vacating his appointment.

Dr. H. W. Graham, Assistant Assay Master at the Madras Mint, to be Deputy Assay Master at the Calcutta Mint.

Dr. H. B. Montgomery to officiate as Assistant Assay Master at the Madras Mint, until further orders.

No. 1675.

The 2nd August 1864.

Notification.—Mr. J. C. Ross, Controller of the Money Order Office, Calcutta, is removed from the public service, and the leave he obtained in Orders No. 1498, dated the 21st July, cancelled.

Mr. H. Ronaldson will continue to officiate as Controller of the Money Order Office, until further orders.

No. 1677.

Notification.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in June 1864, is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchts.		Govt.	Merchts.		Govt.	Merchts.	
In June 1864.	1,086	40,17,348	33,25,843	32,029	13,82,769	12,00,000	24,880	69,00,122	84,97,578

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd August 1864.

No. 627 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Brudenell Rogers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 15th (the Loodianah) Regiment, Native Infantry. } For eighteen months.

No. 628 *of* 1864.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps.	Rank and Names	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry	(1) Lieut. Abel Henry Chapman (19th Hussars)	Captain ...	18th Sept. 1863 ...	Captain F. P. Luard, 19th Hussars, Cadre of the late 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry, having exchanged into the 104th Foot.
General List	(2) Cornet Charles Rose Chase (21st Hussars)	Lieutenant ...	28th Nov. 1863 ...	Lieutenant V. J. Hodson, Cadre of the late 4th Bengal European Light Cavalry, deceased.

The promotion of Lieutenant Chapman and of Cornet Chase, is made under the provisions of paragraph 58 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, and will in no way affect their position in the regiments marginally noted, for appointment to which Corps they were placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by G. G. O. No. 705 of 1862.

(1) 19th Hussars.
(2) 21st Hussars.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from.	In whose room.
Genl. List, Cavalry	Lieut. Joseph Boulderson (Cornet, 19th Hussars)	18th September 1863	Lieutenant A. H. Chapman, 19th Hussars, promoted in the Cadre of the late 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Frederic Henry Huth (Cornet, 19th Hussars)	24th September 1863	Lieutenant F. E. Farquharson, General List, Cavalry, deceased.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Cecil Mangles (Cornet, 20th Hussars)	17th November 1863	Lieutenant H. M. Caulfeild, Cadre of the late 4th Bengal European Light Cavalry, promoted.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Silas Adair Swinley ...	24th November 1863	Lieutenant G. C. Swiney, Cadre of the late 5th Bengal European Light Cavalry, transferred to the 8th Hussars.
Genl. List, Infantry	Lieut. Alfred James Stead ...	18th September 1863	Captain G. A. Bishop, 104th Foot, a Lieutenant in the Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., permitted to exchange into 19th Hussars.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Frank Bird Morris ...	22nd September 1863	Lieutenant St. G. Kirke, General List Infantry, deceased.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Henry Wylie	24th September 1863	Lieutenant H. F. Leighton, General List, Infantry, resigned.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Roderick Fraser Sandeman ...	26th September 1863	Captain J. B. Smyly, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 29th N. I.
Ditto ...	Lieut. William Henry Browne (Ensign, 101st Foot)	14th October 1863 ...	Brevet Captain W. W. Clark, Cadre of the late 36th Native Infantry, deceased.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Henry Jonathan Woodward (104th Foot)	25th October 1863 ...	Captain C. K. Mylne, 104th Foot, promoted in the Cadre of the late 35th N. I.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Edward Millett Forbes ...	26th October 1863 ...	Lieutenant R. Clifford, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 74th Native Infantry, killed in action.
Ditto ...	Lieut. George William Boresford (Ensign, 107th Foot)	28th October 1863 ...	Lieutenant G. M. Richmond, Cadre of the late 54th Native Infantry, deceased.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Arthur Benjamin Clare ...	31st October 1863 ...	Captain S. S. Boulderson, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 37th N. I.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.—*Continued.*

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from.	In whose room.
Genl. List, Infantry.	Lieut. George Campbell Napier ...	1st November 1863...	Lieutenant H. Campbell, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 63rd N. I.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Brodrick Hudleston (Ensign, 104th Foot)	13th November 1863	Captain J. B. Lind, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 24th N. I.
Ditto ...	Lieut. William Hope Meiklejohn ...	14th November 1863	Captain J. P. Davidson, Staff Corps, a Lieutenant in the Cadre of the late 4th Native Infantry, killed in action.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Walter Jones ...	17th November 1863	Captain (Brevet Major) L. Forbes, Staff Corps, a Lieutenant in the Cadre of the late 2nd N. I., transferred to the 51st Foot.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Richard Tabuteau Mayne, (Ensign, 109th Foot) ...	18th November 1863	Lieutenant W. T. Woodcock, General List, Infantry, deceased.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Edmund Leopold Clarke, (Ensign, 103rd Foot) ...	19th November 1863	Lieutenant W. F. Mosley, Cadre of the late 35th N. I., killed in action.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Charles More Stockley, (Ensign, 101st Foot) ...	26th November 1863	Captain T. E. VanderGucht, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 5th European Regiment.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Henry John Lawrence ...	1st December 1863...	Lieutenant F. Hibbert, Cadre of the late 35th Native Infantry, transferred to the 24th Foot.
Ditto ...	Lieut. William Loch ...	6th December 1863...	Lieutenant St. G. M. Bishop, Cadre of the late 66th Goorkha Regiment, Light Infantry, killed in action.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Richmond Shakespear ...	10th December 1863	Major C. Irvine, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 51st N. I.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Binfield Womyss ...	14th December 1863	Lieutenant R. Norton, General List, Infantry, removed from the service.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Robert William Napier ...	15th December 1863	Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) R. C. Whitting, Cadre of the late 70th N. I., promoted.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Frederick Mills Malet Harris...	17th December 1863	Lieutenant F. J. Keen, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 35th N. I.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Allan Scott Roberts ..	30th December 1863	Lieutenant H. Sconce, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 74th N. I.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Ernest Hunter Chicheley Plowden (resigned) ...	1st January 1864 ...	Lieutenant W. L. Dickens, Cadre of the late 26th N. I., deceased.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Howard Kingscote ..	2nd January 1864 ...	Captain Sir A. K. Lake, *Bart.*, 104th Foot, a Lieutenant in the Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., retired.
Ditto ...	Lieut. Arnold Dashwood Strettell (Ensign, 109th Foot) ...	11th January 1864...	Captain T. F. Forster, Staff Corps, promoted in the Cadre of the late 39th N. I.

No. 629 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
nd Regt., N. Lt. I.	Jemadar Ramdeen Pattuck	Subadar...	1st May 1862	Hunnoomaun Panday, invalided.
Do. ...	Do. Sunkur Chowbay...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Goodree Sing, invalided.
Do. ...	Havildar Buctour Doobay	Jemadar...	Ditto ...	Shaick Jaffer, invalided.
Do. ...	Do. Hunnoomaun Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Purrowtee Sing, invalided.
Do. ...	Do. Sewlall Sing ...	Ditto ...	25th Aug. 1862	Shaick Eadally, deceased.
Do. ...	Jemadar Buctour Doobey...	Subadar ...	1st May 1863	Mohun Sookul, invalided.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank. promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
2nd Regt., N. Lt. I.	Do. Hunnooman Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Emamoodeen, invalided.
Do. ...	Do. Shere Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dhunnoo, invalided.
Do. ...	Havildar Jalim Sing ...	Jemadar ..	Ditto ...	Seetul Misser, invalided.
Do. ...	Do. Shaick Hedaeth ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Surrubjeeth Sing, invalided.
Do. ...	Do. Sewtuhul Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Buctour Doobey, promoted.
Do. ...	Do. Buckshee Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Hunnoomaun Sing promoted.
Do. ...	Do. Jafferally Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Shere Sing, promoted.
Do. ..	Do. Drigpaul Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Shaick Buctour, invalided.
10th Regt., N. I.	Subadar Mohun Sing ...	Subadar Major	1st May 1864	Juttadhary Sing, invalided.
16th (the Lucknow) Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Gunga Sing ...	Subadar...	Ditto ...	Heera, invalided.
Do. ...	Havildar Luchmun Doobey	Jemadar...	Ditto ...	Gunga Sing, promoted.
44th (Sylhet) Regt., Lt. I.	Jemadar Davy Sing ...	Subadar...	10th Jan. 1862	Heera Lall, invalided.
Do. ...	Do. Sohawun Tewary..	Ditto ...	1st May 1863	Emam Bux Khan, invalided.
Do. ...	Do. Luchmee Kunth...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Oomur Khan, invalided.
Do. ...	Havildar Runjeet Sing ...	Jemadar...	10th Jan. 1862	Davy Sing, promoted.
Do. ...	Do. Ramsahai Sing ...	Ditto ...	1st May 1863	Sohawun Tewarry, promoted.
Do. ...	Do. Dull Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Luchmee Kunth, promoted.
Do. ...	Do. Durriao Sing ...	Ditto ...	9th Jan. 1864	Shaick Doola, decaseed.

No. 630 *of* 1864.—Magazine Sergeant Thomas Lally is appointed an Officiating Sub-Conductor, in the Ordnance Department, to fill an existing vacancy.

The 3rd August 1864.

No. 631 *of* 1864.—With a view to relieve the Members of Volunteer Corps, to a certain extent, of the expenses entailed by the provision of equipments and attendance at Parades, Drills, and Target Practice, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to sanction for each Volunteer Corps, regularly organized under the conditions of G. G. O. No. 274 of 23rd March 1861, and No. 96 of 3rd February 1863, an annual grant of Capitation Allowance at the rate of twenty Rupees for each effective Member of the Corps, commencing from the 1st of May 1864.

2. This annual grant to each Corps will be based on the effective strength at the commencement of the calendar year, and will not be affected by any fluctuation of strength during the year for which the grant is made.

3. On the 1st of January of each year, the Commanding Officer will forward to the Pay Examiner at the Presidency, a Nominal Roll of the effective Members of his Corps at that date, according to the annexed form, together with a bill for the Capitation Allowance for the ensuing official year. The bill, after examination and check, will be returned to him duly passed for the authorized amount.

4. On the 1st of May he will forward this bill to the Pay-master of the Circle, who will grant a cheque on the most convenient Treasury (or Bank or Branch Bank acting as Treasuries).

5. The Capitation Allowance may be employed at the discretion of the Commanding Officers either to defray past or current expenditure; but all payments must be strictly confined to the following heads of expenditure, viz.:—

Care and repair of Arms.

Cost of conveyance to and from Parades, Drills, and Target Practice.

Clothing.

Extra ammunition and other supplies obtained from Government stores on re-payment.

Drill grounds or sheds.

Rifle Ranges.

6. In Corps to which an Adjutant is allowed, the accounts and vouchers connected with the disbursements of the Capitation Allowance will be retained in his Office, and he will make all the disbursements, but only under the written authority of the Commandant.

7. In smaller Corps the Commandant will keep the accounts and make the disbursements.

Nominal Roll of the Members enrolled and serving in the *Volunteer* *effective on the 1st January* 18 *, on account of whom the Corps is entitled to the Capitation Allowance granted by G. G. O. No.* 631 *of the 3rd August* 1864.

1st January 186 .

No.	Name.	Residence.	When enrolled.	Remarks.

Effective total on 1st January (previous year) _____

Enrolled during the year _____

Died, quitted, or discharged during the year _____

Effective total on 1st January _____

I certify, upon my honor, that the Volunteers included in the above Return are effective, and that they have been inspected by me during the past month.

_____

Officer Commanding.

_____

Adjutant (when there is one).

_____

Inspecting Officer.

The 4th August 1864.

No. 632 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the accompanying Despatch No. 194, dated 17th June 1864, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, as well as of a Royal Warrant, dated 15th June 1864, received with the same Despatch :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 194. *London, the* 17*th June* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Paragraph 1. Your Excellency's Government is aware that numerous memorials and petitions from Officers of the Indian Army have been presented to Parliament, or addressed through the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, complaining that the measures recently adopted as to the Indian Army were in violation of the assurances of Parliament, contained in certain Clauses of the Acts 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and 23 and 24 Vict., Cap. 100.

2. In consequence of these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government felt it to be their duty to recommend to Her Majesty to appoint a Commission* to inquire into these alleged departures from the Parliamentary guarantee, and to report their opinion thereon.

* Lord Cranworth.
Earl of Ellenborough, G. C. B.
Lieut. General Lord Hotham
Right Hon. J. W. Henley.
Lieut. General Sir Charles Yorke, G. C. B.
Major General Clarke.
Major General Sir P. Melvill, K. C. B.

3. I herewith transmit, for your Excellency's information, a copy of their Report, which Her Majesty has been pleased to order to be laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament.

4. I have, at the same time, to inform your Excellency of the steps which Her Majesty's Government have felt it to be incumbent upon them to take, in consequence of the opinions expressed by the Commissioners in that Report.

5. Before doing so, however, it seems to me to be necessary that I should advert, shortly, not only to the reasons for the changes which have been introduced into the Indian Army in the last few years, but also to the general character of those changes. It might otherwise be supposed, from the complaints which have been made by many of the Indian Officers, that the changes were unnecessary, and that no advantages had been conferred upon them in the various measures which have been adopted. Neither of such suppositions is warranted by the circumstances of the case. That great changes in the state and condition of the Indian Army were necessary, was self-evident. The recent mutiny had shown the danger of maintaining an overgrown Native Army; Parliament had determined on abandoning the system of maintaining a separate European force for Indian service; the obvious evils of withdrawing Officers from their regiments for Staff employment had been forcibly pointed out by some of the ablest Indian Officers; a reorganization of the Native Army, on the system of the regiments known as "Irregular Regiments," was recommended by many of the most experienced Indian servants. These two last-mentioned considerations pointed unmistakably to a measure which had frequently been under consideration in former years, *i. e.*, the formation of a Staff Corps. It was also considered desirable, on general grounds, to remove as far as possible all distinctions between the Officers of Her Majesty's general and Indian Armies, and to form them prospectively into one united body, retaining for the Indian Officers in the mean time such advantages as were peculiar to their service.

6. It might, perhaps, have prevented a good deal of misunderstanding if the measures for these various objects which were distinct in themselves had been undertaken separately, but so much change was inevitable, and it was so desirable that the full extent of any changes should be known at once, and that men's minds should not be left in uncertainty as to their future condition, that it was determined to carry into effect, without loss of time, all the measures required for the changes which were to be made.

7. It is hardly necessary to assure your Excellency that, in framing the various measures for this purpose, both Her Majesty's Government and the Secretary of State and Council of India were desirous of showing the greatest consideration for the Officers and men who might be affected by the change, and it was their earnest wish to act towards them in the most liberal spirit, consistently with a due regard to the charge which might be imposed upon the finances of India.

8. The measures which have been adopted are, the transfer of nearly all the Officers and men of the European Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, with their own consent, to new regiments of the line in Her Majesty's general army; the completion of the assimilation of the organization of the Indian Artillery and Engineers with that of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, which had been partly made in 1858; the reduction of the Native Army, and its reorganization on a different system; and the formation of a Staff Corps, as the best mode, under the altered circumstances of the service, of providing Officers for the Native Army, as well as those required for the various and miscellaneous Staff duties of several departments, Civil and Military, which have heretofore been so well performed by Officers withdrawn from regimental duty for that purpose.

9. It was, perhaps, not to be expected that in such extensive changes every Officer should retain his existing position unaltered, but a very short review of what has been done will show that upon the general body of the Officers of the Indian Army great advantages have been conferred, and that many even of those who complain of being injured in some one respect have, nevertheless, gained on the whole, in their position and prospects.

10. It is unnecessary to remark upon the position of those Officers who voluntarily joined the new line regiments, except to observe that many of them have obtained more rapid promotion than they would have done under the old system.

11. The assimilation of the organization of the Indian Artillery and Engineers to that of the Royal Corps has been greatly beneficial to the former, in augmenting the proportion of Officers of the higher grades,* giving promotion thereby and increasing the charge on account of their pay and allowances.

* In the Bengal Artillery, for instance, from 36 Field Officers in 1858 to 49 in 1861.

12. The only change unfavourable to them was that of a reduction of the number of Colonel's allowances. Such reduction, however, is to be made very gradually, and, with a view of meeting the cases of certain Officers whose prospects might be affected directly or indirectly by the reduction, a limited number of special annuities were offered to the Colonels of these Corps.

13. Seven Colonels of Artillery and six Colonels of Engineers have retired from the service on the pension of their rank, with the addition of these special annuities, and promotion has been made in their places.

14. The extent to which these two Corps have upon the whole benefited by the recent changes may be, in some degree, measured by the fact that the increase in pay and allowances in the two Corps, due to those changes, amounts to a sum considerably above 100,000*l.* per annum.

15. I have already reminded your Excellency of the reasons which led to the formation of a Staff Corps, and to the arrangements connected therewith.

16. The system of promotion by length of service, introduced into these Corps, was the only system suited to their position and circumstances. It was impossible to fix any number or establishment for these Corps, inasmuch as the requirements of the service and the number of Staff appointments must vary from time to time. The promotion of the Officers could not, therefore, be made dependent upon vacancies in a fixed establishment of the several grades.

17. A certain length of service in each grade, calculated on about the average length of service in the British Army, was therefore fixed as qualifying for promotion.

18. It had been suggested that the Staff Corps should be formed gradually, and as required, by means of young Officers from Her Majesty's general army, whilst those of the Indian Army who might be appointed to Staff situations should remain in their regiments as heretofore. The objections to this course have been already adverted to, and it was considered fair to give, as far as possible, to the Officers of the old service the advantages of serving under the rules and conditions laid down for the Staff Corps. All Officers, therefore, who were, or within certain periods had been, in permanent Staff employ, were invited to join it. About 1,300 Officers have already joined those Corps, and participated in the advantages given to the Staff Corps.

19. It thus appears that of the Officers of the Indian Army, those who joined the line regiments, the whole of the Artillery and Engineers, and those who joined the Staff Corps, have been generally benefited by the change.

Line Regiments ..	403
Artillery	670
Engineers ...	277
Staff Corps	1,318
	2,668

20. If to this number be added the whole of the Officers* who entered the service since 1858, on conditions subject to any change that might be introduced into the service, it will be seen that there will remain a comparatively small number who can have any real cause of complaint. I will now advert to the circumstances by which some of them may have been affected.

* 679.

21. That the reduction in the Native Army to the extent of about 130,000 men should render the existing number of Officers too many for the future requirements of the service needs no demonstration.

22. During the mutiny, 62 regiments of Native Infantry and 10 of Native Cavalry in Bengal had disappeared from the service. The new regiments which were raised were organized on what has been called the irregular system, with fewer Officers. In Madras 4 regiments of Native Cavalry, and 8 regiments of Native Infantry were reduced; and in Bombay 3 regiments of Native Infantry were reduced. Upon the whole, therefore, there was a reduction of 83 regiments officered on the old system.

23. That after the administration of India had been transferred to the Crown, it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government in the existing circumstances to reduce the Native Army, as it would have been the duty of the East India Company if such transfer had not been made, cannot be doubted; and it was the wish and intention of Her Majesty's Government to act towards the Officers of that Army as the East India Company would have done, if the same necessity of reduction had been imposed upon them.

24. According to the system pursued in the British Army, all the Officers of the regiments reduced would have been at once placed on half pay. The Indian Officers, on the contrary, were all retained on full pay and with the prospect of promotion continued to them.

If the practice of the English Army had been adopted, a considerable saving of expense would have been made, to the extent of the difference between the permanent half pay of the rank which each Officer held on reduction, and the full pay not only of such rank but also of the increased rank which the Indian Officer might attain, and in such case the promotion of the Officers who remained would not have been affected.

When, however, the whole body of Indian Officers was retained on full pay, it was nevertheless reasonable that some reduction in the expense of the Officers who were retained beyond the requirements of the service should be effected, and such reduction could not be made without some retardation of promotion.

25. The actual retardation will be to a very small extent, and in particular ranks. The general promotion of the Indian Officers will be accelerated, and to every Officer, including the cadet who entered the service so lately as December 1861, his promotion through every grade, with the pay thereunto belonging, as if the whole Native Army of India had been kept up, is assured, and his right to Indian pension is maintained.

26. The two cases in which reduction is made and in which promotion may be affected are in the establishment of regimental Colonels and in that of regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

27. With regard to the first, some reduction necessarily followed a diminution in the number of regiments, but the reduction will be gradual. In order to facilitate the second, a certain number of the older Officers, under the rank of Colonel, were invited to retire on largely increased pensions. The whole of the vacancies in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel created by this extraordinary measure of retirement were not filled up, but it was accompanied by great and unusual promotion throughout the whole of the ranks below that of Lieutenant Colonel.*

Majors to Lieut. Colonel -	49
Captains to Major - -	87
Lieutenants to Captain -	123
Ensigns or Cornets to Lieutenant - - -	190
	†449

† This is exclusive of names of Officers of the Staff Corps and new Line Regiments which are borne on the Indian lists in italics.

28. These are the only measures of reduction which affect the European Officers; and for the complete reduction of the number of Officers to a level with the requirements of the service, the Government look to the cessation of new appointments and the ordinary casualties by death and retirement.

29. That every Officer should be in precisely the same situation as if no change had been made; that an Officer should retain all the advantages which he would have enjoyed if the Native Army had been kept up to nearly twice its present amount; that a great reduction should have been effected, and everybody be left in the same position as before, was simply impracticable; but, I think, it may be confidently maintained that there never was a reduction and change of system effected with so large and liberal a consideration for the interests of the persons to be affected by the change, the immediate increase of pay and pensions being not less than a quarter of a million per annum, and that nothing has been done that the East India Company might not have done as regards the Officers of the Indian Army.

30. The number of memorials and petitions, however, from Indian Officers that have been presented upon this subject has shown the impossibility of carrying out any great change in an organized body such as the Indian Army, however beneficial such change might be in general, without giving some occasion to individuals for considering themselves aggrieved.

31. You will observe that the measures which, in the various memorials referred to the Commission, have been complained of as departures from the Parliamentary guarantee, have been classified by the Commission under the following heads:—

1st. The retention of the names of Officers appointed to the Staff Corps on the cadres of their former regiments.

2nd. The supersession in Army rank to which Officers remaining with their regiments have been subjected, by the promotion of Officers joining the Staff Corps under the regulations established for promotion in that Corps.

3rd. The retention upon the cadres of their former Corps of the names of Officers who joined the new line regiments from the old European regiments of the Indian Army.

4th. The retention on the cadres of Native Corps of the names of Officers who joined the new line regiments from such Corps.

5th. The retardation of promotion caused by the employment of Officers of the Staff Corps whose names are retained, on duties involving less risk to health and life than those connected with regimental employment.

6th. The retardation to promotion caused by the retention on the cadres of the names of Officers who have joined the new line regiments, they being employed generally on duties less likely to create casualties than if they had remained with their regiments.

7th. The arrangements made for regulating future succession to the Colonel's allowance in the Ordnance Corps.

8th. The arrangements made for regulating future succession to the Colonel's allowance in the Cavalry and Infantry.

9th. The reduction in the number of regimental Lieutenant Colonels, by making promotion in succession to one-half only of the Officers of that rank who accepted the special annuities offered to them on retirement in 1861.

10th. The effect produced by the late measures in interfering with the operation of funds established with a view of offering inducements to senior Officers to retire.

11th. The regulations under which Officers in receipt of Colonel's allowance are precluded from receiving Indian allowances while residing unemployed in that country.

12th. The order of the Government of India, No. 1070, dated 23rd July 1859, revoking so much of the Order No. 1238, dated 27th August 1858, as related to the ante-dating the Commissions of certain Lieutenant Colonels of Artillery and Engineers.

13th. Arrangements for the future promotion of Officers of the Indian Army to the rank of General Officer.

32. In addition to the above alleged grievances, the Commission have noticed, in the 82nd and following paragraphs of their Report, a few further complaints to which they do not think it necessary to advert in detail. These are not considered by the Commission to be in violation of the Parliamentary assurance, and are merely noticed to show that they were not overlooked.

33. Her Majesty's Government have given the most serious attention to this Report, which appears to have been drawn up with much deliberation and care. They are desirous of adopting such measures as shall meet the complaints declared by the Commission to be well-founded as fully and completely as possible, and at the same time with the least possible disturbance of the now established order of things.

34. It will be seen that upon the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th of the above complaints, the Commission have given their opinion that the measures complained of cannot be considered as infringements of the Parliamentary guarantee.

35. With reference to the 8th and 9th they have expressed themselves unable to form an opinion at present, but consider that the measures

should be judged by the effect which may be produced by them in the cases of individual Officers.

36. In regard to these, the Commission consider doubtful—

1*st*. The regulation by which 12 years is made the period of service in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel; and,

2*nd*. The reduction of the number of regimental Lieutenant Colonels, by making promotion in succession to one-half only of the Officers of that rank who accepted the special annuities offered to them on retirement in 1861.

37. Upon the first of these, the Commission remark as follows:—

"The new rule, however, is not to affect the Lieutenant Colonels who attained that rank before the date of the new system, and so the question whether 12 years is a fair average for the future for the three Presidencies will be tested by the time at which these Lieutenant Colonels will succeed to the allowances in question, and if it should be found that they have obtained them generally in less than 12 years, we consider that unless the shorter average period be adopted the guarantee will not have been strictly adhered to."

38. Upon the 2nd, the Commission having given their attention to the amount of benefit in the shape of promotion derived by the several regiments by the retirement under those special annuities, observe—

"We are unable to calculate the loss or the advantages, varying as they do, which may have fallen to the lot of the different regiments, but we think that where loss can be ascertained to have taken place, there the guarantee has not been strictly adhered to."

39. In reference to both these measures, it may be necessary to explain more fully their scope and object. They were connected with and arose out of the reduction in the Army in India.

40. While anxious to avoid, as far as possible, any interference with the prospects and privileges of the Officers of the Indian Army, Her Majesty's Government considered themselves not only justified in making, but bound to make, such reduction in the Native Army of India as the exigencies of the service might admit of; nor did they consider themselves precluded from doing so by the Parliamentary guarantee.

41. In this view of the scope and intent of the Parliamentary guarantee the Commission clearly concur, as they observe, "It could not have "been intended to prevent the Crown, if, in the "interests of India and of the empire at large, "it should deem it necessary, from reducing the "numbers of the Indian Army or altering its organ-"ization. It would have been in the power of "the Company to make such reductions and "changes, and a similar power was transferred to "the Crown."

42. The number of Native Regiments as well as the aggregate strength of Native Force, having been largely reduced, and the whole of the remaining force being about to undergo a complete change of regimental organization, Her Majesty's Government considered that a reduction in the number of Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels was not only necessary but just.

43. With the view of effecting the reduction in the former, it was in the first instance ordered by my Despatch No. 27 of the 18th January 1861, that three Lieutenant Colonels only should be promoted for every four vacancies among the Colonels.

44. It was at a subsequent period determined that additional annuities, calculated generally at the value of the prospective Colonel's allowance, should be offered to a limited number of Field Officers, and for the plan of reducing the number of Colonels first proposed was substituted the more equable mode of effecting the same object, by allowing the names of the retired Lieutenant Colonels to remain on the list until they came into the position of Colonel, and then removing them.

45. Certain Officers low down in the list complained that this would ultimately retard their promotion to a serious extent, and, as a security against such retardation, the rule was adopted of giving the Colonel's allowance after 12 years to Officers who might not have attained that position in the ordinary course at an earlier period.

46. To the Lieutenant Colonels of and subsequent to the 1st January 1862, who had, as a consequence of the numerous retirements under the annuity scheme, attained to that rank, in many cases several years before they otherwise would have done so, the period of 12 years was laid down absolutely as the term of service in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel qualifying for promotion to the Colonel's allowance.

47. By this rule, one Lieutenant Colonel of the Madras Army has already obtained the Colonel's allowance at a much earlier date than he would have done under the old system, and others are likely to be similarly benefited, nor is it probable that more than a very few cases can occur in which an Officer will not attain the Colonel's allowance after a shorter total period of service, even though he may remain rather longer in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

48. With regard to the contemplated reduction of Lieutenant Colonels, the offer of annuities acceptable to a large proportion of the existing Officers of that grade presented a favourable opportunity of effecting this object, with little injury to the interests and prospects of the service at large.

49. Promotions to the full extent of these extraordinary retirements were not made. One-half only of the number of Lieutenant Colonels retiring have been filled up, but promotions were made in succession to the whole of the Majors and Captains who retired. By these extensive promotions many Officers were placed several years in advance of the position they would otherwise have held, and the position of every Officer below them in the Army was more or less improved thereby.

50. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that while large reductions in the number of the British Officers of the Native Army were imperatively called for, and will for the most part be effected by the cessation of new appointments to the Indian Army, the reduction now made, moderate in itself, has been carried out in a manner which will be found to have no injurious effect upon the interests of the Army at large, while such an extraordinary impulse has been given to

promotion as cannot fail to influence the whole career of each individual and to compensate for any subsequent retardation that may be anticipated from a reduction in the higher grades.

51. The measure by which it was intended that some reduction of establishment should be combined with accelerated promotion has been attended with unequal effect in the several Presidencies, and it appears necessary that the inequality should be rectified.

In 1861, the establishment of regimental Lieutenant Colonels at the three Presidencies, was as follows :—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Bengal ...	10	80
Madras ...	8	58
Bombay ...	3	35

52. It appears that the Officers of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel accepted the annuities in 1861 in varying proportions for the several Presidencies, and that their present relative numbers, including the names of Officers of the Staff Corps and new line regiments, vary accordingly, viz.,

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
In Bengal ...	7	59
In Madras ...	5	39
In Bombay ...	3	23

exclusive of General Officers, who are supernumeraries. It has been determined to apply to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay the same proportionate reduction of Officers of this rank as has been effected in Bengal by the annuities, so that the establishment of Lieutenant Colonels of Cavalry and Infantry in the three Presidencies shall stand hereafter as follows :—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Bengal ...	7	59
Madras ...	6	43
Bombay ...	3	26

such establishment being exclusive of Lieutenant Colonels having the rank of General Officer.

53. I have now to notice the three subjects of complaint which the Commission have considered to be well-founded. These are—

1*st*. The supersession of regimental Officers by the promotion of their brother Officers under the Staff Corps rules.

2*nd*. The retention on the cadres of Native Regiments of the names of Officers transferred to the new line regiments; and,

3*rd*. The arrangements laid down in the Royal Warrant of 1st January 1862 (as far as they affect the Officers of Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army), for regulating the promotion of Colonels of the Indian Army, of date subsequent to the 17th February 1861, to the rank of General Officer.

54. The Commission are unanimous upon two, and those the most material, of these three points, and Her Majesty's Government, although their own views may not be changed, are, nevertheless, prepared to accept the opinion of the Commission on these questions, and have given their most careful attention to the various measures that have been suggested for meeting and remedying the grievances which, in the opinion of the Commission, appear to be well-founded.

55. With respect to the second of the above three complaints, considered by only a majority of the Commission to be well-founded, Her Majesty's Government have determined, in deference to the opinion of the majority, that the names of the Officers who joined the new line regiments from Native Cavalry and Infantry, including the cadres of the 4th and 5th Regiments of European Cavalry, and of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Regiments of European Infantry in Bengal, which were formed from Native regiments, shall be removed from the cadres of their former regiments, and that promotions shall be made in their places.

These promotions will date from the 18th of February 1861.

56. The third of the complaints recognized by the Commission as well-founded, is the proposed amalgamation of the list of Colonels of the British and Indian Armies by which it is considered that the advancement of the Indian Officers to the rank of General Officer would be unduly retarded.

57. The effects of the Royal Warrant of the 1st January 1862, by which the arrangements for the future amalgamation of the Field Officers of the British and Indian Armies were laid down, is altogether prospective. No promotions have yet been made under that Warrant, and there is no difficulty in altering this arrangement.

58. Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, determined so far to modify the provisions of that Warrant as to retain the whole of the Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army on the general list of that service as before for promotion to the rank of General Officer.

59. With regard to the promotion of Officers of Artillery and Engineers to the rank of Major-General, the Commission have declared themselves unable to determine the effect produced by the Royal Warrant of 1st January 1862 upon the prospects which, such of these Officers as were not Colonels before the amalgamation, would have of becoming General Officer; but they state that the change will ultimately, to a small extent, be beneficial to the Ordnance Corps.

60. It is desirable that the Officers of these Corps, which have become united to the Corps of Royal Artillery and Engineers, should, as soon as practicable, be withdrawn from the list of the Indian Army and placed on separate lists, as is the case with those of the old Royal Corps, who rise to the rank of Major-General on separate lists. It has been determined, therefore, to give to each branch of the Ordnance Corps in India a separate establishment of General Officers, calculated in the same proportion as that which governs the establishment of General Officers of the old Royal Artillery and Engineers.

61. According to this rule, there will be ultimately 26 General Officers allotted to the Indian Artillery, 12 to the Engineers.

62. All Artillery and Engineer Officers, being Colonels in the Army, of date prior to 18th February 1861, will continue to rise on the general list of the Indian Army.

63. Officers of those Corps who attain the rank of Colonel in the Army, on or after the 18th February 1861, will rise on the separate lists above referred to towards the allotted establishment of General Officers of each Corps.

64. As regards the Field Officers of the Staff Corps, it is most desirable that they should be

brought hereafter on to the general list of the British Army, and that this should be effected with the least possible disturbance of the present rate of promotion in either service, and it has been determined, therefore, to bring on to the list of the British Army all Colonels of the Staff Corps whose dates of commissions as Lieutenant Colonel are subsequent to the 17th February 1861, leaving all those who attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel prior to the formation of those Corps to rise to the rank of General Officer on the Indian list. In these measures His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has concurred, and a Warrant for carrying them into effect has been submitted to and approved by Her Majesty. I enclose a copy for your information.

Dated 15th June 1864.

65. It only remains to consider the first of the above three complaints. In the opinion of the Commission, the extensive promotion made under the Staff Corps rules unnecessarily gave superior rank to many of the Indian Officers selected for those Corps, and caused extensive supersession of the Officers remaining with their regiments.

66. It is evident that a complete remedy for this supersession in army rank must be found either in the withdrawal of the rank given to the Staff Corps Officers, or in granting such army rank to the Officers of the Indian Army as shall restore them to the relative position, as regards the Staff Corps Officers, which they held before the formation of those Corps.

67. Her Majesty's Government would have been very reluctant to adopt the first of these two courses, which must have been productive of much embarrassment and disappointment to a very large class of deserving Officers, while the replacing of those Officers in their regiments would not have been without its disadvantages, even to the complainants themselves.

68. It has been considered, therefore, that the only satisfactory course open to the Government is to confer upon the Officers of the Indian Army, generally, such army rank as shall entirely remove all ground for complaint upon this head, by restoring to all who had been superseded the relative position, as regards the Staff Corps Officers, which they held before the formation of those Corps.

69. Her Majesty's Government believe that the object in view can be effectually attained, by an extension of a system which has for many years existed in India of giving brevet rank by length of sevice, heretofore applicable only to the promotion of Subalterns, and by granting to the Officers of the Indian Service army rank under the following rules, the adoption of which has, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, been determined upon, viz. :—

That all Officers, whose Commissions bear date on or before the 18th February 1849, shall be promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet.

All Officers, whose first Commissions bear date on or prior to 18th February 1841, shall be promoted to the rank of Major by brevet; and,

All Officers, whose first Commissions bear date on or prior to 18th February 1835, shall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; all such promotions to bear date 18th February 1861.

After the 18th February 1861, Officers of the several Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Army, generally, shall be granted brevet rank, under the following regulations :—

After 12 years' standing in the Army from date of first Commission, to be Captains.

After 20 years' do. do. Majors.

Do. 26 do. do. do. Lieutenant Colonels.

On and after the 18th February 1866, all Officers who have served 31 years on full pay, 5 of which shall have been in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, to be promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet.

70. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has expressed his intention of recommending to Her Majesty that the Officers of the British Army serving in India, including the Ordnance Corps, shall have army local rank in India conferred upon them, after precisely the same periods of service and under the same rules, special provision being also made in cases where line and Indian Officers may serve together elsewhere.

71. It is to be understood that the system of promotion to brevet rank now introduced will cease in its application to the several grades of the Army on the extinction of those grades among the Officers of the Indian Army. Thus, when the whole of the Lieutenants of the Indian Army shall have been promoted to the rank of Captain, the promotion of Officers in the Staff Corps to the brevet rank of Captain under the above rule will be discontinued, and so on with the higher grades.

72. Her Majesty's Government have thus endeavoured fairly to meet the complaints which have been addressed either to Parliament or to the Government, and the measures which they have adopted, although not free from some objection, remove the three cases of grievances which the Commissioners reported to be well-founded. Her Majesty's Government, however, being anxious to extend to the Officers of the Indian Army every boon which can be given consistently with fairness to other branches of Her Majesty's service, and without imposing any undue charges on the revenues of India, have determined on adopting a further measure which will be attended with considerable benefit to the Indian Officers.

73. Your Government will have observed, that one of the principal complaints made by the Officers of the Indian Army related to the retention on the cadres of regiments of the names of Officers who had joined the several Staff Corps.

74. The Commission do not consider that this arrangement, necessary as it was, from the circumstances of the case, was an infringement of the Parliamentary guarantee.

75. Irrespective of the very great expense which would have been involved in the opposite course, *i. e.*, that of removing those names, and making promotions in their places,—a serious objection presented itself, in the very unequal promotion that would have been given in different regiments.

76. The latter objection does not apply to the removal of the names of Officers above the rank of Major from the general regimental list of the Indian Armies, and Her Majesty's Government

have resolved that the names of Officers of the Staff Corps and new line regiments shall, on coming into the position of regimental Lieutenant Colonel on those lists, be struck out, and that promotion shall be made in their places.

77. Such promotion will be equably distributed, instead of operating unfairly in different regiments, and although some additional expense will be thus thrown upon the finances of India, the amount will not be very serious.

78. Her Majesty's Government have not overlooked the large increase which this measure will make in the number of Officers of the higher ranks serving in India. It is impossible, however, that any measure which accelerates promotion should not have this effect; and Her Majesty's Government are glad to give this additional proof of the estimation in which they hold the services of the Officers of the Indian Armies.

79. In carrying out this resolution, it will be necessary to remove from the list of Colonels, with Colonel's allowance, the several Officers who have been transferred to the new line regiments, making promotion in their room on the principle laid down in my Despatch No. 320, dated 10th August 1861, paragraphs 17 and 18, and in like manner to strike out the names of all Officers of the Staff Corps and new line regiments now borne in italics, upon the list of regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Cavalry and Infantry in the three Presidencies, making promotion in their places up to the establishment laid down in a preceding paragraph (52). In making promotion, in future, from the list of Majors to that of Lieutenant Colonel, the name of every Staff Corps Officer, on coming on the list of regimental Lieutenant Colonels, will be struck out, and promotion made in his place.

80. You will give the necessary orders for making the arrangements for the prescribed establishment of Lieutenant Colonels for the three Presidencies; for the promotions in cadres of Native regiments, from which Officers have joined the new line regiments; for the promotions to brevet rank of the Officers of the Indian Army and of the several Staff Corps; and for removing from the list of Colonels, with Colonel's allowance, the names of the several Officers who have been transferred to the new line regiments, as well as those of all Officers of the Staff Corps and new line regiments now borne in italics on the list of regimental Lieutenant Colonels of the three Presidencies, and you will cause the necessary promotions to be made in connexion with these arrangements, and submitted to me for Her Majesty's approval.

Para. 52.
Para. 55.
Para. 69.
Para. 79.

81. With this measure, the arrangements as regards the Officers of the Indian Army will be closed. The advantages which have been conferred upon the majority of those Officers have already been pointed out, and it cannot be doubted that, under the system now established, the Officers of the Indian Army will, for the most part, attain to the several regimental grades, including that of Colonel with Colonel's allowance, in a shorter period of service than they would have done had the several Staff Corps not been formed, and had no change in the constitution of the Indian Army taken place. Her Majesty's Government trust that the Officers who are affected by these changes will feel that, whilst a reduction of the Indian Army was imdispensable, and a regard for the finances of the Indian Empire was an imperative duty, neither of these considerations have prevented the Government from showing that regard for their interests which the gallantry and services of the armies of India deserved.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. Wood.

Circular No. 867.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

VICTORIA R.

7641/198 Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to cancel the Regulations (except Clauses 9 and 10 thereof) established by Our Royal Warrant of 1st January 1862, for the amalgamation of the General and Field Officers of Our Indian Armies with the General and Field Officers of Our Regular Army, and for the promotion of the Officers to higher rank: Our will and pleasure is, that instead of the provisions contained in Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 of the before-mentioned Regulations, which are hereby cancelled, those contained in the Regulations annexed to this Our Royal Warrant shall be established, and shall govern the promotion to the rank of General of the Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry of Our Indian Forces, the Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers lately belonging to Our Indian Forces, and the Officers of Our several Staff Corps.

Given at Our Court at St. James', this 15th day of June 1864, in the Twenty-Seventh Year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

De Grey and Ripon.

REGULATIONS.

7641/198 1. The whole of the Officers of Cavalry and Infantry of Her Majesty's Indian Army shall remain on the Indian General List, as before the Warrant of 1st January 1862, and shall rise on that List to the rank of General Officer; the establishment of General Officers of the Indian Army being, from time to time, reduced in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. The Colonels of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian Army, who had attained that rank previously to the 18th February 1861, will continue to rise to the rank of General Officer on the Indian List; but when the last of such Colonels of Artillery or Engineers, as the case may be, is promoted to the rank of Major-General, the promotion of Officers in that branch of the service to the rank of General Officer upon the Indian General List shall in each case cease.

3. The whole of the General Officers of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, as the case may be, on the Indian List of the three Presidencies, will in each case be then removed from

that List and placed upon separate Lists for Indian Royal Artillery and Indian Royal Engineers, respectively, with an establishment of 26 General Officers for the former Corps, and 12 for the latter. If at the time of the creation of these Lists there shall be an excess in any grade of the General Officers of either arm above the prescribed establishment, the supernumeraries shall be reduced by the absorption of one vacancy in every three; and if the numbers of Generals of either arm shall be less than the establishment, the numbers shall be completed by the promotion of the senior Colonels of Artillery or Engineers, as the case may be, on the united Lists of the three Presidencies, according to their army rank.

Artillery.	
Generals ...	5
Lieut.-Generals ...	8
Major-Generals ...	13
	26

Engineers.	
Generals ...	2
Lieut.-Generals ...	4
Major-Generals ...	6
	12

4. Vacancies in each of these Lists will be filled as they arise by the promotion of the senior Colonel on the Indian Lists of Artillery or Engineers, as the case may be, according to army rank, and this shall continue until all the Officers of the late Indian Artillery or Engineers, respectively, have risen to the rank of Major-General on their separate Lists. Then the General Officers on the Indian (Royal) Artillery List shall be incorporated with the General Officers of the British Royal Artillery, according to dates of Commissions, and the General Officers of the Indian (Royal) Engineers with the General Officers of the British Royal Engineers. Thenceforward the establishment of General Officers of the Royal Artillery will consist of 58, and establishment of General Officers of the Royal Engineers of 28; and vacancies will be filled by the promotion of the senior Colonel of either Corps, according to army rank, under the Regulations of the British Service.

Royal Artillery.	
Generals ...	11
Lieut.-Generals ...	18
Major-Generals ...	29
	58

Royal Engineers.	
Generals ...	5
Lieut.-Generals ...	9
Major-Generals ...	14
	28

5. On the formation of separate Lists of General Officers for (Royal) Indian Artillery or Engineers, respectively, the whole of the Officers of the Indian Artillery or Engineers, as the case may be, including General Officers, will be removed from the List of the Indian Army and placed on the General List of the British Army; upon which the promotion up to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel inclusive will be made, indiscriminately with that of Officers of the Guards, Line, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines, in succession to vacancies on the General Officers' List of the British Army and Royal Marines, and the Indian Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers thus amalgamated.

6. The number of General Officers on the present Indian establishment on account of the Ordnance Corps is 24 for the Artillery, and 11 for the Engineers. The Indian establishment of General Officers will, therefore, be reduced to this extent on the transfer of Generals of Artillery and Engineers to separate Lists. If at the time of transfer there shall be upon the Indian General List more than 24 Generals of Artillery, promotions shall be made from the Colonels on the General List of the Indian Army to the extent of the excess; if there shall be less than 24 Generals of Artillery at the time of transfer, the establishment of Generals on the Indian List shall be gradually reduced by the absorption of one out of every three vacancies until the reduction of 24 on account of the transfer of Officers of Artillery shall be effected. The same course will be pursued in adjusting the transfer of Generals of Engineers.

7. Officers of the several Indian Staff Corps, who had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, prior to the 18th February 1861, shall be promoted under Indian Regulations to the rank of Major-General on the Indian List, and shall rise on that List until they are transferred to the British Establishment in the manner herein-after provided.

8. Officers of the several Staff Corps who had not attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, previously to the 18th February 1861, shall, as they respectively attain the rank of Colonel, be placed according to the dates of their commissions on the General List of Colonels of the British Army, from which promotions shall be made, according to seniority, in succession to vacancies on the British establishment of General Officers, under the Regulations of the British Service; and the Colonels so promoted shall continue to rise on that establishment from the rank of Major-General, by seniority, in succession to all vacancies in the higher grades.

9. In order to provide for the promotion of Officers of the Staff Corps so brought upon the General List of the Officers of the Army, the establishment of General Officers of the British Army shall be increased, and the establishment of General Officers of the Indian Army, upon which the Colonels of the Staff Corps of this class will no longer rise, shall be reduced in the manner following:—

10. Whenever a Colonel of the Staff Corps, whose name is borne on the Amalgamated List would, if he had remained on the List of Colonels of the Indian Army, have attained the rank of Major-General, an addition of one shall be made to the British establishment of General Officers by the promotion of the senior Colonel on the Amalgamated List, whether he be a British Officer or an Officer brought in from the Staff Corps; and no promotion shall in such case be made to the rank of Major-General on the Indian List, which will be thus reduced by one General Officer for every such increase given to the British establishment.

11. By this means the British List of General Officers will, from time to time, be increased, and the Indian List of General Officers will, from time to time, be diminished, until the number of Officers reduced on the List of General Officers of the Indian Army, and the number added to the List of the British Army, shall amount to one for every 28 combatant Officers on the aggregate strength of the three Staff Corps; and thenceforward all vacancies amongst General Officers on the British List, by whomsoever occasioned, shall be filled by the promotion of the senior Colonel on the Amalgamated List of the British Army, whether of the Guards, Line, or Staff Corps, as the case may be.

12. On the first addition of a Major-General to the British establishment being made in the manner laid down in paragraph 10, the whole of the Officers of the Staff Corps on the Indian List (including the General Officers) shall be transferred

to, and take their places on, the General List of the British Army, according to the dates of their respective commissions, and shall rise thereon to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel inclusive, in succession to vacancies on the General Officers' List, indiscriminately with Officers of the Guards, Line, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Royal Marines.

13. As the number of General Officers on the British List increases, and the number on the Indian List diminishes, the establishment of Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Major-Generals on each List shall be, from time to time, so adjusted as to maintain as nearly as may be the proportions now existing in the British Service; but any reductions that may be requisite shall be made only by gradual absorption of every third vacancy amongst supernumeraries in the higher grades.

WAR OFFICE,
15th June 1864.

The 4th August 1864.

No. 633 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is requested to submit rolls of all promotions required to be made in the Bengal Presidency, in pursuance of the instructions contained in the Despatch of the Secretary of State, published in the foregoing order; and the Governments of Madras and Bombay will make such promotions as may be requisite in those Presidencies.

2. Subject to the result of a reference on the subject to the Secretary of State, the promotions authorized in cadres in room of Officers transferred to the new line regiments, including those in succession to Colonels with Colonel's allowances, will take effect from the date of transfer of such Officers as announced in the *London Gazette;* promotions in the room of Officers originally appointed to the regiments in question, and who have not reverted to their cadres, taking effect from the 30th July 1862, the date on which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief formed the new regiments under instructions from Government, and which date was adopted in the *London Gazette*, as that from which promotions, arising out of the formation of the new regiments, took effect.

3. The brevet promotions, referred to in paragraph 69 of the Despatch, will be made under the rules there laid down, and all other promotions consequent upon the instructions contained in the Despatch, will take effect from date of its receipt, viz., 16th July 1864.

No. 634 *of* 1864.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, from the 1st proximo, an increase of three Rupees per mensem to the subsistence allowance given under G. G. O. No. 146 of the 8th July 1840, respectively to the European and East Indian wives of British soldiers serving in the three Presidencies.

The above increased rate of subsistence allowance is granted, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 199.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th July 1864.

Promotions.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, in the Public Works Department, of the minor Administrations, with effect from the 1st May 1864:—

To be Executive Engineer, 3rd Class, with local rank in British Burmah.

Fenessy, Mr. J., Executive Engineer, Embankment Division, British Burmah.

To be Executive Engineer, 4th Class.

Bennett, Mr. J., Special Assistant Engineer, Penang Division, Straits Settlements.

To be Assistant Engineer, 1st Class.

Bedford, Lieutenant J. H., Officiating Executive Engineer, Dhar Road, Rajpootana.

To be Sub-Engineer, 2nd Class.

Whiting, Sergeant J., Central Provinces.

To be Supervisors.

Mitford, Mr. J. G., Central Provinces.
Magalhaens, Mr. J. M. R., Straits Settlements.

To be Assistant Supervisors.

Vencatarutmeen, D., Central Provinces.
Jones, Mr. T. P., Central Provinces.
Mealing, Sergeant J., British Burmah.

To be Overseers.

Calliford, Mr. E., Central Provinces.
Barrow, 2nd Corporal P., Central Provinces.
Hall, Sergeant T., British Burmah.
Conway, Sergeant P., Oudh.
Lippert, Gunner W. E., Mysore.
Tod, Mr. T., Mysore.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

To be Assistant Accountant, 2nd Class.

McCracken, Mr. W., Mysore.

No. 200.

Appointment.—Lieutenant H. W. Clarke, R. E., Probationary Assistant Engineer, Central Provinces, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, with effect from 27th June 1864.

No. 201.

The 1st August 1864.

Notification.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 384 of the 29th April last, the services of Lieutenant W. A. J. Wallace, R. E., were placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Bengal Government, with effect from the 14th April 1864.

No. 202.

Leave of Absence.—Sergeant J. Briarly, Overseer, Lucknow Division of Public Works, is granted four months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 16th July 1864.

No. 203.

The 2nd August 1864.

Posting.—Lieutenant G. D'A. Jackson, 1st Bengal Cavalry, appointed in Notification No. 78, dated 16th March 1864, a Probationary Assistant Engineer, and posted to British Burmah, reported his arrival at Rangoon on the 12th July, and has been posted to the Rangoon Division, with effect from that date.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES I. AND II.

Under the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except as provided in Sections V. and VI. of Act XVI. of 1862, the assessments of the duties under Schedules I. and II., Act XXXII. of 1860, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1864, upon the several persons liable thereto, either on their own behalf or on behalf of any other person, shall be at the same rate and on the same amount at and on which such persons were or shall be assessed for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1864. If any persons object to such assessment he may apply to the Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof, within two months from this date, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, PERTAUBGURH; *The 25th July* 1864. — W. C. WOOD, *Offg. Depy. Commr., & Assessor of Income Tax.*

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that new Transfer Receipt Forms have this day been issued from this Treasury, bearing a new series of General No., commencing as follows:—

Privilege Transfer Receipt on Bank of Bengal	No. 7701.
Privilege Transfer Receipt on other Treasuries	No. 10901.
Public Service Transfer Receipt on Bank of Bengal	No. 4951.
Public Serivce Transfer Receipt on other Treasuries	No. 11551.

FYZABAD TREASURY, *The 25th July* 1864. — E. BICKERS, *In charge of Treasury.*

NOTICE

FOR ZILLAH FYZABAD.

Income Tax Act, under Schedules I. and II. of 1860.

Under the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment of Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1864, under Schedules I. and II., Act XXVII. of 1860, (Income Tax Act,) will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1864: provided that if any object to such assessment he may apply to the Deputy Commissioner of the District for forms of Returns of profit or income under the said Schedules, and send in the Returns thereof, within two months, from the 31st day of July 1864, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

FYZABAD; *The 26th July* 1864. — W. OLDHAM, *Offg. Depy. Commr.*

DESTROYED AT CAWNPORE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 43269, of 1854-55, for Company's Rupees 500, last endorsed to Mr. and Mrs. Francis and Anne Osborne, the Proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietors.

ALLAHABAD, *The 27th July* 1864. — DENNIS OSBORNE.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 32.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Treatment of the apparently Drowned.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

DIRECTIONS FOR RESTORING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

The leading principles of the following Directions for the Restoration of the apparently Dead from Drowning are founded on those of the late DR. MARSHALL HALL, combined with those of DR. H. R. SILVESTER, and are the result of extensive inquiries which were made by the Institution in 1863-64 amongst Medical Men, Medical Bodies, and Coroners throughout the United Kingdom. These Directions have been extensively circulated by the INSTITUTION throughout the United Kingdom and in the Colonies. They are also in use in Her Majesty's Fleet, and in the Coast-guard Service.

I.

SEND immediately for medical assistance, blankets, and dry clothing, but proceed to treat the patient *instantly* on the spot, in the open air, with the face downward, whether on shore or afloat; exposing the face, neck, and chest to the wind, except in severe weather, and removing all tight clothing from the neck and chest, especially the braces.

The points to be aimed at are—first and *immediately*, the RESTORATION OF BREATHING; and secondly, after breathing is restored, the PROMOTION OF WARMTH AND CIRCULATION.

The efforts to *restore Breathing* must be commenced immediately and energetically, and persevered in for one or two hours, or until a medical man has pronounced that life is extinct. Efforts to promote *Warmth* and *Circulation*, beyond removing the wet clothes and drying the skin, must not be made until the first appearance of natural breathing. For if circulation of the blood be induced before breathing has recommenced, the restoration to life will be endangered.

II.

TO RESTORE REBATHING.

To Clear the Throat—

Place the patient on the floor or ground with the face downwards, and one of the arms under the forehead, in which position all fluids will more readily escape by the mouth, and the tongue itself will fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free. Assist this operation by wiping and cleansing the mouth.

If satisfactory breathing commences, use the treatment described below to promote Warmth. If there be only slight breathing—or no breathing—or if the breathing fail, then—

To Excite Breathing—

Turn the patient well and instantly on the side, supporting the head, and—

Excite the nostrils with snuff, hartshorn, and smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather, &c., if they are at hand. Rub the chest and face warm, and dash cold water, or cold and hot water alternately, on them.

If there be no success, lose not a moment but instantly

To Imitate Breathing—

Replace the patient on the face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress.

Turn the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, back again; repeating these measures cautiously, efficiently, and perseveringly about fifteen times in the minute, or once every four or five seconds, occasionally varying the side.

[*By placing the patient on the chest the weight of the body forces the air out; when turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and air enters the chest.*]

On each occasion that the body is replaced on the face, make uniform but efficient pressure with brisk movement, on the back between and below the shoulder-blades or bones on each side, removing the pressure immediately before turning the body on the side.

During the whole of the operations let one person attend solely to the movements of the head, and of the arm placed under it.

[*The first measure increases the expiration—the second commences inspiration.*]

*** The result is *Respiration* or *Natural Breathing*;—and if not too late, *Life*.

Whilst the above operations are being proceeded with, dry the hands and feet; and as soon as dry clothing or blankets can be procured, strip the body and cover, or gradually reclothe it, but taking care not to interfere with the efforts to restore breathing.

III.

Should these efforts not prove successful in the course of from two to five minutes, proceed to imitate breathing by DR. SILVESTER'S method, as follows:—

Place the patient on the back on a flat surface, inclined a little upwards from the feet; raise and support the head and shoulders on a small firm cushion or folded article of dress placed under the shoulder blades.

Draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips: an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer this purpose, or a piece of string or tape may be tied round them, or by raising the lower jaw, the teeth may be made to retain the tongue in that position. Remove all tight clothing from about the neck and chest, especially the braces.

To Imitate the Movements of Breathing—

Standing at the patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, and draw the arms gently and steadily upwards above the head, and *keep them stretched* upwards for two seconds. (*By this means air is drawn into the lungs.*) Then turn down the patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. (*By this means air is pressed out of the lungs.*)

Repeat these measures alternately, deliberately, and perseveringly, about fifteen times in a minute, until a spontaneous effort to respire is perceived, immediately upon which cease to imitate the movements of breathing, and proceed to INDUCE CIRCULATION AND WARMTH.

IV.

TREATMENT AFTER NATURAL BREATHING HAS BEEN RESTORED.

To promote Warmth and Circulation—

Commence rubbing the limbs upwards, with firm grasping pressure and energy, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c.: [*by this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.*]

The friction must be continued under the blanket or over the dry clothing.

Promote the warmth of the body by the application of hot flannels, bottles, or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet.

If the patient has been carried to a house after respiration has been restored, be careful to let the air play freely about the room.

On the restoration of life, a teaspoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing have returned, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee, should be administered. The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The above treatment should be persevered in for some hours, as it is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance, persons having been restored after persevering for many hours.

Appearances which generally accompany death.

Breathing and the heart's action cease entirely; the eyelids are generally half-closed; the pupils dilated; the jaws clenched; the fingers semi-contracted; the tongue approaches to the under edges of the lips, and these, as well as the nostrils, are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increase.

CAUTIONS.

Prevent unnecessary crowding of persons round the body, especially if in an apartment.

Avoid rough usage, and do not allow the body to remain on the back unless the tongue is secured.

Under no circumstances hold the body up by the feet.

On no account place the body in a warm bath, unless under medical direction, and even then it should only be employed as a momentary excitant.

By order of the Committee,
RICHARD LEWIS,
Secretary.

Cultivation of Peruvian Cotton, Madras.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 418, *dated* 22*nd January* 1864.

Read the following letter from the Collector of South Arcot, —(No. 2, dated Kalacoorchy, 6th January 1864.)

I beg to forward to the Board of Revenue the accompanying copy of a report on the result of certain Cotton experiments made by Messrs. Keess and Gibbs, residents of old Town Cuddalore.

2. I am sure the Board will agree with me that this report is of much interest, and the details entered into of the mode and manner of cultivating the various kinds of Cotton seed will be found generally useful.

3. Messrs. Keess and Gibbs have evinced a real earnestness in their experiments for the improved culture of Cotton, and they have not been backward in incurring a considerable expenditure in order to give full effect to their efforts, and it has also been their wish and aim to give to others the benefit of their own experience and knowledge.

4. I cannot think that as yet a fair trial has been made of the Peruvian Cotton as far as experiments in this District are concerned. The Cotton seed did not reach me until long after the prescribed season of planting, and consequently in no case can the result be held to afford correct

data by which to estimate the value of this species either the ordinary produce of each plant. I believe myself that the Peruvian Cotton is a very hardy plant, and with a little care and nurture in the early stages of its growth, would prove far more remunerative than most other kinds, while the care with which the Cotton is removed from the pod is a very great consideration in its favor.

5. In the past year, none of the Cotton which the Board forwarded to me reached in proper time, and thus I may say another season has been lost, which is much to be regretted, because it is obvious that, while so important a point is overlooked as the right season for planting, the result of any experiment cannot be regarded as a safe test of the virtue of the Cotton or of its adaptation to India as a marketable product; and so long as the result thus continues uncertain or unsettled, it is impossible to expect that Native farmers generally will be tempted to introduce it in lieu of the ordinary species to which they are accustomed, and which gives them so little trouble in its cultivation and management.

6. Mr. Keess is a retired Apothecary of the Madras Medical Service, and Mr. Gibbs is the Head Master of the Depôt School at Cuddalore They are both greatly respected, and are ever foremost in interesting themselves in any project or scheme for the general good; and I have already had occasion to realize the advantage of their presence in the locality where they permanently reside. The expression of the Board's satisfaction at the interest they have shown in Cotton cultivation, and at the present report on their recent experiments would, I think, prove gratifying as well as acceptable.

7. The Xmas holidays followed so closely on my receipt of the report, that I deferred addressing the Board until now.

From Messrs. D. Keess and H. Gibbs, to C. W. Reade, Esq., Collector of South Arcot,—(dated Cuddalore, 19th December 1863.)

We beg to furnish a report of the result of our Cotton experiments.

The species experimented with comprise—

1st, Peruvian; 2nd, Egyptian; 3rd, Sea Island.

The two first furnished by you, the third obtained elsewhere.

The *Peruvian* Cotton seeds were sown on the 28th October 1862, in a bed specially prepared. The seeds germinated between the third and seventh day; the failures were not more than 3 per cent. The seeds were simply dibbed in the earth from an inch to an inch and a half in depth, and carefully watered.

The young plants grew vigorously and appeared remarkably healthy. When about six weeks old, their height then averaging twelve inches, they were transplanted.

The ground selected was sandy in some parts, with a substratum of clay; and in part consisted of rich vegetable mould.

The different species of Gossypium, especially the exotics, throw out a tap root of some length. We therefore had holes dug three feet square and nearly four in depth. These were eight feet apart, and filled in with earth to within six inches of the surface. When there were no rain, the plants were watered every second day; but often they had attained a height of eight or ten inches every third day.

When the plants were four months old, their height varying from four to six feet, and having fine, broad, healthy-looking leaves, and vigorous stems, they blossomed and podded; but in about six weeks the blossoms and pods, with the exception of two, withered and dropped. These two matured, and the bolls looked healthy. We enclose the Cotton obtained from one, which weighs twenty-two grains.

The staple is long and apparently fine, and but very slightly adherent to the seeds. Coincidently with the blossoming of the plants, they were attacked by a grub, which either insinuated itself at the point of union of the leaf with its stalk, or the upper part of the leaf stalk itself, and ate its way downwards. Its presence was indicated by a drooping of all that part of the branch above where it was found. Every morning and evening the branches that were drooping were cut away with a penknife and the plants were thus saved. When the plants were seven months old, their height being then about eight or nine feet, they again blossomed and podded, but only to wither and drop, as on the first occasion.

Three months subsequently the same thing occurred. On both these occasions not a single pod arrived at maturity, nor were the plants attacked by grubs a second time.

On the 19th October there was a gale, when the plants suffered considerably; several were broken close to the root, and nearly all had a good many branches broken. The height of the plants at this time was as follows: those planted where the soil consisted of vegetable mould, were about fourteen feet high, with lateral branches from seven to nine feet in length; the others were about ten feet high, their lateral branches averaging five feet. The distance between the plants, eight feet, was too near. They should not be less than twelve feet apart, sixteen would be better, for the branches become so intimately entwined as to leave no passage between them, and ventilation becomes very much impeded.

Immediately after the gale of the 19th October we had the plants cut down to five feet, and the lateral branches were considerably trimmed. The plants are now flowering for the fourth time; and as the blossoms and pods look promising, we hope there will be a fair yield of Cotton. Continued heavy rain for several days has always acted prejudicially on the flowers and pods, as then they nearly all drop off.

In December 1862 a few seeds were sown in a small plot of ground; these received no watering, but what they obtained from the rains. Their growth has been slow, they look dwarfish, their lateral branches being few and slender. These are now for the first time in flower.

Egyptian Cotton.

Upwards of 3,000 young plants were transplanted from a nursery, to a piece of ground two Cawnies in extent, where holes had been dug three feet square, three deep, and six feet apart; but on account of the proximity of this patch to a salt-water inlet, on all occasions of high tide, it became submerged, and the soil is therefore impregnated with saline matter; but as no other ground was available, we resolved upon raising it about a foot, and throwing up an embankment to keep out the salt-water.

The seeds were sown on the 20th June, and transplanting commenced on the 15th July. The

plants grew well, looked very healthy and promising, the salinous nature of the soil not operating detrimentally.

On the 19th October the plants were from two to three feet high, in full blossom, and a large number in fine pod. On this day there was a gale, and an unusual high tide covered nearly the whole patch. On the subsidence of the salt-water forty-eight hours after, the plants looked faded; and, with the exception of about 400, which the salt-water did not reach, withered and died. Those that have escaped are now about three feet high and look healthy. A small quantity of Cotton has been gathered, a sample of which accompanies this report. Average weight of Cotton obtained from each pod, 13 grains, seeds clean, tissue not adherent. The Egyptian is not a vigorous plant, and does not stand the sun well. It requires watering three times a week.

Sea Island Cotton.

The experiment with this variety commenced in 1861, and has continued to the present time. We can therefore speak with some confidence regarding it. We must premise that, consequent on our having some doubts of the species, a sample of this Cotton was sent to Dr. Shortt, and that gentleman pronounced it to be Sea Island.

A nursery was in the first instance prepared, and the young plants transplanted when about six weeks old.

In consequence of the length of the tap root of all the exotics, we have always put them down in holes similar to those prepared for the Egyptian. The soil of the plot where these were planted is sandy, with a slight admixture of vegetable mould. This variety thrives remarkably well; attains a height of about six feet; is a very bushy plant, and although planted six feet apart, became intimately entwined one with another. The lower branches trail on the ground, and the upper ones dip considerably. These plants are scarcely affected by the sun, require watering three times a week when young, and after they are about six months old, do not require to be watered more than twice a month.

The pods are very numerous, the branches bend with their weight. We counted on one plant, where the soil was rich, upwards of six hundred pods; the plant even then was in blossom. The pods are small, are very seldom attacked by worms, and are infested by bugs, which, however, do no harm. The plants yield almost continuously; their state of quiescence does not extend beyond six or eight weeks. They are in full bearing four months. A few plants that were put down in 1860 yields as abundantly now as they did during the first season. They were twice polled at about three feet from the ground, the lateral branches being removed near their junction with the main stem. The staple is fine and silky; a sample is herewith forwarded. Average yield of each pod, 7½ grains. Average yield of each plant, 4 ounces per annum: seeds pubescent.

The Board are much obliged to Messrs. Keess and Gibbs for their full and interesting report, which will be submitted for the information of Government, and communicated to the Agri-Horticultural Society and to the Chamber of Commerce.

2. The Board beg to be informed of the further results of the experiment with the Peruvian species. The success with the Sea Island variety is very important and encouraging.

Order thereon, No. 297, dated 18th February 1864.

Government have perused with much interest the report of Messrs. Keess and Gibbs, for which the Board will convey to them the acknowledgments of Government.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, —(No. 2990, dated 16th May 1864.)

Read the following letter from the Collector of South Arcot, —(No. 66, dated Cuddalore, 2nd May 1864.)

I have the pleasure to send you the accompanying copy of a further report from Messrs. Keess and Gibbs, giving the result of their experimental Cotton farming close to old Town.

2. From all I have seen and heard of the Peruvian Cotton, I have no doubt that its general cultivation would ultimately prove far more remunerative than any other species of Cotton; and I am quite borne out in the opinion I expressed in my letter of the 6th January last, by the present report of Messrs. Keess and Gibbs, whose details on the peculiar advantageous qualities of this Cotton as practically developed under their own hands, render unnecessary further observations from myself.

3. The specimens of Cotton submitted with the report will be carefully packed in tin, so as to prevent any risk of injury by pressure or otherwise. The Board may expect to receive it in three or four days after receipt of this.

4. In my letter to the Board of the 30th July 1863, I suggested the desirability of having further supplies of the Peruvian Cotton seed: and I observe that at their instance application has been made to the Home Government. It would seem that this Cotton cannot be too speedily or too generally introduced throughout this part of India, and from experience already gained, the most valuable results may be confidently looked for from the spread of this hardy and fruitful plant.

5. I will take care that the seed on its receipt shall be distributed in every Talook in order to try the various soils on which Cotton is now grown; and I feel little doubt, if the results at all agree with the experience of Messrs. Keess and Gibbs, that there will be a very great demand for the Peruvian Cotton seed on purchase by all Cotton growers and others throughout the District.

From Messrs. D. Keess and W. Gibbs, to C. W. Reade, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, (dated Cuddalore, 30th April 1864.)

We beg to supplement our report dated 19th December 1863, on the cultivation of Peruvian Cotton, with the following observations.

2. At the date of our last report, we mentioned that the plants were in blossom and pod for the fourth time.

3. We are glad to be able to state that the pods advanced to maturity and fruited, though a good many were shed at an early stage.

4. The pods were allowed to mature fully on the plants before the removal of the Cotton, which was generally about thirty-six hours after the bursting of the pods.

5. A few pods were attacked by grubs, when sometimes all three, and at other times one or two only of the capsules had their contents destroyed; they were well developed, and the average weight of Cotton from each is thirty-six grains.

6. The plants have not as yet recovered from the severe shock they received from the gale in October last, which had a blighting effect upon vegetation in general: but for this, their productive powers would in all probability have been greater, and their yield more encouraging.

7. Bugs have to some extent appeared amongst the full blown pods, but they did no harm whatever.

8. The average yield per tree has been ten ounces, or five-eighths of a pound.

9. It may be presumed that the out-turn will be progressively greater, as the productive powers of the plants are said to increase until the sixth year.

10. The Peruvian Cotton plants stand the sun well; and our opinion, which we have formed after close observations, is, that if they were properly watered, will prove far more remunerative than the indigenous variety, and are admirably adapted for very general introduction into Southern India. The staple is fine and long, and the Cotton commands a high price in the European market, being esteemed, we believe, second only to the Sea Island variety. A little care in the culture of the plants, and collection of the Cotton, is all that is required. The tissue is easily and readily removed from its attachment.

11. From the data furnished by our experience, the yield, at ten ounces per plant, and 900 plants per Cawny, at eight feet apart (much too near, as stated in our last report), will amount to 560 pounds of cleaned Cotton per Cawny, or upwards of one Candy; which at the present enhanced rate, will probably give one Rupee a pound, or 560 Rs. for the produce of one Cawny, for a half-year. Or again, assuming that the price of Cotton falls immediately to 9 Pence or 6 Annas per pound, the produce of one Cawny will give a gross income of nearly 210 Rupees half-yearly, or 420 Rupees annually. We are confident that the yield will be fully doubled if the plants were set sixteen feet apart. In fact we think that no cereal, or any other description of cultivation, will bear comparison with the Peruvian Cotton so far as remuneration is concerned.

12. We beg to send herewith the yield of one plant, viz., three-quarters of a pound of cleaned Cotton, for examination, and for transmission to the Board of Revenue, if you deem it of sufficient interest.

13. Proportion of seed to fibre one and half to one. The plants are eighteen months old, and are in blossom and pod for the fifth time, having commenced flowering six weeks ago, whilst a good many of the pods of the previous crop were still immature. When the plants re-commenced flowering, it was a pretty sight to see them covered with snow-white Cotton, and full blown yellow flowers.

14. The plants do not appear to enjoy a period of repose, for before one crop has been fully collected, blossoms shoot out in every direction.

15. The yield of the plants which have not been watered has been less than those which received watering; and plants grown in a sheltered locality have their tissue slightly shaded.

16. One plant amongst the Peruvian has produced Cotton of a brownish tinge, a sample of which accompanies this report. There is no apparent difference between this and the plants of the same variety by which it is surrounded. We have had the Cotton washed with soap and water without any impairment of its hue.

Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government with the bulk of the sample. Copy of the papers, with specimen of the produce, will be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, the Trade Association, the Agri-Horticultural Society, and the Government Museum.

2. The Board are much obliged to Messrs. Keess and Gibbs for their interesting report.

Order thereon, No. 935, dated 1st June 1864.

The Board will convey to Messrs. Keess and Gibbs the acknowledgments of Government for their interesting and practical report.

2. The samples of Cotton will be forwarded to the Home Government.

(True Extract.)

(Sd.) J. D. SIM,
Secy. to Govt.

Government of Bombay.

Report of Earthquake in Kutch on the 29th April 1864.

From Major A. Y. SHORTT, Political Agent, Kutch, to the Chief Secy. to Govt. of Bombay,—(dated Mandavee, 13th May 1864.)

I do myself the honor to report that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at about 11 A. M. on the morning of the 29th ultimo, in Wagur. It was accompanied by subterraneous thunder, which with the motion seemed to travel from the west to east, and lasted for under a minute, and sufficiently strong to have occasioned damage, had it been of longer duration.

It seems to have been but slightly felt in the western part of Kutch, so much so as to have occasioned remark from but few.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 32.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1870.

Simla, the 1st August 1864.

Notifications.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee; and a certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 189.—C. Polites, Civil Engineer, Bareilly, North-Western Provinces, for "an improved compressing machine."

No. 208.—Frederick Ransome, Ipswich, in the in the County of Suffolk, England, for "improvements in coating or preserving iron ships or vessels, or iron used for other purposes."

No. 209.—Giardinelli Spooner Kirkman, Civil Engineer, No. 27, Claremont Terrace, Fentiman's Road in the County of Surrey, England, for "improvements in apparatus used for connecting Railway carriages and trucks."

No. 1871.

The 2nd August 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, Mr. J. A. Loch, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 29th ultimo.

No. 1872.

The 6th August 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. D. W. M. Testro, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 1873.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. E. H. Harrison and W. M. Young, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh.

No. 1874.

The 8th August 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to extend the provisions of Section XXXIV. of Act V. of 1861 to the Town of Arvee in the Wurdah District of the Central Provinces.

No. 1875.

The 10th August 1864.

T. Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, under the rule laid down in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 3478, dated the 31st July 1863, commencing from the 1st instant, or from such later date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1876.

The appointment of Captain W. L. Randall, to be an Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, notified on the 4th April, has effect from the 1st April.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 214.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 9th August 1864.

Notifications.—A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal, on the 25th July, directed to the undermentioned Officers serving in the Province of British Burmah:—

Captain Alexander Ruxton McMahon, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Lieutenant James Duncan Sim Bennet, Officiating Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Rangoon.

No. 216.

The 10th August 1864.

Mr. W. M. Low, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Central Provinces, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Nagpore District, is invested with the powers described in Section I., Act XV. of 1862.

No. 131.

MILITARY.

The 9th August 1864.

Notification.—Major R. C. Cross, 2nd in Command, Bhopal Levy, has obtained 60 days' privilege leave of absence from the 14th July.

No. 346.

POLITICAL.

The 9th August 1863.

Notification.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Tolput as Vice-Consular Agent for France, *ad interim*, at Madras, during the absence of Monsieur E. Lecot.

No. 874.

GENERAL.

The 9th August 1864.

Notifications.—Surgeon Major J. C. Campbell, Durbar Surgeon to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, has rejoined his appointment under the terms of the additional leave granted to him by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Assistant Surgeon J. Houston, now Officiating as Durbar Surgeon, is appointed to be Assistant Civil Surgeon of Mysore.

No. 876.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nilmadub Bhuttarcharjee is appointed to the Charitable Dispensary at Rangoon.

No. 880.

Captain J. Sconce, Revenue Surveyor, Saugor Division, Central Provinces, has obtained one month's leave of absence from the 5th July, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 883.

Captain J. Sconce, Revenue Surveyor, Saugor Division, Central Provinces, was left by the Pilot, at Sea, on board the Steam Ship "Bengal," on the 24th July.

No. 884.

Mr. C. E. Bernard, appointed in G. O. No. 665, dated 14th July, to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, assumed charge of his Office from Captain H. Mackenzie on the forenoon of the 26th July.

No. 886.

Dr. A. Young, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, returned to his duty on the 21st July from the one month's privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 625, dated 9th July.

Dr. Young, appointed in G. O. No. 629, dated 9th July, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Durriabad, during the employment of the Deputy Commissioner on Settlement duties, received charge of the District, from Major E. Chamier, on the forenoon of the 23rd July.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1707.

Simla, the 5th August 1864.

Notification.—Appointment.—Mr. C. R. Kiernander, 3rd Assistant to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of Bengal, is appointed to be Chief Assistant to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General and Civil Pay-master of British Burmah, taking rank in the 5th Class of the Classified list of the Financial Department.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1793.

The 10th August 1864.

Notification.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency:—

Date of Return.	Circles of Issue.	Notes in circulation.	Silver coin Reserve.	Silver bullion Reserve.	Government Securities.
1864.		*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
30th July ...	Calcutta ...	2,76,00,000	1,37,08,852	.....	1,38,91,148
Ditto ...	Allahabad ...	4,02,750	4,02,750		
Ditto ...	Bombay ...	2,88,00,000	1,05,00,000	53,00,000	1,30,00,000
Ditto ...	Madras ...	63,00,000	27,96,137	.....	35,03,863
	Total ...	6,31,02,750	2,74,07,739	53,00,000	3,03,95,011

CALCUTTA;
DEPT. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
Dated 2nd August 1864.

(Signed) H. HYDE,
Head Commr., Dept. of Issue, Paper Currency.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th August 1864.

No. 635 *of* 1864.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 231 of the 17th March last, the services of Surgeon R. Cockburn are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 636 *of* 1864.—The G. G. O. No. 603, dated 21st July 1864, appointing Lieutenant W. A. S. DeV. Beauclerk, General List, Cavalry, Doing-duty Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Regiment, Cavalry, Punjab Irregular Force, is cancelled, and that Officer's services are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 637 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain H. N. Hodgson ... 27th July 1864.

No. 638 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant F. J. Ripley ... 27th July 1864.

No. 639 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain and Brevet Major Walter Fane, of the Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 19th Bengal Cavalry.	24th July 1864.

No. 640 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Governor General's Body Guard, the principle of the regulations contained in the G. G. O. Nos. 278 and 280 of 1864, with effect from the 1st May 1864.

The Native Officers of the Body Guard will be divided into classes on the following rates of pay, including Batta at the Field rate:—

1 Subadar ...	at 130	per mensem.
1 ditto	at 100	ditto
2 Jemadars, each ...	at 46	ditto
2 ditto do. ...	at 40	ditto

The rules prescribed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the G. G. O. No. 280 of 1864 will be applicable to the Body Guard.

The records of the reasons for appointing or disrating are to be entered in the Regimental Order Book, and such other regimental records as His Excellency the Governor General may direct.

Good Conduct Pay will be issued to the Trumpeter, Troopers and Farriers of the Body Guard, at the following three rates:—

1st.—After six years' service, 1 Rupee per mensem.

2nd.—After 10 years' service, 2 Rs. per mensem.

3rd.—After 15 years' service, 3 Rs. per mensem.

The Regulations for withholding, granting, depriving and restoring Good Conduct Pay, laid down in G. G. O. No. 278 of 1864, are to be equally applicable to the Body Guard, but the carrying into effect of these Regulations will be subject to such limit and rules as may be prescribed from time to time by His Excellency the Governor General.

The Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers and others of the Body Guard, who are entitled to Field rates of pay, will forfeit extra Batta when on leave of absence.

No. 641 *of* 1864.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 466 of the 14th July 1863, it is hereby notified that the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital have awarded Bugler Joseph Hutton, late of the 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery, a permanent Pension of 1*s.* per diem, instead of 6*d.* per diem, for three years as previously authorized, with effect from the date on which his Pension commenced. Payment of Pension is to be made accordingly.

2. With reference to the same General Order above adverted to, it is also notified that the Commissioners have reduced the Pension of Bombardier Adam Moodie, late 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery, (he having elected the Indian Pension Rules) from 1*s.* 2*d.* per day to 1*s.* per diem, with effect from the 26th April 1864 or from the date up to which Pension at the former rate may have been passed to him.

No. 642 *of* 1864.—The following promotions and alterations of rank of the undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Medical Department, are made under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

To be Surgeons Major.

Rank and Names.	From what date.
Senior Surgeon John Ransford (retired)	1st October 1858.
Ditto James Barber (deceased)	
Surgeon Henry John Thornton (retired)	
Ditto John McClelland (now Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department)	
Ditto Henry Alexander Bruce, M. D., (now an Inspector General of Hospitals)	
Ditto James Anderson, M. D., (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals)	
Ditto Robert Christie (retired)	
Ditto Thomas Leckie, M. D., (retired)	
Ditto William Brydon, C. B., (retired)	
Ditto John Wood (retired)	
Ditto Alexander Gibbon (retired)	
Ditto John Campbell Brown, C. B., (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals)	
Ditto James Anderson Staig (retired)	
Ditto Alexander Cushine Morison (retired)	
Ditto George Rae (retired)	
Ditto Andrew Paton (deceased)	
Ditto George Charles Wallich, M. D., (retired)	
Ditto Thomas Rogers Strover (retired)	
Ditto William Pitt (retired)	24th January 1859.
Ditto William Martin (retired)	9th March 1859.
Ditto William Hamilton Brown Ross (retired)	13th July 1859.
Ditto Theodore Cantor, M. D., (deceased)	12th September 1859.
Ditto John Campbell, M. D. and C. B.	22nd December 1860.
Ditto Archibald White, M. D., (retired)	30th January 1861.
Ditto Edward Brouncker Thring	24th April 1861.
Ditto William Coverdale Beaty Eatwell, M. D., (retired) ...	11th June 1861.
Ditto Richard Henry Oakley...	8th January 1862.
Ditto Henry William Tytler (deceased)	23rd February 1862.
Ditto James Harrison, M. D., (deceased)	5th April 1862.
Ditto George Saunders	28th July 1862.
Ditto Peter Goodall Lay (retired)	9th September 1862.
Ditto William Crozier, FEL. U. C., (deceased)	18th September 1862.
Ditto Henry Cape, F. R. C. S.	30th December 1863.
Ditto Charles Francis Warneford, M. D.	30th December 1863.
Ditto Charles Richard Francis, M. B.	16th January 1864.
Ditto James Stuart Morrieson, M. D.	27th January 1864.
Ditto Alexander Simpson, M. D., M. A., F. R. C. S. E.	28th February 1864.
Ditto Henry Bruges Buckle	18th March 1864.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.—*(Continued.)*

Rank and Names.		To rank from.
Surgeon Major	Hubbersty M. Tweddell (retired)	1st October 1858.
Ditto	Ezra Thomas Downes	
Ditto	Archibald Campbell, M. D., (retired)	
Ditto	Malcolm McNeill Rind (deceased)	
Ditto	Sir William Brooke O'Shaughnessy, Kt., M. D. and F. R. C. S., (retired)	
Ditto	George Paton, M. D.	
Ditto	Harman Read Bond (retired)	
Ditto	Allan Webb, M. D., (deceased)	
Ditto	Stanlake Henry Batson (retired)	
Ditto	John Balfour (retired)	
Ditto	Francis Anderson, M. D., (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals)	
Ditto	Thomas Watkins Wilson, M. D., (retired) ...	
Ditto	Richard Charles Guise (retired)	
Ditto	George Schuyler Cardew (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals)	
Ditto	James Alexander Dunbar, M. D., (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals)	
Ditto	Richard William Faithfull (deceased)	
Ditto	Thomas Allman Wethered (retired)	
Ditto	James Alexander Guise (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals)	
Ditto	William Shillito, F. R. C. S., (retired)	
Ditto	John Macintire (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals)	
Ditto	William Jameson	
Ditto	Charles Gould Andrews (retired)	
Ditto	Charles Murray Henderson, M. D., (retired) ...	1st November 1858.
Ditto	Henry Irwin, F. R. C. S. I. (retired)	13th January 1859.
Ditto	Henry Benjamin Hinton	14th January 1859.
Ditto	Alexander Charles Macrae, M. D.	24th January 1859.
Ditto	Duncan McRae (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals)	24th January 1859.
Ditto	Robert Bancroft Kinsey, F. R. C. S., (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals)	17th February 1859.
Ditto	Edward Hare (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals)	24th February 1859.
Ditto	George Harper	23rd July 1859.
Ditto	George Smyth Mann, F. R. C. S.	22nd August 1859.
Ditto	Theodosius Cayley Hutchinson	16th October 1859.
Ditto	William Shurlock (retired)	16th October 1859.
Ditto	Edward Campbell	14th November 1859.
Ditto	John Macpherson, M. D. and FEL. U. C.	4th December 1859.
Ditto	Alexander William Crozier, F. R. C. S., (deceased) ...	19th December 1859.
Ditto	Thomas Thomson, M. D.	21st December 1859.
Ditto	Juxon Henry Jones	3rd January 1860.
Ditto	James Henry Butler, F. R. C. S. ...	3rd January 1860.
Ditto	Frederick John Moqatt, M. D., F. R. C. S.... ...	3rd January 1860.
Ditto	Alfred Howorth Cheke	3rd January 1860.
Ditto	Joseph Jowett	20th October 1860.
Ditto	Alexander Grant (retired)	11th November 1860.
Ditto	Charles Bonnor Chalmers	4th December 1860.
Ditto	William Keates..	25th December 1860.
Ditto	Richard Whittall (retired)	25th December 1860.
Ditto	Herbert Diaper (deceased)	25th December 1860.
Ditto	John Hilliard, M. D., F. R. C. S. L.	8th January 1861.
Ditto	John Sutherland	4th February 1861.
Ditto	George Edward Morton, M. D.	27th February 1861.
Ditto	Edward Goodeve, M. B.	8th March 1861.
Ditto	Charles Lindsay Cox, A. B., F. R. C. S.	27th July 1861.
Ditto	Daniel James O'Callaghan	8th January 1862.
Ditto	Charles Archer, M. D..	10th February 1862.
Ditto	Samuel Adamson Homan, ...	3rd March 1862.
Ditto	John Price Kelly	8th June 1862.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK,—*Concluded.*

Rank and Names.	To rank from.
Surgeon Major Thomas Hastings, F. R. C. S.	9th September 1862.
Ditto Hugh Martin Macpherson	18th September 1862.
Ditto William Craddock, M. D., F. R. C. S., &c., &c. ...	30th January 1863.
Ditto John Barton Harrison, M. D.	1st February 1863
Ditto Frederick Morrison Clifford	4th April 1863.
Ditto Joseph Rose	25th May 1863.
Ditto John Fullarton Beatson, B. A. and M. D.	16th June 1863.
Ditto Charles Hathaway, M. D.	10th August 1863.
Ditto Henry Nathaniel Elton	9th September 1863.

No. 643 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs :—

Major Peter Henry Peck Gill, of the Bengal Staff Corps. } For two years.

No. 644 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned individual of Her Majesty's service is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, according to the 23rd Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1848, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his Pension :—

Private Denis Collins, Her Majesty's 107th Foot.

No. 645 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Out-Pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of Pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of Pension per diem.
Gunner Christopher Beacon, late of the 22nd Brigade, Royal Artillery.	(1*s.*) one shilling per diem, from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental Pay.

The 8th August 1864.

No. 646 *of* 1864.—The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 214, dated 30th June 1864, and its enclosures, are published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 214. *London, the 30th June* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—With reference to the communications which have been addressed to you from time to time, regarding the disposal of the property captured by the forces operating in Central India in 1857-58, I have now to inform you, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have resolved to refer the question of the distribution of this property to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

2. A copy of their Lordships' Minute on the subject, dated 8th June 1864, and of an order of the Queen in Council, dated 10th June, referring the question to the Court of Admiralty accordingly, is herewith transmitted for your information.

3. The order in Council has been published in the *London Gazette*. Your Government should also give such publicity to it in India, as may appear to you to be desirable, so that it may engage the attention of all concerned.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. WOOD.

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 8th June 1864.

My Lords have before them the Report of the Commission on Army Prize.

Their Lordships have again under their consideration the whole of the correspondence on the subject of the Kirwee and Banda Booty, and advert to the paragraph in the Treasury letter of the 2nd March last to the India Office, intimating the opinion of this Board that it would be advisable to suspend a final decision respecting the Booty in question, until after the Report of the Commission.

My Lords observe that since the date of their Minute of 14th March 1863, in which they expressed their opinion regarding the principle on which the Kirwee and Banda Booty should be distributed, several claims have been preferred for a participation in the grant under the terms of that Minute, with regard to which claims the authorities in this country and in India are not agreed, and considering the general recommendation of the Prize Commission that disputed claims should be referred to the High Court of Admiralty, under the Act 3rd and 4th Vic., Cap. 65. My Lords have come to the conclusion that the adoption of that course will under all circumstances be the most satisfactory in the present case.

With this view they have caused a draft of an order in Council to be prepared which is now read at the Board, signifying the pleasure of Her Majesty that the Booty of War captured, during the operations for the suppression of the rebellion in Central India and which has devolved to Her Majesty in virtue of her prerogative shall be granted to the Forces engaged in those operations, and referring the claims of all parties thereto to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty under the authority of the said enactment with direction that he shall make such order as to him shall seem right.

My Lords having approved of the draft order direct that a copy thereof be transmitted to the clerk of the Council, with the request of their Lordships that he will move the Lords of the Council to submit the same to Her Majesty for her sanction.

At the Court at Windsor, the 10th day of June 1864.

PRESENT: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas it has been represented to Her Majesty that, in the year 1857, a rebellion took place within that part of Her Majesty's East Indian Dominions known as Central India, that land forces, consisting of Her Majesty's troops and of troops of the East India Company were, for the suppression of the same, organized in three columns, termed respectively the Central Indian Field Force, the Saugor and Narbudda Field Force, and the Rajpootna Field Force, under the command respectively of Major General, now General, Sir Hugh Rose, G. C. B., Major General Whitlock, now Lieutenant General, Sir George Whitlock, K. C. B., and Major General Sir Henry Roberts, since deceased; and that, in the course of the operations which followed, certain property was captured at the places undermentioned, viz., Jhansi, Calpee, and Gwalior, by the force under the command of the said Sir Hugh Rose, of the estimated value of Rs. 4,90,000; at Kirwee and Banda, by the force under the command of the said Sir George Whitlock, of the estimated value of Rs. 70,00,000; and at Ahwah, Kotah, and Bunnass, by the force under the command of the said Major General Sir Henry Roberts, of the estimated value of Rs. 1,82,000:

And whereas the said property belongs to Her Majesty in right of her Royal prerogative:

And whereas Her Majesty has signified her gracious pleasure, that the said property and the proceeds thereof shall be granted to, and distributed amongst, the forces concerned in the operations above referred to, in such manner as may be hereafter determined:

And whereas it has been proposed, for the consideration of Her Majesty, that the said proceeds of such property should be thrown into a common fund, and be distributed equally among the forces under the command of Sir Hugh Rose, Sir George Whitlock, and Sir Henry Roberts, respectively:

And whereas the Prize Agents of the force under the command of the said Sir George Whitlock have preferred a claim, that the said property captured at Kirwee and Banda should be granted exclusively to the force under the command of the said Sir George Whitlock:

And whereas the late General Lord Clyde preferred a claim on behalf of himself and his personal Staff, that he and they should participate in the same, on the ground that he, as Commander-in-Chief in India, directed the operations which led to the capture thereof:

And whereas the said Sir Hugh Rose, has preferred a claim that he and the force under his command should also participate in the same, on the ground that such force co-operated in the actions or movement of the troops which led to the capture of the said property:

And whereas Major General Smith has preferred a claim for participation in the same on behalf of himself and a brigade under his command, in the event of the claim of the force under the command of the said Sir Hugh Rose being allowed; the said Major General Smith stating that the brigade under his command was detached from the beforementioned force, under the command of the said Major General Sir Henry Robert, and co-operated in the actions or movement of the force under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Rose:

And whereas a claim has also been preferred by Colonel William Middleton on behalf of himself and a force under his command, known as the Futtehpore moveable column, for a participation in the same property:

And whereas other claims may be preferred by or on behalf of the same or other persons to the property, or some part thereof, captured during the aforesaid operations:

And whereas by an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to improve the practice, and extend the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty of England," it was enacted, that, "the said High Court of Admiralty shall have jurisdiction to decide all matters and questions concerning Booty of War, or the distribution thereof, which it shall please Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, by the advice of Her and their Privy Council, to refer to the judgment of the said Court; and in all matters so referred the Court shall proceed as in cases of Prize of War, and the judgment of the Court therein shall be binding upon all parties concerned:"

And whereas it is Her Majesty's pleasure to refer, under the authority of the said recited Act, all claims to share in the property captured during the aforesaid operations, and in the proceeds thereof, to the judgment of the High Court of Admiralty of England:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the claims of all parties whomsoever to the property captured during the aforesaid operations, and to the proceeds thereof, be referred to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, who shall take into his consideration, if it shall appear to him to be necessary for the purposes of justice, any capture that may have been made of any property during the said operations by any of the claimants, and shall make such order as to him shall seem right, both in regard to the persons who are, and the proportions in which such persons are entitled to share therein, and to the costs and expenses incurred in relation thereto by the respective claimants, whether before or subsequent to this Order, reserving, however, to Her Majesty the right to direct the rates or scale of distribution according to which the said property, or the proceeds thereof, shall be paid to the several ranks of the force or forces to which such property shall be adjudged.

No. 617 of 1864.—The following order, by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

"*No. 125, dated 16th July 1864.*—Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, paid Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 12th July 1864, the date of expiry of his privilege leave, to the 11th September 1864, and to remain at Ootacamund."

No. 648 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote the following Native Officers from the 2nd to the 1st Class of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor:"—

Subadar Bahadoor Shaick Peer Mahomed, of the 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Ressaldar Bahadoor Gungah Sing, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar Bahadoor Narain Sing, of the 15th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Ressaidar Bahadoor Golab Sing, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry.

Subadar Bahadoor Hubeeb Khan, of the 1st Punjab Infantry.

Ressaldar Bahadoor Shadee Khan, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Bahadoor Seetaram, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Bahadoor Ummur Sing, of the 16th Regiment, Native Infantry.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 2nd Class of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Bahadoor:"—

Subadar-Major Shaick Ameer Ally, of the 3rd Regiment, Native Infantry.

Ressaldar Ahmud Yar Khan, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Bhowanydeen, of the Corps of Guides.

Subadar-Major Jaie Sing, of the 20th Punjab Infantry.

Ressaldar Nazamoodeen, of the 11th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 649 *of* 1864.—*Erratum.*—The Christian name of Sub-Conductor Halliday, promoted to Officiating Conductor in G. G. O. No. 477, dated 9th June 1864, is *John* and not "James."

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 650 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Out-Pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend at this Presidency, payment of Pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

	Rate of Pension per diem.
Daniel Reddin, an Out-Pensioner of the late Hon'ble East India Company, from the Bengal Artillery.	(2*s.* 6*d.*) two shillings and six pence, paid up to the 31st day of March 1864.

No. 651 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned men of Her Majesty's service are permitted to reside and draw their pay in India as Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, according to the 23rd Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 1st July 1848, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of their Pensions:—

Serjeant James Connor, Bazaar Serjeant, Dum-Dum.

Corporal John Creagan, of Her Majesty's 104th Foot.

No. 652 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Major G. G. Moxon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Nurbudda Division, Central Provinces, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 481 of the 9th June 1864.	*Rangoon,* 24th May 1864.
Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sir N. B. Chamberlain, K. C. B., of the Bengal Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Brigadier General Commandant of the Punjab Irregular Force, on leave for 20 months, G. G. O. No. 460 of the 2nd June 1864.	*Alphee,* 4th June 1864.
Lieutenant W. Battye, of the late 6th European Regiment, Junior Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, on leave for 20 months, G. G. C. No. 470 of the 9th June 1864.	
Lieutenant W. W. Pemberton, of the 37th Madras Regiment, Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Sittang, British Burmah, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 470 of the 9th June 1864.	
Sub-Conductor R. Busher, attached to the Central Stud Depôt, Buxar, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 464 of the 2nd June 1864.	
Captain J. H. Jenkins, of the late 44th Regiment, Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 527 of the 23rd June 1864.	*Mooltan,* 24th June 1864.
Lieutenant H. Rowband, of the late 63rd Regiment, Native Infantry, Quarter Master of the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twelve months, G. G. O. No. 542 of the 30th June 1864.	
Lieutenant E. M. Bethune, of the late 70th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for six months, without pay, G. G. O. No. 524 of the 23rd June 1864.	
Major G. R. Westmacott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 578 of the 11th July 1864.	*Salsette,* 24th June 1864, from Bombay.

Captain J. P. A. Theobald, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, on leave to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for six months, without pay, G. G. O. No. 544 of the 30th June 1864.	*Nemesis*, 10th July 1864.

No. 653 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer was permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant Charles William Campbell, of the late 10th Regiment, Native Infantry, Officiating paid Doing-duty Officer of the 19th Bengal Cavalry, now Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer of that Corp.	For six months without pay, with effect from the 1st October 1863; date of return from England, 28th March 1864.

The 9th August 1864.

No. 654 *of* 1864.—In accordance with the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, it is hereby announced that as the late three Corps of Indian Engineers now form one corps with the Royal Engineers, the head of which is in England, there is no longer a necessity for a Commandant of Engineers at each Presidency, and these appointments will therefore cease from the 1st proximo.

Monthly Returns of the Officers of Royal Engineers employed in the three Presidencies, in the prescribed form, will be furnished, under the orders of the Commanders in Chief to the Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Engineers at the Horse Guards.

No. 655 *of* 1864.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 213, dated 30th June 1864, are published for general information :—

Para. 1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Lieutenant H. L. Young.
Do. G. A. A. Baker.
Do. W. E. Gowan.
Do. H. S. Anderson.
Assistant Surgeon T. Ringer, M. D.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Major E. A. Rowlatt,	3 months.
Captain W. P. Conolly,	6 do.
Do. Hon'ble J. H. Fraser,	3 do.
Do. C. E. Mills,	4 do.
Lieutenant H. A. Rooke,	6 do.
Do. G. H. Heaviside,	1 do.
Do. L. B. J. Davies	6 do.
Do. D. T. H. Sampson,	5 do.
Do. J. W. Munro,	6 do.
Do. E. A. Vine,	6 do.
Do. W. J. Cochrane,	6 do.
Do. H. F. Bamford,	6 do.
Do. J. S. Robinson,	6 do.
Do. P. H. M. Wynter,	4 do.
Surgeon J. Campbell, M. D., C. B.,	6 do.
Asst. Surgeon S. C. Townsend,	4 do.
Do. J. Duncan, M. D.,	6 do.

No. 656 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the distribution of a second instalment of the Lucknow Prize Money, at Rs. (12) twelve a share.

2. This payment will be carried out under the rules applied in the first distribution.

3. In the abstracts to be submitted in duplicate by Corps serving in India, Officers and men now with regiments are to be drawn for; a separate Roll being also required on account of Officers who have left India from whatever cause, and for soldiers deceased, discharged, or invalided, care being taken that in every case correct regimental numbers be given.

4. Officers who obtained their first payment of Prize on separate bills, under their own signatures, will not be required to submit fresh bills. On application to the Examiner Prize Accounts, they will be furnished with a printed notification duly filled up, on presentation of which to the nearest Pay-master, payment will be made.

5. The above order in no way affects the duties of the several Station Prize Committees, who will continue to submit claims, in duplicate, as heretofore, and at all stations where it is known claimants are residing, Committees for the investigation of such claims should be convened without delay.

6. Great care should be observed in obtaining recipients' receipts for sums paid, and receipts for amounts above Rs. (20) twenty must bear a one-anna stamp.

No. 657 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is appointed to the Brigade Staff, in succession to Major A. H. Campbell who has forfeited his appointment of Brigade Major, by exceeding the six months' leave to Europe granted him in G. G. O. No. 12 of 7th January 1864 :—

Captain C. W. R. Chester, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment.

No. 658 *of* 1864.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify that the appointment of Inspector of Musketry being a regimental appointment, the Staff salary attached to it, as fixed by G. O. G. G. No. 156 A. of 13th October 1863, is to be drawn in addition to the regimental pay of the Officer holding it.

The 11th August 1864.

No. 659 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant James Johnstone, of the late 68th Regiment, Native Infantry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Luckimpore.	For 15 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 660 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Private of the Lahore

Light Horse are admitted to Pension, as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Serjeant Major Michael Mungavin.	Equivalent to (2*s* 6*d*.) two shillings and six pence per diem, payable in India.
Serjeant George Forrest, Farrier Major James Workman, Private John Kennedy.	Equivalent to (1*s*.) one shilling each per diem, payable in India.

No. 661 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Surgeon Major John Harry Littler, M. D., of the Medical Department.	For 15 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 662 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Probationary 3rd Class Sub-Assistants in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department are confirmed in their appointments on the full salary of the grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

Mr. A. Chennell ... 1st May 1864.
Mr. B. A. Maine ... 1st July 1864.

No. 663 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Students of the Lahore Medical College having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the service as Native Doctors, with effect from the 1st August 1864, and placed at the disposal of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department :—

Shere Shah.
Bishun Doss.
Oomur Deen.
Mahomed Hyat Khan.
Motee Ram.
Soojayat Khan.

The 12*th August* 1864.

No. 664 *of* 1864.—Subadar Jowalla Sing, of the 32nd Punjab Regiment, Native Infantry (Pioneers), is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service.

No. 665 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the order, No. 126, dated 19th July 1864, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, directing Lieutenant J. G. D. Walker, Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to act as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant Bell.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 204.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th August 1864.

Removal.—Sergeant J. Porter, Assistant Overseer, Gwalior Division, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, is removed from the Public Works Department.

No. 205.

The 8th August 1864.

Notification.—It is hereby notified that the Agra Irrigation Works have been added to the charge of the Superintendent of Irrigation in Bhurtpoor, who is placed under the orders of the Superintendent General of Irrigation in the North-Western Provinces, and will, for purposes of promotion, &c., be borne in the Public Works lists of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 206.

Removal.—Corporal R. Jones, Probationary Assistant Overseer, Oudh, is removed from the Public Works Department and replaced at the disposal of the Military Authorities.

No. 207.

The 10*th August* 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Deputy Assistant Commissary A. Bremner, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Class, Bengal, is granted six months' leave of absence on private affairs, from the date he may avail himself of the same.

No. 208.

Appointments.—Mr. R. Gordon, Probationary Assistant Engineer, British Burmah, having passed the prescribed examination, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department, as a special case, as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 28th March last.

No. 209.

Mr. C. Green is re-appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, and posted to the Punjab.

No. 210.

Transfer.—Captain A. Cadell, R. E., Superintendent of Works, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Punjab and appointed Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, with effect from the date he made over charge.

Appointment.—Captain F. Cobbe, R. A., Executive Engineer, 1st Class, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, is appointed Superintendent of Works, Central Provinces, vice Captain Cadell.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 27th July 1864.

PRESENT:

V. H. SCHALCH, ESQ.,
THE NON'BLE W. S. SETON-KARR,
H. D. SANDEMAN, ESQ.,
E. F. HARRISON, ESQ.,
J. A. CRAWFORD, ESQ.,
H. T. PRINSEP, ESQ.,
S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ.,
W. L. HEELEY, ESQ.,
A. M. MONTEATH, ESQ.,
J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ.,
A. M. MACGREGOR, ESQ.

THE HON'BLE W. S. SETON-KARR, *in the Chair.*

READ the following Report submitted by the Managers:—

"The Managers submit their Proceedings for the past Half-year, for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting.

"Subject to the approval of the Subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

"The Widow and eight Children (two daughters and six sons) of the late Mr. R. H. Russell, who died at Midnapore on the 20th December 1863. The youngest child was a posthumous son born on the 8th February 1864.

Mrs. Russell ...	...	£300
Eight Children	...	480
		£780
Loss one-sixth under rule 7 ...	...	130
		£650

"The widow and seven Children (five daughters and two sons) of the late Mr. E. F. Radcliffe (Annuitant of 1st May 1861), who died in England on the 5th March 1864.

Mrs. Radcliffe	...	£300
Seven Children	...	610
		£910

"The Widow and three Children (two daughters and a son) of the late Mr. E. E. Woodcock (Annuitant of 1st February 1863), who died at Seetapore on the 24th January 1864.

Mrs. Woodcock	...	£300
Three Children	...	300
		£600

"The Managers beg to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Meeting an application received by them for the admission to pensionary benefits of the family of the late Mr. C. Temple, who died on the 30th December last. The circumstances of the case may be stated as follows:—

"Subscribers retiring from the service on Annuities are bound, under Article 8 of the Rules, to make up their Subscription totals to Rupees 25,000, Rupees 12,500, or Rupees 6,250, according as they wish to retain a full, half, or quarter interest in the benefits of the Fund. If a subscriber, whose Subscription does not amount to the lowest total (Rupees 6,250), retires, and if he does not make it up to one or other of the above figures, his family are not of course entitled, in the event of his death, to any pensionary support from the Fund.

"Mr. C. Temple was admitted, under date the 29th October 1863, to an Invalid Annuity with effect from the 30th May of that year; his Subscription total, calculated with interest to that date, being only Rupees 838. Prior to his death, which, as already stated, took place on the 30th December following, no actual payment had been made to the Fund so as to raise his Subscription to any one of the limits prescribed by Article 8. He had, however, immediately on receiving intimation of the fact of his admission to an Annuity, placed himself in communication (24th December) with the Agents of the Fund in London (Messrs. Coutts and Co.), intimating his desire to secure half benefits, and requesting to be informed whether they were authorized to receive the payment due, and, if so, what period was commonly allowed for making the payment, as he had to sell certain securities to effect it. Six days after writing the above letter, and before any reply had been received, Mr. Temple died (30th December). It appears from a letter received from Mr. Temple's Executor that directions had actually been given by Mr. Temple for the sale of the securities on the very date (24th December) on which he had addressed Messrs. Coutts and Co.; and that the sale was effected before the date of Mr. Temple's death (30th December), though the money was not actually paid to Messrs. Coutts and Co. till the 8th of January.

"The Managers consider that Mr. Temple's *bonâ fide* intention to make a payment, such as would secure half benefits for his family, has been clearly established; and they therefore recommend that his family be treated exactly as if the payment had been made before, instead of after his death.

"The pensions assignable to Mr. Temple's family will be as follows:—

"Mrs. Temple ...	...	£150	0	0
"Son	...	„ 15	0	0
"Daughter (since dead)	...	„ 15	0	0
		£180	0	0

"The Managers beg also to submit, for the consideration of the Meeting, an application from Mr. F. A. Elphinstone Dalrymple, for the admission to contingent pensionary benefits of a son born on the 27th January 1857, but of whose existence the Fund Office was not aware till October 1863. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—

"In furnishing on the 6th December 1862 the name of his youngest son (Herbert Francis) born a short time previously, Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple made the following remark:—

"'I am not sure whether the birth of my son Ernest Charles was duly registered, and shall be obliged if you will let me know.'

"In reply he was informed that the son in question (Ernest Charles) had been duly registered. His attention was further drawn to the fact that deductions for *three* sons were made on his salary bills. No notice was taken of this communication till the 23rd October 1863, when (after a lapse of nearly 10 months) it was made the subject of the following remark in a communication from Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple of the 22nd October 1863:—

"'In looking over my correspondence, I find, in a letter from you, dated the 29th December 1862, that deductions for three sons were made in my salary bills. I am unable to understand how this can be, as I have four sons named, respectively,

Stair, Hew, Ernest Charles, and Francis, all of whose births I wrote to report.'

"In reply, he was informed (22nd October 1863) that no report of the birth of the second son "Hew" had been received, and that if he had any documentary evidence of the report having been made, it should be furnished, the exact date of the child's birth being also stated.

"To this communication Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple replied, under date the 5th March last, as follows:—

"'With reference to your letter of the 24th October 1863, I have to apprize you that my son, Hew, was born on 27th January 1857, and I enclose my wife's attestation to the fact of my having communicated the birth to the Secretary of the Civil Fund from Dinagepore, where I was then stationed.'

"The attestation above referred to was as follows:—

"I distinctly recollect Mr. Dalrymple sending a report of our son Hew's birth, which took place on the 27th January 1857, to the Secretary of the Civil Fund from Dinagepore.

'(Signed) M. A. E. DALRYMPLE.'

"To a further enquiry respecting the alleged report, Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple stated that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the report of his son Hew's birth was sent in within a month of the event.

"The Managers beg to lay the case before the Meeting, in accordance with the requirement of Article 6 of the Rules.

"The Managers have not yet received the report of the Actuary (Mr. Brown of the Guardian Assurance Office) on the papers forwarded to him last year, respecting the proposed alteration of the rates of Subscription to the Fund, and various other important questions The Managers have, however, received the following communication from Mr. Brown, of the 27th May last:—

"'I fully hoped to have sent in the Report on the Bengal Civil Fund before now, but I have been obliged to defer it for a very heavy valuation required for this Company (Guardian Assurance). I am now at work upon it again, and in a very short time shall be able to send it in. I have had many new Tables to make from the Statistics with which I was favored by the Secretary, and they are of a new character.'

"The Managers have received the reply* of the Secretary of State to an enquiry made by them as to the interpretation in some particulars of the terms of the suggestion made in the Despatch of the 25th November 1862, relative to the grant to the Civil Fund of a fixed donation, in lieu of the higher rate of Interest now allowed on a part of the funds of the Institution.

* Copy annexed.

"In accordance with the request of the Managers, a copy of the reply of the Secretary of State was sent direct to the Actuary in London. Until the Actuary's report is received, no further action can be taken in the matter."

Proposed by Mr. Schalch, seconded by Mr. Crawford, and resolved that the admission to pensionary benefits of the families of the late Messrs. Russell, Radcliffe, and Woodcock, as reported by the Managers, be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Sandeman, and resolved that, under the circumstances reported by the Managers, the family of the late Mr. C. Temple be admitted to the benefits of the Fund on the scale indicated in the Report.

In regard to the application made by Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple for the admission to contingent pensionary benefits of his son "Hew," born on the 27th January 1857, it was observed that Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple had failed for six years to bring to the notice of the Fund Office that deductions were not made from his salary bills for one of his children, and that, even after he had been specifically informed by the Fund Office that only three children were borne on the books of the Fund, he had allowed nearly ten months to elapse before he had taken steps for formally intimating that he had a fourth child for whom he had intended to subscribe.

Under these circumstances, it was observed, Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple's case did not come before the Meeting with any claim to very lenient consideration. Whatever might have been Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple's shortcomings in the matter in other respects, it was clearly his duty, after being specifically informed that only three of his children were borne on the books of the Fund, to take the earliest opportunity of declaring that he had a fourth child for whom he had intended to subscribe. Subscription for Children being optional, the necessity was all the more obvious for supplying, without delay, the wanting information respecting the intended subscription. It was remarked that the case would be leniently dealt with, if the Meeting were to measure Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple's shortcomings by the ten months of wholly inexcusable delay above noticed.

In this view, and having regard to the progressive scale of penalties contemplated by Rule 6, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. Monteath, seconded by Mr. Sandeman, and carried unanimously, viz.:—

"That Mr. Elphinstone Dalrymple's son 'Hew,' born on the 27th January 1857, be admitted to a reversionary interest in the Fund, subject to the payment of arrear subscriptions, with interest at 8 per cent., and a fine of Rs. 200."

Mr. J. A. Crawford was elected a Manager of the Fund for the remainder of the current year, *vice* Mr. E. F. Harrison, who is about to leave Calcutta.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

W. S. SETON-KARR,
Chairman.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
The 27th July 1864.

Copy of Financial Despatch to the Government of India, No. 225, *dated the* 16*th December* 1863.

"1. I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 3rd October last, No. 122, forwarding a communication from the Managers of the Civil Fund at your Presidency, requesting information relative to the aid which would be in future afforded to that Fund if the arrangement contemplated in paragraph 12 of my Financial Despatch dated the 25th November 1862, No. 193, were carried into effect.

"2. In regard to the first point on which information is desired, you will acquaint the Managers that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. may be allowed on the whole balance of the Fund, whether subscribed for "ordinary" or the "additional" advantages already sanctioned.

"3. In reply to the second point, they may be informed that the advances to be made in England for the payment of pensions may continue to be repaid 12 months after the date of the receipt for the amount, with interest at 4 per cent.

"4. You also state that the Managers of the Fund express a hope, 'that in the event of the transfer being sanctioned from the additional to the ordinary branch of the Institution,' which was referred to in the correspondence noted in the margin, 'the 4 per cent. donation which will be claimable retrospectively on the amount so transferred will be allowed to be taken into account in determining the future fixed donation proposed to be calculated on the average of the past five years.'

Financial letter from India, dated the 26th May 1862, No. 75.
Financial Despatch to India, dated 27th December 1862, No. 217.

"5. Her Majesty's Government would not object to accede to this request, but I have to observe that the information called for in the Financial Despatch dated the 27th December 1862, No. 217, has not yet been furnished, and, until the amount to be transferred under the authority therein conveyed shall have been reported to me and approved, no decision must be passed by you in regard thereto."

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) CHARLES WOOD.

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4, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS;

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NOTICE.

We have much pleasure in informing our Indian Constituents and the Public that Mr. Charles Palmer, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

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„ 5, Medoc,	Red capsule	„	18	10 „
Sauterne	Red capsule	„	25	14 „

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No. 33.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

2035.

Simla, the 18th August 1864.

Notifications.—John Budd Phear, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 9th August 1864.

No. 2037.

Under Section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the following institutions to the Calcutta University, from the beginning of the current academic year :—

Dacca College	In Law.
Berhampore College ...	In Law.
Patna College	In Law.
General Assembly's Institution	In Arts.
Lahore Mission School ...	In Arts.

No. 2038.

Dr. H. M. Cannon, Inspector of Prisons, in Oudh, availed himself, on the 5th instant, of the three months' privilege leave, granted him in orders No. 173, dated the 14th May, and made over charge of his duties to Major A. E. Wilkinson, Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow, at noon on the same date.

No. 2040.

Surgeon Major D. T. Morton, M. D., F. R. C. S., of the Madras Medical Establishment, appointed to the medical charge of Port Blair, reported his arrival at that Settlement on the 24th June 1864.

No. 2042.

The 19th August 1864.

Mr. H. W. Bowen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed an examination in Criminal Law according to the lower standard.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 222.

Judicial.

Simla, the 16th August 1864.

Notification.—The undermentioned Officers in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class, under Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861 :—

Mahomed Ali, Officiating Tehseeldar of Arvee, in the Wurdah District.

Lukhmee Chund, Officiating Tehseeldar of Chindwarrah, in the Chindwarrah District.

No. 143.

Military.

The 17th August 1864.

Notification. — Assistant Surgeon F. W. A. DeFabeck, appointed in G. O. No. 55, dated 31st May, to the medical charge of the Deolee Irregular Force and the Harowtee Political Agency, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th July.

C. U. Aitchison,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 367.

Political.

The 15th August 1864.

Notification.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

Political. India Office ;
No. 35. *London, the 24th June* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,—I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, copies of Despatches addressed by Earl Russell to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, and to Her Majesty's Consuls

generally, respecting the cessation of Her Majesty's protection over the citizens of the Ionian States.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. WOOD.

Inclosure No. 1.

EARL RUSSELL, TO SIR H. BULWER.

Foreign Office, the 13th May 1864.

SIR,—Your Excellency is aware that in virtue of treaties recently executed, and of which copies have already been forwarded to you, Her Majesty has abandoned the protectorate over the Ionian Islands; and on the 2nd of June next those Islands will be made over to the King of the Hellenes, with whose dominions they will henceforth be incorporated.

As a necessary consequence of this arrangement the protection heretofore accorded to Ionians by Her Majesty's Government must cease, and British agents in the Ottoman dominions will no longer have any right to advocate Ionian claims.

Her Majesty's Government, however, have instructed Mr. Scarlett to ascertain how far the good offices of British agents are desired by the Greek Government in support of Ionian claims heretofore put forward through British instrumentality, and Her Majesty's Government, if so desired, will not be unwilling that, for a term not exceeding one year, British agents, on the request of a Greek authority, should render such good offices as it may be in their power to afford to Ionians who have had just grounds of complaint against Turkish authorities.

I inclose a copy of a Despatch to Mr. Scarlett on this subject.

With respect to convicted Ionian criminals, who may be now undergoing their sentences in territories still subject to Her Majesty's authority, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the effect of the sentences and Her Majesty's right still to carry them into effect continues unchanged, notwithstanding the union of the Ionian Islands with the Crown of Greece, and that it is therefore for Her Majesty alone to determine whether she will detain or release those convicts, or whether she will concur with the Hellenic Government in making any arrangements which may be warranted by the laws of Greece for their future custody and treatment.

Your Excellency will make a communication accordingly to Sir E. Hornby as regards judicial matters, and to Her Majesty's Consular Officers generally as regards the ordinary course of business, being further guided by the information which will be conveyed to you by Her Majesty's Minister of Athens.

I am, &c.,
(Sd.) RUSSELL.

Inclosure No. 2.

EARL RUSSELL, TO MR. SCARLETT.

Foreign Office, the 12th May 1864.

SIR,—As a necessary consequence of the arrangement whereby Her Majesty has abandoned the protectorate over the Ionian Islands, the protection heretofore accorded by Her Majesty's Government to Ionians in the Ottoman and in other foreign dominions must cease on the 2nd of June next, when the Islands will be incorporated with the dominions of the King of the Hellenes.

British agents in Turkey and elsewhere will then no longer, as of right, have any power of interference in Ionian affairs or on behalf of natives of the Ionian Islands, and the Greek Government will doubtless have already used the precaution of instructing their several agents abroad to take Ionian interests and cases under their special protection.

Whatever information may be wished for, in regard to pending cases, will be readily afforded by British agents to Greek Consuls; and if the Greek Government should desire the good offices of Her Majesty's servants in the east towards bringing such cases to a conclusion, I shall have much pleasure in giving instructions accordingly, although if such a request should be made by the Greek Government, Her Majesty's Government would feel bound to limit those good offices to the term of one year; and could only allow them to be afforded on the special request, in each case, of Greek Consuls.

You will ascertain from M. Calligas how far the good offices of British agents are desired by the Greek Government, and especially whether it is their wish that Her Majesty's Government should continue to exercise jurisdiction in the British Consular Courts in Turkey overpending bankruptcies and civil suits in which Ionians are engaged, either till the termination of such proceedings, or till other arrangements for carrying them on can be made.

I inclose, for your information, a copy of a Despatch to Sir Henry Bulwer on this subject; and I have to instruct you to keep His Excellency informed of what passes between you and the Greek Government in this matter, in order that he may give corresponding directions to Her Majesty's Judicial and Consular Authorities in the Levant.

I am, &c.,
(Sd.) RUSSELL.

Inclosure No. 3.

CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS.

Foreign Office, the 2nd June 1864.

SIR,—The protectorate of Her Majesty over the Ionian Islands having this day ceased, in virtue of arrangements made by the Queen with the King of the Hellenes, with whose dominions the Ionian Islands are now incorporated, I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you that the provisions of the 27th paragraph of the General Consular Instructions are no longer in force, and I am to desire that you will consider that paragraph, and other instructions respecting Ionians, as canceelled.

If, however, your good offices should be sought by a Greek authority in support of Ionian claims heretofore put forward through British instrumentality, you will be at liberty, during a term not exceeding one year, from this date, to render such good offices to your Greek colleague.

You will receive special instructions from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, in regard

to judicial matters in which Ionians were concerned.

I am, &c.,
(Sd.) JAMES MURRAY.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council,

H. H. DURAND, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 921.

GENERAL.

The 16th August 1864.

Notifications.—Mr. F. Motley, Extra Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah, availed himself of the leave, to England, granted to him in Notification No. 912, dated 14th April, and embarked for Europe on the forenoon of the 19th May.

No. 923.

Lieutenant J. Ducat, Officiating Settlement Officer at Raepore, in the Central Provinces, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 1st August or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 925.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Central Provinces :—

Mr. J. Harry Rivett Carnac, Assistant Secretary, to be Settlement Officer of the Chundah and Wurdah Districts, vice Mr. C. Bernard.

Lieutenant A. Bloomfield, Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, in the Public Works Department, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, vice Mr. Carnac.

No. 928.

Major J. Reid, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 3rd August, of the three months' privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 652, dated 13th July, making over charge of his Office to Captain J. F. MacAndrew, Deputy Commissioner of Roy Bareilly, in Oudh, on the forenoon of the 3rd August.

No. 930.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Hulseberg, of Her Majesty's 1st Royals, is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Mohtoor Sanatarium, in the Central Provinces, in addition to his military duties at that station.

No. 932.

Surgeon Major J. C. Campbell, Durbar Surgeon to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, resumed charge of his duties from Assistant Surgeon J. Houston, M. D., on the 11th July last.

No. 934.

Mr. J. Kavanagh, Assistant Superintendent of Survey and Settlement, in Oudh, returned to his duty, on the 22nd July, from the month's privilege leave granted to him in G. O. No. 501, dated 22nd June.

No. 936.

Pathoolway, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, (Tseekay) in British Burmah, delivered over charge of the Extra Assistant Commissioner's (Tseekay's) Office, at Akyab, to Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, (Tseekay) Moung Kalla, on the forenoon of the 23rd April, and assumed charge of the Office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kolladan Township from Mr. Hunt, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, on the same date.

Moung Shive Dyke Kay, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, (Tseekay) took charge of the Office of the Tseekay at Kyouk Phyoo, on the forenoon of the 8th June.

No. 938.

Mr. W. Knighton, Assistant Commissioner of Gonda, in Oudh, returned to his duty, on the 25th July, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 729, dated 20th July.

No. 940.

Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps, in Oudh, returned to his duty, on the 2nd August, from the leave of absence granted him in G. O. No. 600, dated 5th July.

No. 942.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the British Burmah Commission :—

Captain A. R. McMahon, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, with effect from the 2nd May last.

No. 944.

Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, Political Agent at Gwalior, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, from the 20th August or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Major J. A. Wright, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Morar, will conduct the current duties of the Gwalior Agency during Major Hutchinson's absence.

No. 946.

The 17th August 1864.

Rai Guneshee Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, in Oudh, availed himself, on the 25th July, of the privilege leave for one month granted him in G. O. No. 415, dated 14th June last.

No. 948.

Colonel R. T. Snow, Officiating Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, in the Central Provinces, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, from the date of his being relieved of his present officiating appointment.

No. 950.

Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, Assistant Commissioner, Bhundarah District, in the Central Provinces, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 952.

Mr. E. Abreu, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, British Burmah, is posted to the District of Thyet Myo, and invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, under Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1854.

Simla, the 12th August 1864.

Notification.—Appointment.—Mr. L. Berkeley to be Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Issue for the Lahore Currency Circle.

No. 1915.

The 16th August 1864.

In the 8th paragraph of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, published in the Notification No. 1915, dated 13th April 1864, for paragraphs 5 and 6 read paragraphs 6 and 7.

No. 1926.

The 17th August 1864.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted, on production of a medical certificate, an extension of leave for six months to Mr. C. F. A. Kelly, Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Office, Punjab.

No. 1927.

The 17th August 1864.

In continuation of the Notification No. 864, dated 17th June last, the following approximate Statement of receipts from Income Tax and the sale of Stamps from February to April 1864, is published for general information:—

	Income Tax Collections.	Stamp Collections.	Stamp Receipts in 1858-59.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Govt. of India ...	2,67,511	... ..	40,667
Bengal ...	12,15,492	15,94,543	7,64,057
N. W. Provinces ...	6,70,648	6,49,480	3,38,237
Punjab ...	2,00,805	2,80,881	1,08,977
Central Provinces..	61,303	86,933	Included under Government of India and N. W. Provinces.
Madras ...	3,87,665	6,25,985	1,84,924
Deccan ...	3,410	45,412	Included under Government of India.
Bombay ...	7,51,472	11,75,304	1,69,752
Total Rupees ...	35,58,306	44,58,538	16,06,614

N. B.—The Stamp Receipts in the corresponding period of the year 1858-59, is shewn in the last column.

No. 1966.

The 18th August 1864.

Notification.—Leave.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Civil Pay-master, Madras, has obtained special leave for six months on private affairs, under Section XIV. of the Convenanted Civil Absentee Rules, commencing from the 1st January next.

No. 1967.

Notification.—In continuation of the Notification No. 192, dated the 17th May last, issued from this Department, the following Statement, showing the Financial position of the several Guaranteed Railway Companies, quad the Government, is published for general information :—

State of the Capital Accounts of the Indian Railway Companies on the 30th April 1864.

	Amounts authorized to be raised.			Amounts paid by the Railway Companies.					Amounts withdrawn by the Railway Companies.			Balance standing to the credit of the Railway Companies.	Amount advanced to the Railway Companies in excess of the amounts to their credit.
	Capital.	Debenture Loans.	Total.	Capital subscribed in England.	Capital subscribed in India.	Total Capital.	Debenture Loans.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian:													
Main Line Capital	17,277,801	5,472,199	22,750,000	14,480,059	258,394	14,738,453	5,472,199	20,210,652	6,636,197	14,551,618	21,187,815	341,906	
Jubbulpore Capital	2,000,000	.. ...	2,000,000	1,952,135	7,665	1,959,800	.. ...	1,959,800	136,453	504,278	640,731		
Madras:													
Main Line Capital	3,167,150	1,832,850	5,000,000	3,163,028	.....	3,163,028	1,832,850	4,995,878	2,268,285	3,592,822	5,861,107	641,529	
Bellary Capital	3,000,000	. ...	3,000,000	2,327,050	. ....	2,327,050	... ..	2,327,050	303,974	516,318	820,292		
Great Indian Peninsula	11,000,000	3,000,000	14,000,000	9,456,441	414,254	9,870,695	2,303,700	12,174,395	3,970,442	7,064,466	11,034,908	1,139,487	
Sind:													
Sind Railway Capital	1,596,100	403,900	2,000,000	1,522,745	20,975	1,543,720	403,900	1,947,620	768,928	1,106,378	1,875,306	72,314	
Indus Flotilla Capital	295,100	82,900	378,000	250,005	.....	250,005	82,900	332,905	213,389	103,380	316,769	16,136	
Punjab:													
Mooltan Capital	1,500,000	500,000	2,000,000	1,465,258	8,344	1,473,602	500,000	1,973,602	888,283	968,632	1,856,915	116,687	
Delhi Capital	2,500,000	... ...	2,500,000	1,042,187	4,223	1,046,410	... ...	1,046,410	4,694	36,349	41,043	1,005,367	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	3,650,000	1,350,000	5,000,000	3,770,796	21,662	3,792,458	891,895	4,684,353	1,970,123	2,913,069	4,883,192	... ...	198,839
Eastern Bengal	1,000,000	600,000	1,600,000	990,745	9,504	1,000,249	400,000	1,400,249	704,868	806,687	1,511,555	... ..	111,306
Calcutta and South-Eastern	310,000	190,000	500,000	290,377	19,623	310,000	90,000	400,000	189,693	261,624	451,317	... ...	51,317
Great Southern of India	862,300	303,300	1,165,600	628,479	1,221	629,700	253,300	883,000	339,764	351,635	691,399	191,601	
Total ...	48,158,451	13,735,149	61,893,600	41,339,305	765,865	42,105,170	12,230,744	54,335,914	18,395,093	32,777,256	51,172,349	3,525,027	361,462

Net Balance standing to the credit of the Railway Companies ... £3,163,565.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 18th August 1864.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th August 1864.

No. 666 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

1*st Infantry.*—Surgeon J. E. Tuson, M. D., F. R. C. S., to the medical charge.

No. 667 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Sahawun Tewary, 44th Regiment, Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit," for distinguished gallantry, when in command of a detachment of his regiment, in an engagement with a party of rebels, near Munipoor, in June 1862.

No. 668 *of* 1864.—In conformity with G. G. O. No. 144 of 1852, the following Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, during the month of July 1864, on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, is published for general information; and it is hereby notified that claims to the Estates in question, which shall not be preferred to the Presidency Pay-master by Executors and Administrators before the conclusion of twelve months after the date of decease, cannot be attended to in this country, as the money, after that period, will be remitted to, and made payable by, the Secretary of State for India:—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of July 1864.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co's. Rupees.	Equivalent in sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.						Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.					
2nd July 1864	(a) Mortimer John Slater ...	Lieut. Col...	Late 5th European Regt., Pension Paymaster, Lucknow	...	30th Oct. 1863...	Will left	1,142 9 6	... ...	1,142 9 6					
8th do.	Edward Pelham Master ...	Major ...	Invalid Estt ...	...	June 1857..	... ...	91 4 11	... ...	91 4 11					
12th do.	(b) William Frederick Stewart	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps ..	...	13th Jan. 1864 ..	Intestate	692 11 7	... ...	692 11 7					
22nd do.	(c) Pearson Boyd	Lieutenant..	42nd Regt., Assam Lt. I.	...	31st Dec. 1863...	Ditto	236 7 0	... ...	236 7 0					
25th do.	(d) George Arthur Berkeley Becher	Ditto ...	10th Regt., N. I. ...	...	5th April 1864	Ditto	657 0 4	... ...	657 0 4					
Ditto	(e) George Ashley Shipp ...	Conductor...	Unattached List, late Bengal Artillery	...	25th ditto ...	Ditto	294 15 3	... ...	294 15 3					
	Carried over Rs. ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ..	3,115 0 7	... ...	3,115 0 7					

(a) Next-of-kin, son, (Christian name unknown), mother acts as executrix, Mrs. Slater, No. 2, St. John's Garden, Notting Hill, near London.
(b) Widow, Cornelia; children—James Lee, Mary Ada.
(c) Next-of-kin, father, Mr. Boyd, late Bengal Civil Service; and mother, Mrs. C. Boyd, Kennington, London.
(d) Next-of-kin, Mrs. Phosbe Vincent, Dungannon, Tyrone, Ireland.
(e) Next-of-kin, Mary Shipp, mother, New Cross, London.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office,—Continued.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
							Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.					
	Brought forward ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	3,115 0 7	... ...	3,115 0 7					
	Non-Commissioned Officers & Soldiers.													
7th July 1864	(1) John McKewen	Private ...	Bengal Sappers and Miners	...	6th April 1864	Intestate	444 2 1	... ...	444 2 1					
11th do.	Augustine Keane McNamara	Gunner ...	Bengal Artillery ..	...	1862	... ...	374 15 3	... ...	374 15 3					
12th do.	(2) Maurice Stack	Ditto ...	Her Majesty's Bengal Artillery	...	18th May 1864...	Intestate	34 3 0	... ...	34 3 0					
15th do.	John Moran	Qr. Mr. Sgt.	4th Oudh Lt. I. ...	...	*Unknown*	... ...	171 0 5	... ...	171 0 5					
16th do.	Thomas Adams	Private ...	Late 6th Eur. Regt.	453	10th July 1859...	Intestate	8 5 9	... ...	8 5 9					
Ditto	Edward Rothwell... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	...	15th Aug. 1859..	Ditto	8 5 9	... ...	8 5 9					
Ditto	David Fogerty	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	30th ditto ...	Ditto	7 3 6	... ...	7 3 6					
Ditto	John Dixon	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	10th July 1859...	Ditto	8 5 9	... ...	8 5 9					
Ditto	Charles Laker	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	6th Aug. 1859..	Ditto	8 5 9	... ...	8 5 9					
Ditto	Denis Field	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	*Not communicated*	... ...	8 5 9	... ...	8 5 9					
18th do.	(3) Patrick Denver	Ditto ...	Local Infantry ...	...	26th April 1864	Intestate	30 3 8	... ...	30 3 8					
Ditto	(4) John Martindale	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	...	7th May 1864...	Ditto	14 1 4	... ...	14 1 4					
21st do.	(5) Thimothy Ford McCarthy ..	Corporal ...	Sappers and Miners...	...	27th Dec. 1857...	Ditto	29 13 7	... ...	29 13 7					
Ditto	Frederick Anderson ...	Private ...	H. M.'s 21st Hussars	549	14th July 1862...	Ditto	78 4 8	... ...	78 4 8					
25th do.	(6) James Ashton	Ditto ...	Late 1st Eur. Bengal Fusiliers	1257	10th Nov. 1859..	Not known	3 6 5	... ...	3 6 5					
	Total Rs. ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	4,344 3 3	... ...	4,344 3 3					

(1) Next-of-kin, father, Samuel McKewen, Landevagee Ballymore, County Armagh, Ireland.
(2) Brother, Thomas Stack, Kerry, Killarney.
(3) Mother, Ann Denver, Bally Killey, County Down, Ireland.
(4) Mother, Alice Martindale, Birkenhead, Chester.
(5) Next-of-kin, mother, Mary Ford McCarthy; and sister, Mary McCarthy Magourney, Cork.
(6) Next-of-kin, not known.

FORT WILLIAM;
PAY OFFICE,
The 30th July 1864.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Lieut. Col.*,
Presidency Pay-master.

The 17th August 1864.

No. 669 *of* 1864.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 21st June 1864, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 21st June 1864.

19th Hussars.—Lieutenant Montagu Stuart Saunders, from the Bengal Cavalry, General List, to be Lieutenant, vice William Henley Stanley Clarke, whose appointment, from 7th Madras Light Cavalry, which appeared in the *Gazette* of 31st May 1864, has been cancelled, dated 21st June 1864.

No. 670 *of* 1864.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 28th June 1861, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 28th June 1864.

Brevet.—The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the deaths of Major General William Sage, Bengal Infantry, on 25th May 1864, and Major General Thomas Anderson, Madras Cavalry, on 27th May 1864 :—

Colonel Colin Troup, C. B., Bengal Infantry, to be Major General, dated 26th May 1861.

Colonel George Alexander Baillie, Madras Infantry, to be Major General, dated 28th May 1864.

The undermentioned Officers, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows :—

Major Edward March Martineau, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, dated 28th June 1864.

Captain Frederick John Mackie, Madras Infantry, to be Major, dated 28th June 1864.

Captain Robert Murray Nott, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, dated 28th June 1864.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals John Burnie Dickson, of the Bengal Establishment, to be Inspector General of Hospitals, dated 28th June 1864.

No. 671 *of* 1864.—Deputy Commissary John Symms, late 1st Class Sub-Engineer, Department Public Works, having been reported to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the pension establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India, with effect from the 21st July 1863. This cancels his retirement, announced in G. G. O. No. 477 of the 21st July 1863.

No. 672 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant C. S. Blair, of the 18th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 673 *of* 1864.—The following extract from a letter No. 201, dated 24th June 1864, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

Para. 1. "I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 156 of the 8th April 1864, forwarding correspondence regarding an application from Major H. L. Pester, of the late 63rd, (now 9th) Native Infantry, praying that he may be allowed to take leave under the new rules, counting all former leave under the same rules."

2. "You observe that Major Pester belongs to one of the old line Corps, recently placed on the new organization, and in which he has received the appointment of Second in Command. Being a Major, regimentally, he would have been able, had he proceeded to England under the old system, to return to his regiment in the position of Major in the Corps; but, as he is under the old furlough rules, he is debarred from going home, retaining his position as Second in Command, such position being considered a staff appointment."

3. "The application of Major Pester has your support, as you are of opinion that the change in the organization of the Army should not operate to the detriment of this Officer."

4. "The decision in his case, however, affecting many other officers, not only in the Bengal, but also in the Bombay Army, the question becomes a general one."

13. "In order to meet such cases as that of Major Pester, and other Officers holding staff appointments in their former regiments under a new organization, I shall not object to your Government making such arrangements as may appear to you to be compatible with the public interests, to admit of such Officers reverting to their appointments upon return from leave to Europe on sick certificate, precisely as they would have done had they come home under the new furlough rules. But it does not appear to me either necessary or expedient that such Officers, having made their election on a former occasion, should be allowed to reconsider their choice of rules, or that a similar indulgence should be extended to the whole of the Officers of the armies of Bengal and Bombay, as recommended by your Government."

14. "I shall not object to Major Pester retaining his appointment, as authorized by your Government during his present leave, but I cannot sanction his admission to any other advantages granted by the new furlough rules to Officers under similar circumstances."

The 18th August 1864.

No. 674 *of* 1864.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Medical Department	Asst Surgeon Charles Thomas Paske	Surgeon ...	8th April 1864	Surgeon J. W. Mountjoy, retired.

No. 675 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Medical Dept. ...	Assistant Surgeon Wm. Frederick Blyth Dalzel, M. D.	Surgeon ..	15th June 1864.	On augmentation under the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, and G. G. O. No. 508 of the same date.
Ditto ..	Assistant Sergeon (Brevet Surgeon) Samuel Bowen Partridge, FEL. U. C. ...	Ditto ...		
Ditto ...	Assistant Surgeon William Boyne Butt	Ditto ..		
Ditto ...	Assistant Surgeon John James Clarke	Ditto ...		
Ditto ...	Assistant Suregon George Olans Baillie, M. D. ...	Ditto ...		
Ditto ...	Assistant Surgeon John Edward Tuson, M. D., F. R. C.S.	Ditto ...		
Ditto ...	Assistant Surgeon Edward Taylor	Ditto ..		
Ditto ...	Assistant Surgeon Henry William Spry	Ditto ...		
Ditto ...	Assistant Surgeon Alfred James Dale, M. B. ...	Ditto ...		
Ditto ...	Assistant Surgeon Arthur Young	Ditto ..		
Ditto ...	Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Simpson, M. D., A. B. ...	Ditto ...		
Ditto ...	Assistant Surgeon George Hickie Daly, M. D. ...	Ditto ...		

No. 676 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Stud Department.

Captain W. C. MacDougall, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Class Assistant, to be Deputy Superintendent, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 677 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed five years' service as Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the army, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of Clause 8 of the Royal Warrant, dated 31st January 1859, published in G. G. O. No. 740, dated 20th May 1859 :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel James Charles Innes, of the Bengal Infantry. } 15th July 1864.

No. 678 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Bernard Cracroft, of the late 50th Regiment, Native Infantry, Adjutant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry. } For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 679 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs :—

Surgeon George Edward Givins, of the Medical Department. } For one year, under the new Regulations.

The 19*th August* 1864.

No. 680 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant L. H. E. Tucker, General List, Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

No. 681 *of* 1864.—With reference to Government General Orders noted in the margin, the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information and guidance :—

No. 940, dated 18th September 1860.
No. 118, dated 18th February 1864.
No. 225, dated 15th March 1864.

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 223. *London, the 9th July* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch No. 27, dated 30th January 1864, I have to acquaint you that as it has been determined that no deduction from the period of five years' service qualifying for the rank of Colonel is to be made on account of leave of absence taken by Lieutenant Colonels generally, the same rule is to be made to apply to the promotion of Lieutenant Colonels of the Staff Corps, under the Royal Warrant of 16th January 1861.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 211.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 11*th August* 1864.

Appointment.—Lieutenant J. Forsyth, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, with effect from the date of his taking charge.

No. 212.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 13*th August* 1864.

Transfer.—Corporal C. Lindsay, Probationary Assistant Overseer, Agra and Bombay Road, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Port Blair.

No. 213.

The 15*th August* 1864.

Notification.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Impey, R. E., Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, made over charge of the Chief Engineer's Office to Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Controller and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, on the 14th March 1864, before noon.

No. 214.

Leave of Absence.—The privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th July 1864, granted by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to Captain C. D. Newmarch, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, is confirmed. During Captain Newmarch's absence, the duties of Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, British Burmah, will be carried on by Captain W. S. Oliphant, R. E., Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

No. 215.

The 16*th August* 1864.

Notification.—With reference to Notification No. 140, dated 20th May 1864, Captain E. J. L. Twynam, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 3rd Class, relieved Major J. F. Tennant, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Class, of the charge of the Thyet Myo Division on the forenoon of the 14th July 1864.

No. 216.

Transfer.—Mr. E. W. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, is transferred from the Moulmein to the Thyet Myo Division. He joined the latter Division on the 14th July 1864.

No. 217.

The 17*th August* 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Major F. Tyrrell, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 2nd Class, Eastern Road Division, Central Provinces, is granted leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for two months, from the 20th August 1864.

No. 218.

Lieutenant H. Y. Murray, Bengal Cavalry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, 3rd Oudh Road Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the 10th August 1864, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE,—No. 2729.

Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made for the despatch of *letters* for the United Kingdom marked *viâ Southampton* by the Bombay route, and consequently the previous restriction of that route to Marseilles correspondence only has been relaxed as far as *letters* are concerned.

In future, *letters* for the United Kingdom by the Bombay Mail viâ Southampton will be forwarded. The postage will be 4 annas per ½ oz.

CALCUTTA, *8th August* 1864. } C. K. DOVE, *Post-master Genl. of Bengal.*

DESTROYED AT CAWNPORE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 43269, of 1854-55, for Company's Rupees 500, last endorsed to Mr. and Mrs. Francis and Anne Osborne, the Proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietors.

ALLAHABAD, *The 27th July* 1864. } DENNIS OSBORNE.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 34.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Operations of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1863-64.

From Captain H. HYDE, R. E., Head Commr., Department of Issue of Paper Currency, to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., Simla,—(No. 108, dated 7th July 1864.)

I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to Government, the following Statements, and to report on the operations of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1863-64:—

No. 1.—Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes put into circulation during 1863-64.

No. 2.—Statement of the number and value of Government Currency Notes cancelled after circulation during 1863-64, and of the percentage of the same.

No. 3.—Statement of the cost price of Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, and of the market value of the same on the 30th April 1864.

No. 4.—Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for 1863-64, showing also totals from May 1860 to April 1864.

2. *Notes in Circulation.*—At the close of the last official year, the notes in circulation in the Calcutta Circle had amounted to Rs. 2,65,00,000, and remained constant at that amount for the first six months of the present year, without increasing or decreasing. In October 1863 the Bank of Bengal invested 30,00,000 more of coin for Notes, but soon after the money market in Calcutta became tight, and the Bank was obliged to withdraw 77,00,000 of coin for its equivalent in notes, so that by the end of December the amount of notes in circulation had been reduced to Rs. 2,18,00,000. The decrease, however, of notes in active circulation, i. e., in the hands of the public, was only a third of the above 77 lakhs, the Bank having paid in the other ⅔rds from the reserve of Notes in its own vaults. The circulation of notes has only gradually recovered from this excessive withdrawal, there being a decrease in April 1864, as compared with the circulation twelve months previous, of 17 lakhs, or 6·4151 per cent.

3. In Bombay, on the other hand, notwithstanding that the money market there was also in a very depressed condition, the circulation of notes showed a very healthy increase from month to month, and at the end of the year had increased by 70,00,000 lakhs, or 37·8378 per cent. The value of notes in active circulation bore also a very fair proportion to those issued to the Bank of Bombay, no less than 221 lakhs being with the public out of 255 lakhs issued to the Bank.

4. In Madras, though there has been an increase of 2 lakhs of notes in circulation, the state of the currency there may be considered as having been quite stationary during the year, and though the extent and population of that Presidency warrant the conclusion that the country is capable of the absorption of a much larger quantity of notes, it appears that the people have not readily taken them, from some cause or other, which it is desirable should be ascertained.

5. With the impetus given to the notes circulation in Bombay, the Paper Currency Department has been enabled at the close of the year to put into circulation throughout the three Presidencies an additional amount of notes to the extent of 55 lakhs during the year.

6. *Notes cancelled.*—The number of notes cancelled in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras was 91,158,118,800, and 38,624 respectively, being equal to 21·974, 31·512, and 31·725 per cent. on the total number of notes in circulation in 1863-64. The percentage of last year, when the notes were only 14 months in circulation, was 0·925, 16·872, and 7·918; the increase this year is what might have been anticipated, and the notes may now be expected to be regularly returned for cancellation, and may even exceed the above percentages of the year 1863-64.

7. The relative percentages of the six kinds of notes which were cancelled were as follows, viz.:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.
10-Rupee Notes	29	39	28
20 „ „ ..	12½	20	20
50 „ „ ...	19½	11	21½
100 „ „ ...	20	16	21
500 „ „ ...	4½	2	5½
1,000 „ „ ...	14½	12	4
	100	100	100

These results show that the 10 Rupees continue to be in most demand with the public, and that in the large commercial cities of Calcutta and Bombay, there is an extensive demand for 1,000-Rupee Notes. The increased percentage of 1,000-Rupee Notes cancelled in Calcutta is in consequence of a large number of notes sent by the Bank of Bengal to its Branches at Agra, Allahabad, &c., on their first establishment; which notes, on money being required by the Bank in Calcutta, were sent to the Mint for payment, apparently having never been issued to the public.

8. *Government Securities.*—The nominal amount of the Securities of the Government of India forming the investment of the Paper Currency Department on the 30th of April 1864 was Rs. 2,93,24,563, and their cost price was Rs. 3,03,95,011-1-2. It was not till December last that the security investment was increased from Rs. 1,00,00,000 to Rs. 2,00,00,000, and a further increase of Rs. 1,00,00,000 was made in the month of April 1864. The amount of securities is about ⅗ths of the total amount of notes in circulation.

9. These investments are made on account of, and paid from out of, the reserve of each Presidency in the proportions noted below:—

	Investment.	Notes in circulation.	Percentage.
Calcutta...	1,45,13,123	2,48,00,000	58·520
Bombay...	1,20,00,000	2,55,00,000	47·059
Madras ...	35,03,863	65,00,000	53·905
	3,00,16,986	5,68,00,000	52·846

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

10. The expenses of the Currency Department for the past official year, for Establishment and Contingencies, Remuneration to Banks for notes put into circulation, Commission for securities purchased, &c., were for Calcutta Rs. 1,43,859 9 6
Bombay „ 1,66,713 15 11
Madras „ 58,849 11 4
Total Rs. 3,69,423 4 9

The amount of Interest realized on the Securities belonging to Calcutta was -	3,27,398	5	4
and sundry receipts for Calcutta and Bombay for -	611	2	9
make the total income realized for the year -	3,28,009	8	1
leaving an excess of expenditure over income of -	41,413	12	8
11. There was, however, Rs. 3,35,705-10-4 due to the Currency Department on the 30th April for interest not then realized, and Rs. 1,64,544-8-6 due by the Currency Department for remuneration to the Bank of Bengal and for cost of note forms. If these are taken into account, it will be seen that for Calcutta the total disbursements and liabilities for 1863-64 was - -	3,03,781	13	3
Against Receipts and Assets -	5,08,561	5	6
Gain by the Calcutta Circle -	2,04,779	8	3
For Bombay the former was -	1,71,336	4	8
Against - -	95,125	0	0
Loss by the Bombay Circle -	76,211	4	8
For Madras the former was -	58,849	11	4
Against - -	60,028	12	11
Gain by the Madras Circle -	1,179	1	7
Resulting in a nett gain of -	1,29,747	5	2

Considering, however, that the income from interest on ⅓rd of the securities is for less than 6 months, and on a further ⅓rd for scarcely one month, the surplus, small though it be, justifies the expectation that in the year 1864-65, the profits of the Currency Department on its entire investments of upwards of 3 crores of Rupees will be large enough to show a nett surplus to a considerable extent of income over expenditure and to clear the total of charges now standing against it.

No. 1.

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes put into circulation in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras during 1863-64.

	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.		Total.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly Increase + or Decrease –.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly Increase + or Decrease –.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly Increase + or Decrease –.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly Increase + or Decrease –.
April 1863 - - -	2,65,00,000	.....	1,85,00,000	.....	63,00,000	.....	5,13,00,000	.....
May „ - - -	2,65,00,000	.....	1,71,00,000	– 14,00,000	65,00,000	+ 2,00,000	5,01,00,000	– 12,00,000
June „ - - -	2,65,00,000	.....	1,79,00,000	+ 8,00,000	65,00,000	.....	5,09,00,000	+ 8,00,000
July „ - - -	2,65,00,000	.....	1,81,00,000	+ 2,00,000	65,00,000	.....	5,11,00,000	+ 2,00,000
August „ - - -	2,65,00,000	.....	1,81,00,000	.....	70,00,000	+ 5,00,000	5,16,00,000	+ 5,00,000
September „ - - -	2,65,00,000	.....	1,86,00,000	+ 5,00,000	75,00,000	+ 5,00,000	5,26,00,000	+ 10,00,000
October „ - - -	2,95,00,000	+ 30,00,000	1,95,00,000	+ 9,00,000	73,00,000	– 2,00,000	5,63,00,000	+ 37,00,000
November „ - - -	2,44,00,000	– 51,00,000	2,07,00,000	+ 12,00,000	65,00,000	– 8,00,000	5,16,00,000	– 47,00,000
December „ - - -	2,18,00,000	– 26,00,000	2,31,00,000	+ 24,00,000	62,00,000	– 3,00,000	5,11,00,000	– 5,00,000
January 1864 - - -	2,18,00,000	.....	2,36,00,000	+ 5,00,000	61,00,000	– 1,00,000	5,15,00,000	+ 4,00,000
February „ - - -	2,18,00,000	.....	2,25,00,000	– 11,00,000	65,00,000	+ 4,00,000	5,08,00,000	– 7,00,000
March „ - - -	2,28,00,000	+ 10,00,000	2,40,00,000	+ 15,00,000	67,00,000	+ 2,00,000	5,35,00,000	+ 27,00,000
April „ - - -	2,48,00,000	+ 20,00,000	2,55,00,000	+ 15,00,000	65,00,000	– 2,00,000	5,68,00,000	+ 33,00,000
Increase since April 1863 - -	.....	.....	.....	70,00,000	.....	2,00,000	.....	55,00,000
Decrease since April 1863 - -	.....	17,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage of increase or decrease -	.....	6·4151	.....	37·8378	.....	3·1746	.....	10·7212

Errors Excepted,

J. BRIDGNELL,
Accountant.

H. HYDE,
Head Commr., Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Mint,
The 7th July 1864.

No. 2.

Statement of the number and value of Government Currency Notes cancelled after circulation during the year 1863-64, *and of the percentage of the same.*

		10 Rs.	20 Rs.	50 Rs.	100 Rs.	500 Rs.	1,000 Rs.	Total No.	Total value.
CALCUTTA ...	Notes in circulation on 30th April 1863 - -	1,26,100	52,400	52,750	42,635	6,480	14,050	2,94,415	2,65,00,000
	Notes issued in 1863-64 - - - -	44,200	30,000	13,750	17,615	2,970	11,900	1,20,435	1,68,76,000
	Total -	1,70,300	82,400	66,500	60,250	9,450	25,950	4,14,850	4,33,76,000
	Notes cancelled in 1863-64 - - - -	26,700	11,400	17,650	17,940	4,127	13,341	91,158	1,85,76,000
	Balance on 30th April 1864 -	1,43,600	71,000	48,850	42,310	5,323	12,609	3,23,692	2,48,00,000
	Percentage of Notes cancelled on total - - -	15·677	13·835	26·540	29·776	43·672	51·410	21·974	42·825
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes - - -	29·290	12·506	19·362	19·680	4·527	14·635		
BOMBAY ...	Notes in circulation on 30th April 1863 - -	95,500	44,000	18,300	38,000	2,300	10,800	2,08,900	1,85,00,000
	Notes issued in 1863-64 - - - -	71,000	31,000	18,400	24,500	3,704	19,498	1,68,102	2,60,50,000
	Total -	1,66,500	75,000	36,700	62,500	6,004	30,298	3,77,002	4,45,50,000
	Notes cancelled in 1863-64 - - -	46,500	23,000	13,500	19,000	2,500	14,300	1,18,800	1,90,50,000
	Balance on 30th April 1864 -	1,20,000	52,000	23,200	43,500	3,504	15,998	2,58,202	2,55,00,000
	Percentage of Notes cancelled on total - - -	27·928	30·666	36·785	·304	41·639	47·197	31·512	42·761
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes - - -	39·141	19·360	11·364	15·993	2·105	12·037		
MADRAS ...	Notes in circulation on 30th April 1863 - -	25,860	17,920	12,620	12,370	2,990	2,320	74,080	63,00,000
	Notes issued in 1863-64 - - - -	13,500	10,900	9,900	9,850	2,144	1,370	47,664	42,75,000
	Total -	39,360	28,820	22,520	22,220	5,134	3,690	1,21,744	1,05,75,000
	Notes cancelled in 1863-64 - - -	10,780	7,760	8,320	8,140	2,084	1,540	38,624	40,75,000
	Balance on 30th April 1864 -	28,580	21,060	14,200	14,080	3,050	2,150	83,120	65,00,000
	Percentage of Notes cancelled on total - - -	27·388	26·926	36·945	36·633	40·787	41·734	31·725	38·534
	Relative percentage of cancelled Notes - - -	27·911	20·091	21·541	21·075	5·395	3·987		

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th July 1864.

J. BRIDGNELL,
Accountant.

H. HYDE,
Head Commr., Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency.

No. 3.

Statement of the Cost Price of Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency and of the Market value of the same on the 30th April 1864.

Description of Loan.	Nominal amount.	Average purchasing price.				Total cost.			Market rate on 30th April 1864.			Market value on 30th April 1864.			Profit.			Loss.		
						Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1st 4 per cent. Loan of 1824-25 -	9,000	Discount	5	7	0·	9,078	0	0												
2nd 4 „ „ of 1828-29 -	4,500	Ditto	1	15	2·25	4,706	6	4	Discount...	6	8	15,76,185	9	7	...	...	.	9,204	12	6
3rd 4 „ „ of 1832-33 -	15,66,900	Ditto	5	15	5·9331	15,71,605	15	9												
4th 4 „ „ of 1835-36 -	21,10,800	Ditto	3	4	8·2124	20,41,295	10	0												
5th 4 „ „ of 1853-54 -	52,66,000	Ditto	3	5	0·8957	50,91,328	8	0	Discount...	4	14	1,07,02,418	10	0	...	...	...	1,93,137	15	0
6th 4 „ „ of 1854-55 -	38,74,100	Ditto	3	4	7·4801	37,52,932	7	0												
5 „ P. W. „ of 1854-55 -	76,300	Premium	0	2	6·2596	76,420	4	0	Premium ...	3	2	78,684	6	0	2,264	2	0			
5 „ „ of 1856-57 -	60,38,600	Ditto	6	3	6·9421	64,14,421	12	0	Ditto ...	5	8	63,70,723	0	0	...	...	...	43,698	12	0
5½ „ „ of 1859-60 -	97,74,400	Ditto	10	15	10·6172	1,08,48,880	1	0	Ditto ...	13	6	1,10,81,726	0	0	2,32,845	15	0			
4 „ Stock Receipts of 1853-54.	6,03,963	Discount	9	4	9	5,84,342	1	1	Discount ...	6	8	6,02,352	6	11	18,010	5	10			
	2,93,24,563					3,03,95,011	1	2				3,04,12,090	0	6	2,53,120	6	10	2,46,041	7	6
															2,46,041	7	6			
												Nett Profit, Rs. ...			7,078	15	4			

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th July 1864.

J. BRIDGNELL,
Accountant.

H. HYDE,
Head Commr., Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency.

No. 4.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for 1863-64, *showing also totals from May* 1860 *to April* 1864.

From May 1863 *to April* 1864.

Receipts.	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.			Totals.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest realized on Government Securities ...	3,27,398	5	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,398	5	4
Sundry receipts ...	333	0	0	.....	...	...	278	2	9	611	2	9
Totals ...	3,27,731	5	4	.....	...	...	278	2	9	3,28,009	8	1
ASSETS.												
Interest due but not realized	1,80,830	0	2	95,125	0	0	59,750	10	2	3,35,705	10	4
Totals ..	1,80,830	0	2	95,125	0	0	59,750	10	2	3,35,705	10	4
Receipts and Assets ...	5,08,561	5	6	95,125	0	0	60,028	12	11	6,63,715	2	5
Receipts from May 1860 to April 1863	1,52,314	10	2	12,10	7		...	...	...	1,52,327	4	9
Receipts from May 1860 to April 1864	4,80,045	15	6	12,10	7		278	2	9	4,80,336	12	10

Disbursements.	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.			Totals.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment ...	21,714	15	9	15,346	13	9	8,307	7	10	45,369	5	4
Contingencies ...	855	10	11	539	2	3	285	3	10	1,680	1	0
Remuneration to Banks for Notes in circulation ...	94,798	12	2	1,49,627	15	11	50,256	15	8	2,94,683	11	9
Commission to Banks for purchase of Securities ...	10,057	9	4	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	10,057	9	4
Cost of Note Forms ...	16,432	9	4	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	16,432	9	4
Rewards for detecting forgers	.....	...	...	1,200	0	0	.....	...	...	1,200	0	0
Totals ...	1,43,859	9	6	1,66,713	15	11	58,849	11	4	3,69,423	4	9
LIABILITIES.												
Cost of Note Forms ...	19,848	11	2	4,622	4	9	.....	..	...	24,470	15	11
Remuneration to Banks ...	1,40,073	8	7	.....	...	..	.....	...	...	1,40,073	8	7
Totals ...	1,59,922	3	9	4,622	4	9	.....	...	...	1,64,544	8	6
Disbursements & Liabilities	3,03,781	13	3	1,71,336	4	8	58,849	11	4	5,33,967	13	3
Disbursements from May 1860 to April 1863 ...	3,35,446	14	9	1,53,674	0	6	48,284	13	0	5,37,405	12	3
Disbursements from May 1860 to April 1864 ...	4,79,306	8	3	3,20,388	0	5	1,07,134	8	4	9,06,829	1	0

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th July 1864.

J. BRIDGNELL,
Accountant.

Errors Excepted,
H. HYDE,
Head Commr., Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Platelaying in the Delhi District.

Progress Report of Platelaying, dated 30th June 1864.

Stations.	Total distance.	Linked in.	Completed.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
End of Agra District to Allyghur Station	3·79	3·79	3·79	
Allyghur to Somna	13·68	13·68	13·68	
Somna to Koorjah	13·24	13·24	13·24	
Koorjah to Bolundshuhur Road	8·87	8·87	8·87	
Bolundshuhur Road to Secunderabad...	8·68	8·68	8·68	
Secunderabad to Dadree	11·10	11·10	11·10	
Dadree to Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction	10·17	10·17	10·17	
Gazeeoodeennuggur Junction to Delhi Terminus ...	12·55	10·89	10·89	Completed to Delhi temporary Terminus on east bank of Jumna.
Total ..	82·08	80·42	80·42	
Sidings ...	12·92	6·62	5·45	
Grand total ...	95·00	87 04	85·87	

G. SIBLEY,
Chief Engineer.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor-General, under the 19th of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

A Bill to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the procedure of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction, and also to regulate the procedure of such Courts when exercising original Criminal jurisdiction under the Commission of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay, respectively, in places other than the ordinary place of sitting of such Courts, or at several such places by way of circuit: It is enacted as follows :—

Interpretation.

I. The following words and expressions in this Act have the meanings hereby assigned to them except where a contrary intention appears from the context.

"The High Court."

The expression "The High Court" denotes Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, at Madras, and at Bombay, respectively, in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction.

"Magistrate."

The word "Magistrate" denotes any person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

"Justice of the Peace."

The words "Justice of the Peace" include any person duly appointed under the Statute 33 Geo. III, Cap. 52, Section CLI, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and such words also include any person duly appointed under the Statutes 2 and 3 William IV, Cap. 117, Section I, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the Town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively.

"Local Government."

The words "Local Government" shall mean the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in any part of British India.

Number.

The singular number of words includes the plural, and the plural number includes the singular.

After the coming into operation of this Act, no Grand Jury to be summoned.

II. After the coming into operation of this Act the Judges of the High Court shall not issue their warrant or precept directed to the Sheriff of Calcutta, the Sheriff of Madras, or the Sheriff of Bombay, commanding him to summon

persons to attend and serve as a Grand Jury or Inquest.

No presentment or inquisition of Grand Jurors to be made unless such Jurors shall have been summoned before the passing of this Act.

III. No person shall be brought before the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction on the presentment or inquisition of Grand Jurors unless they shall have been duly summoned before the passing of this Act.

Charge to be delivered with commitment within the local limits of the ordinary original Criminal jurisdiction.

IV. Any Justice of the Peace who shall commit to custody or hold to bail any person for trial before the High Court exercising ordinary original Criminal jurisdiction for an offence committed within the local limits of such jurisdiction shall, together with all examinations, informations, bailments, and recognizances now required to be delivered to such Court before the trial, deliver a written instrument signed by him declaring with what offence such person is charged.

Charge to be delivered with record of preliminary enquiry without the local limits of the original Criminal jurisdiction.

V. Any Justice of the Peace who shall commit to custody or hold to bail any person for trial before the High Court exercising original Criminal jurisdiction for an offence committed without the local limits of such jurisdiction shall cause to be delivered to such Court before the trial, together with the record of the preliminary enquiry and with translations of any writings not in the English language, a written instrument signed by him declaring with what offence such person is charged.

Charge to be delivered in case of person sent for trial before High Court exercising original Criminal jurisdiction under special Commission of Government.

VI. Any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace who shall send a person for trial before the High Court exercising original Criminal jurisdiction under the Commission of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively, in any place other than the ordinary place of sitting of such Court, shall cause to be delivered to the Court before the trial, together with the record of the preliminary enquiry and translations of any writings not in the English language, a written instrument signed by him declaring with what offence such person is charged.

Certain offences may be inquired into by Justice of the Peace specially authorized by local Government.

VII. Any Justice of the Peace authorized in this behalf by the local Government may enquire into offences whereof the High Court has cognizance committed without the territories that are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statutes 21 and 22 Vic, Cap. 106, (*entitled an Act for the better Government of India*), and into offences committed in places within the jurisdiction of the High Court as a Court of Admiralty, and into offences whereof the High Court has cognizance under Act XV of 1863, (*to amend Act I of* 1859, *for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*), and into offences committed by persons claiming to be tried according to the provisions of the Statutes 23 and 24 Vic. Cap. 88, and may charge persons guilty of such offences or claiming to be tried as aforesaid before the High Court.

Language of charge.

VIII. Every charge preferred in conformity with this Act or preferred by the Advocate General or by any Magistrate authorized in that behalf by the local Government shall describe the offence in the language of the Indian Penal Code, or of the special or local law creating the offence, and shall be recorded in the High Court.

Effect of charge.

IX. Upon charges preferred in conformity with this Act persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and shall be arraigned at suit of the Crown, and the verdict shall be recorded thereupon.

Where facts proved show an offence falling within more than one Section of certain enactments, or more than one offence.

X. If the facts proved before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace show an offence which may be held to fall within two or more of the Sections of the Indian Penal Code, or of any special or local enactment, the offence may be charged severally in two or more counts applicable to such Sections, and if the facts so proved tend to show the Commission of more than one offence, it being doubtful which of them may be proved, such offences may be severally charged in separate counts.

Provisions of Act XVI of 1852 to apply to charges preferred under this Act.

XI. In Act XVIII of 1862 (*an Act to repeal Act XVI of* 1852 *in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments, and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature*), the word "indictment" shall be understood to include the word "charge," and all the provisions of the said Act relating to indictments shall apply to charges preferred under this Act.

Charges preferred under this Act to be of same effect as indictments.

XII. Every charge preferred according to the provisions of this Act shall, with reference to the Procedure of the High Court prescribed by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, be of the same effect as an indictment.

Postponement of trial of persons charged.

XIII. The trial of any person charged in the manner prescribed by this Act may be postponed from time to time by order of the High Court, upon sufficient cause shown, to allow such person time to plead or demur to the charge, or to obtain evidence for or against him.

Local jurisdiction of Courts held under the Commission of Government.

XIV. Whenever the Governor-General of India in Council or the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall by their Commission for that purpose authorize any of the Judges of the High Court to hold sittings in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court now subject to the superintendence of the High Court as a Court of reference and appeal other than the usual place of sitting of the High Court or in several such places by way of circuit, the limits of such place or places shall be defined by notification in the Official Gazette, and within such limits any accused person may be sent for trial at such sittings and during such period as may be fixed in such Commission no person shall be committed or held to bail for trial by any other Court for an offence committed within such limits.

Persons to be summoned to serve as Jurors by Judge holding a Court under such Commission.

XV. The Judge holding a Court under such Commission shall by some Officer to be appointed by the High Court for this purpose summon a convenient number of good and sufficient persons resident in the place defined under Section XIV of this Act, such persons not being the subjects of any Foreign State, to serve as Jurors, to appear at a specified time and place for the trial of offences before the Court held under such Commission.

Jury rules to be made by High Court.

XVI. The High Court shall from time to time make such rules as it may deem necessary for the summoning, empanelling, qualification, challenging and service of such persons, for regulating exemption from liability to serve as a Juror under this Act, for determining the number of persons to constitute Juries under this Act, and for declaring whether the verdicts of such Juries shall be received on a unanimous finding by the Jurors, or whether on the finding of a majority of Jurors and in the last case of what majority. Such rules until rescinded or modified by the High Court shall have the force of law, and any Judge holding a Court under such Commission as aforesaid may punish by a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month in default of payment thereof, any person duly summoned as a Juror who refuses or neglects without reasonable excuse to attend and be sworn.

Punishment of persons duly summoned who shall refuse or neglect to attend and be sworn.

Proceedings in cases brought before Court exercising jurisdiction under special Commission how regulated.

XVII. The proceedings in all Criminal cases which shall be brought before the High Court exercising original Criminal jurisdiction under such commission as aforesaid, except in so far as trial by Jury in such cases is provided for by this Act, shall be regulated by the procedure and practice in use in the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Criminal jurisdiction.

Act when to come into operation.

XVIII. This Act shall come into operation on such date as the Governor-General in Council shall fix by notification in the Gazette of India.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bill now published by the permission of the Governor-General proposes to dispense in future with the services of the Grand Jury in the Presidency Towns, and to effect certain changes in the Law which this measure will necessitate.

In the 25th paragraph of the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India covering the Letters Patent of the High Courts, it was announced that Her Majesty's Government reserved to itself the consideration of the improvements which would be required to bring the Criminal Procedure of the High Courts when exercising original jurisdiction into harmony with their reformed Civil Procedure. It has always been the opinion of the Government of India that one of the most considerable of these improvements would consist in some alteration of the Law which should relieve the Judges of the High Court, and the communities of the Presidency Towns, from the burden of assisting in the trial of persons charged with insignificant offences, and hence it was not matter of surprise to the Governor General in Council when the Grand Jury made the following Presentment on December 5th, 1862, at the Criminal Sessions in Calcutta:—

"The Grand Jury respectfully present to Her Majesty's "High Court the paltry charges comprising the majority of "committals in the present and former Calendars. In the "present Calendar they would especially direct attention to "Case No. 14, where a highway robbery was committed upon "two Sailors, and the property stolen consisted of one bottle of "Brandy value one Rupee eight annas, two caps worth two "Rupees, and three Rupees in cash. These, and such like petty "cases, they submit, should not occupy the time of the Grand "Jury, but be summarily dealt with by a Bench of Magistrates, "and we present, for the consideration of Her Majesty's High "Court, a recommendation for a legislative enactment that may, "whilst preserving the institution of the Grand Jury in all its "integrity, relieve it from the investigation of such petty "charges as constitute the majority of cases in the Calendar "of the Criminal Sessions."

This Presentment was forwarded to the Government of Bengal by Mr. Justice Norman, and the Lieutenant Governor shortly afterwards addressed

the Government of India, suggesting the establishment of a Court of Petty Session to consist of a Bench of Magistrates with a stipendiary Chairman and to be assisted by a Jury of six persons. His Honor's proposal was transmitted to the Secretary of State, the Government of India remarking that it considered itself precluded from immediate action by the passage, referred to above, in the Despatch covering the Letters Patent.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has now communicated his views on the proposal of the Bengal Government in a Despatch dated February 29th, 1864. To the plan of a separate Court of Petty Session, he objects on various grounds.

The inclination of the Government of India has on the whole been toward some modification of the Lieutenant Governor's proposal, but this inclination is so slight as not to justify it in pressing its opinion on her Majesty's Government. Some of the difficulties involved in the institution of a Court of Petty Session are, in truth, very considerable. A somewhat intricate double Jury system would for example have to be established, and the call on the time of the mercantile community would probably not be diminished, and might even be increased.

The natural alternative is to dispense with the Grand Jury and to enlarge the summary jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates. Of these two measures, the latter has already been carried out, partially, by an Act passed at the beginning of the year. The question of proceeding further in the same direction will be considered separately.

The Secretary of State, in declaring himself favourable to dispensing with Grand Juries, calls attention to the fact that their abolition was recommended in the first Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. It will be found that those Commissioners, including two English Judges and one ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, speak of the Grand Jury as unsuited to India. And on the saving clause in the Presentment of the Grand Jury quoted above, which implies a wish for the preservation of the Grand Jury system, the Secretary of State makes the obvious remark that the Presenters themselves recommend the withdrawal of the majority of the cases in the Calendar from their cognizance; and that it is not worth while to preserve Grand Juries for the sake of the minority.

The disadvantages under which Grand Juries labour in the investigation of truth are in fact so formidable that, but for the respect naturally felt for so venerable an institution, it is difficult to believe that they would still be retained in England. It is submitted, however, that it is quite possible to contend for their abolition in India without entering on the question of the expediency of their abolition elsewhere. The Presidency Towns are so circumstanced in respect both of climate and of the occupations of the communities inhabiting them, that while it is of the utmost importance to associate those communities with the administration of justice, it is in the highest degree desirable to render the burden imposed on them as light as possible. Public duty has assuredly a claim on their time, but only to the extent to which the time demanded from them can be employed with clear and undeniable profit. Now, the only trustworthy enquiry into the guilt or innocence of an alleged offender is the enquiry before the Judge and Petty Jury, sitting in the presence of one another; and it must be remembered that the direct effect of the abolition of the Grand Jury will be to strengthen the Petty Jury.

The measure now proposed will have another most beneficial result. If it becomes Law, it will be much easier to carry into effect the provision in the 30th Section of the Letters Patent of the High Courts, by which a Judge of the High Court can sit under the Commission of the Governor-General in Council or Governor in Council elsewhere than in the Presidency Towns. Hence it will incidentally become possible to try a certain number of European prisoners nearer the locality of their alleged offences, and to avoid sending them down to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

The present system under which European prisoners are sent for trial to the Presidency Towns, appears to me to involve a violation of the fundamental principles of justice. Its first result, in the rare instances in which an injured person has sufficient courage or sense of duty to demand redress, is to inflict an extremely severe punishment on the Prosecutor and Witnesses, who are compelled to undertake a journey of not much less occasionally than two thousand miles, at a heavy cost to their personal interests, and if any of them are Europeans and the period of the year be unfavourable, at a serious risk to life and health. And this penalty is inflicted on them, without even a suggestion of their guilt, for an attempt to establish a fact or set of facts of which it is as important to the public as to themselves to obtain the proof. As for the offender, it is almost impossible to overrate his chances of complete escape through the unwillingness of the injured person to prosecute; but if he be accused and committed from the Punjab to Calcutta, or from Scinde to Bombay, he also has to undergo before trial a variety of sufferings, and to face a variety of dangers, which are not always allowed for in his sentence. A person accused and ultimately acquitted is punished not less heavily, but with somewhat more colour of justice than the witnesses and the prosecutor.

No class of the community deserves less sympathy than the class from which the bulk of European offenders are taken, and no class suffers more acutely from their virtual impunity than their fellow-countrymen. The great body of European offenders in the Mofussil consists of persons dismissed for misconduct from those employments which are never wanting in India to the honest and the industrious, and it is found practically that the places to which they most resort are the places in which Europeans are most numerously settled, not merely in [illegible] appointments, but for purposes of trade and [illegible]ness. A series of complaints has reached the Government from European settlers in the Mofussil, of the distress and anxiety to which they are exposed through the continual presence in their neighbourhood of persons who, if justice had free course, could easily be shown to have brought themselves within the reach of the Criminal Law.

In one large City, the state of things which was occasioned for a few weeks, through the presence of an unusual number of these persons, was described as amounting to a reign of terror.

The strong feeling which once existed on the subject of trying Europeans at a distance from the Presidency Towns arose, not from any wish to secure impunity for offenders, but from doubts as to the security for justice afforded by the modes of trial practised, and the Criminal Law applied, in the Indian Mofussil. But, not to speak of recent improvements in Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, that very multiplication of Europeans in the Mofussil, which has changed the incidence of European crime, has also multiplied the facilities for establishing a system of trying alleged European criminals analogous, or nearly analogous, to that mixed system of Judges on circuit and Benches of Justices in Quarter Session which exists at home. The subject cannot be dealt with as a whole till the instructions of Her Majesty's Government have been received, but meantime it seems in the highest degree desirable to relieve from every impediment the exercise of the new power conferred on the High Courts by the Letters Patent. The progress made by the Bengal Court in the disposal of its arrears will probably permit the delegation of a Judge under Commission in a very short time.

The Bill substitutes for an Indictment found by a Grand Jury, a "Charge" to be signed by the committing Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. The Act (Act XVIII) passed in 1862 for the amendment of Indictments will apply to a Charge under the present Bill.

It has been found necessary to provide a mode of bringing to trial under the new system persons charged with offences committed on the High Seas under Act XV of 1863, and a recent Statute, 23 and 24 Vic, Cap. 88. The jurisdiction both Admiralty and Crown, under 21 Geo. III, Cap. 70, has devolved upon the High Courts, and some kind of Presentment is necessary before the offender can be arraigned. Such Presentments appear to have hitherto been made by Presidency Town Grand Juries: under Section 7 of the Bill an Officer specially empowered may enquire into and present these offences. The later Sections of the Act are intended to facilitate the assembling of Juries in Mofussil Towns which a Judge of the High Court may visit on circuit. They continue, but with some important extensions, the powers conferred on the Supreme Courts by the Statute 7 Geo. IV, Cap. 37 as amended by 2 and 3 Will IV, Cap. 117.

SIMLA,
The 13th August 1864. } HENRY S. MAINE.

C. BOULNOIS,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 34.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2194.

Simla, the 24th August 1864.

Notifications.—The undermentioned Officers, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Covenanted.

Mr. R. J. Wigram	...	6	months.
„ R. Wall ...	...	6	„
„ D. C. Halkett	...	3	„
„ W. M. Beaufort	...	6	„
„ H. G. Ross	...	6	„
„ E. Macnaghten	...	3	„

No. 2195.

The Reverend C. C. Anstey and the Reverend A. Robinson, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, have been respectively granted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, six months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 227.

Revenue.

Simla, the 24th August 1864.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the Thakoor of Bhownuggur and the Jam of Noanuggur in Kattywar, have abolished all transit-duties within their respective jurisdictions.

No. 412.

Political.

The 24th August 1864.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Isaac Stone, as United States Consul at Singapore.

No. 414.

Baboo Prankissen Roy, late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensingh, is permitted to retain the honorary title of Rai Bahadoor during his life.

No. 974.

General.

The 19th August 1864.

Notifications.—Captain J. D. S. Bennet, Officiating Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Rangoon, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 30th June last.

No. 1000.

The 24th August 1864.

Mr. St. George Tucker, Commissioner of the Khyrabad Division, in Oudh, made over charge of his office to Captain E. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, on the forenoon of the 6th August.

Sir George Couper, Bart., C. B., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, availed himself, on the 8th August, of the three months' privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 218, dated 21st May last, making over charge of his office to Mr. St. G. Tucker on the afternoon of the same date.

No. 1002.

Lieutenant F. Currie, Assistant Commissioner of Roy Bareilly, in Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence, for one month, from the 1st September, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1004.

Assistant Surgeon F. J. Pettingal, officiating in Civil Medical charge of the Station of Gondah, is confirmed in the appointment.

No. 1006.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. S. Blair, of the 18th M. N. I., to be an Assistant in the Mysore Commission, on probation.

No. 1009.

Captain H. E. Mottet, 2nd Class Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Commission, has obtained privilege leave of absence from 1st to 21st August, inclusive.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th August 1864.

No. 682 *of* 1864.—The following promotion is made in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

Apothecary Samuel Slater, attached to the Garrison Hospital at Chunar, to be Senior Apothecary, with the advantages authorized in G. G. O. No. 7 of the 2nd January 1846.	From the 21st July 1864, vice Senior Apothecary James Parnell, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The 22nd August 1864.

No. 683 *of* 1864.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 219, dated 18th instant, the services of Major C. H. Strutt, Royal Artillery, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 23rd August 1864.

No. 684 *of* 1864.—Captain Richard Francis Grindall, of the late 6th European Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of his rank, from the 1st September 1864.

No. 685 *of* 1864.—Mr. Charles Tapsell is appointed a third class Sub-Assistant in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department, to fill a vacancy, with effect from 2nd August 1864.

No. 686 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs:—

Major Andrew Simpson Smith, of the late 24th Regiment, Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 38th Regiment, Native Infantry.	For two years, under the new Regulations.

No. 687 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer having completed 26 years' service, eight years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Major A. C. Plowden ... 3rd July 1864.

No. 688 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant J. T. Bushby ... 10th August 1864.
Lieutenant J. J. Boswell ... 10th August 1864.

No. 689 *of* 1864.—The leave of absence, to proceed to Australia on medical certificate, under the old rules, granted to Captain C. B. Basden, of the late 61st Regiment, Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 242 of the 2nd April 1863, is extended for a period of six months, on the same account.

No. 690 *of* 1864.—*Erratum.*—In G. O. No. 658 of the 9th instant, for "Inspector of Musketry," read *Instructor of Musketry.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 691 *of* 1864.—Lieutenant George Strahan, Royal Engineers, Assistant Topographical Branch, Survey Department, is nominated to the charge of the new Topographical Party, No. 7, Rajpootana Survey, with effect from 1st July 1864.

The 23rd August 1864.

No. 692 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Infantry.—Assistant Surgeon J. T. J. Doyle, of the Madras Establishment, to the permanent medical charge.

The 24th August 1864.

No. 693 *of* 1864.—The following extracts from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State's Dispatch No. 197, dated 24th June 1864, are published for general information:—

"*Para.* 1. I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 93, dated 5th March 1864, forwarding for my consideration and orders correspondence relative to the pay and allowances to be passed to General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades and to Inspectors of Artillery, whilst on leave of absence on sick certificate."

"2. In my Despatch No. 185, dated 16th June 1864, I communicated to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government, that the salaries of Inspectors of Artillery, and of the Officers of the Artillery Staff, shall be a staff allowance, drawn, in addition to their regimental pay, as heretofore."

"6. In my Despatch No. 311 of the 31st August 1863, I communicated to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government respecting the staff salaries to be attached to offices held by Military Officers in India."

"7. In the table of salaries which accompanied that Despatch, it is shown that consolidated salaries are attached to certain offices, whether held by Officers of the Staff Corps or of the Indian Army, and it was observed in paragraph 12, that, 'in the case of the other appointments, it is to be understood that the staff salary now fixed, plus the Staff Corps pay due to the Officer's rank, will constitute the maximum amount to be drawn by an Officer of that rank holding the office in question, whether such Officer belong to the Staff Corps or not.'"

"8. I consider that the same principle should apply to Officers holding staff appointments, and drawing under the regulations any portion of this staff salary while absent on leave."

"9. The portion of staff salary to be drawn under the circumstances, plus the Staff Corps pay due to the Officer's rank, should constitute the maximum amount to be drawn by an Officer of that rank holding the office in question, whether such Officer belongs to the Staff Corps or not. Provided, in the case of an Officer of the Indian Army entitled to full regimental allowances during the period in question, the aggregate amount so drawn, while on leave, is not less than the pay and full allowances of his rank, if entitled thereto, under the old Regulations."

"10. I approve of your recommendation that Brigadier Generals Commanding Brigades shall be placed on the same footing as other Officers holding staff situations in regard to staff allowances during leave of absence, the extent to which leave of absence is available for such offices being limited, in accordance with my Despatch* No. 353, dated 6th September 1861."

* Despatch No. 353 of 6th September 1861, was published in G. G. O. No. 952 of 22nd October 1861.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

No. 694 *of* 1864.—The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 85, *dated* 25*th May* 1864.—Lieutenant C. J. O. FitzGerald, Adjutant, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted two days' leave of absence in extension of the privilege leave allowed that Officer in G. O. No. 24 of 1864, under exigency of the case, to enable him to join.

No. 114, *dated* 4*th July* 1864.—The leave of absence, granted to Captain R. K. Macquoid, Second in Command, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, in General Order, by the Resident, No. 39 of 1864, is extended from the 4th to the 7th June 1864, inclusive, to enable him to join.

No. 137, *dated* 26*th July* 1864.—Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave of absence, on medical certificate, up to the 11th October 1864, instead of to the 11th September 1864, as notified in General Order, by the Resident, No. 125 of 1864.

The 25*th August* 1864.

No. 695 *of* 1864.—The following temporary arrangements are made consequent on the departure for Europe, on sick leave for 18 months, of Surgeon J. McClelland, Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department :—

Inspector General of Hospitals Henry Alexander Bruce, M. D., to officiate as Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, during the absence of Officiating Principal Inspector General J. McClelland.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals John Murray, M. D., to officiate as Inspector General of Hospitals, North-Western Provinces, in the room of Dr. Bruce.

No. 696 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned appointments and promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Department to fill existing vacancies :—

Permanent.

Lieutenant J. B. Smith, late 5th European Regiment, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from 11th March 1864, vice Major Macqueen, promoted to Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, by G. G. O. No. 340, dated 15th April 1864. Lieutenant Smith will continue to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major J. E. Thomson, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 1st May 1864, vice Major E. M. Martineau, retired.

Captain J. B. Cox, Staff Corps, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from 1st May 1864, vice Major J. E. Thomson.

Temporary.

Major R. D. Macpherson, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissary General. Major A. D. Dickens, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class. Major M. J. Brander, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class. Captain C. S. Lane, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.	From 30th June 1864, and during the absence of Major E. J. Simpson, Officiating Deputy Commissary General, on the leave allowed him in G. G. O. No. 566 of 1864, or until further orders.

Major H. A. Taylor, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class. Captain A. W. Bolton, late 50th Native Infantry, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.	From 30th June 1864, and during the absence of Major E. J. Simpson, Officiating Deputy Commissary General, on the leave allowed him in G. G. O. No. 566 of 1864, or until further orders.
Captain J. Sykes, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class. Major H. Mills, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class. Captain H. R. Bradford, late 36th Regiment, Native Infantry, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.	From 21st June 1864, and during the absence of Major J. R. A. S. Lowe, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, on the leave allowed him by G. G. O. No. 562 of 1864, or until further orders.
Captain S. Chalmers, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class. Captain T. W. Holland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class. Captain J. B. Cox, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.	From 5th June 1864, and during the absence of Captain J. H. Jenkins, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, on the leave and furlough allowed him in G. G. O. Nos. 526 and 527 of 1864, or until further orders.
Captain J. A. M. Biggs, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class. Lieutenant W. G. Smith, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class. Captain A. W. Montagu, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.	To officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from this date, to make up the complement of the grade.
Lieutenant N. F. Parker, General List, Infantry. Lieutenant C. G. Cautley, General List, Cavalry.	To officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, on probation.

No. 697 *of* 1864.—Under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370 of the 1st June 1863, the following promotions are made:—

Ordnance Department.

Conductor Edward Quin, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary. Supernumerary Sub-Conductor Duncan Revie, of the Gun Carriage Agency; and, Supernumerary Sub-Conductor James Cargin, employed in the Barrack Department, to be Supernumerary Conductors. Sub-Conductor Charles Grossmith, to be Conductor.	From the 30th April 1864, in room of Deputy Assistant Commissary Haslam, transferred to the Pension Establishment by G. G. O. No. 367, dated 29th April 1864.
Conductor John Doyle, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary. Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) John Halliday, to be Conductor.	From 23rd June 1864, vice Deputy Assistant Commissary, Lieutenant (Veteran Establishment) McGrath, invalided.
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) James Brown, to be Conductor.	From the 25th June 1864, vice Conductor Mallon, deceased.
Sub-Conductor Charles Eason, to be Conductor.	From the 15th July 1864, vice Conductor James McDermot, deceased.
Magazine Serjeant Francis Fraser, to officiate as Sub-Conductor.	From the 24th June 1864 (the date of passing his examination), to complete the establishment.
Sub-Conductor John Callow. Sub-Conductor Thomas Geddings.	To officiate as Conductors, during the absence of Conductors Hill and Parker, on furlough, and on leave on medical certificate, respectively, to Europe.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 219.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 18*th August* 1864

Notification.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 107 A., dated 25th July 1863, the services of Major C. H. Strutt, R. A., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 220.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 19th August 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Major A. Allen, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Class, Upper Godavery Works, is granted five months' leave, on medical certificate, with effect from the 29th March 1864.

No. 221.

Lieutenant J. P. Westmorland, R. E., Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Oudh, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 25th July 1864.

No. 222.

Resignation.—Mr. N. Page, Assistant Overseer, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 27th June 1864.

No. 223.

The 22nd August 1864.

Appointment.—Sergeant W. Moore, of the 17th Lancers, having passed the prescribed examination at the Madras Civil Engineering College, is appointed to the Public Works Department, as a Probationary Assistant Overseer, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 224.

Notification.—Captain A. Cadell, R. E., assumed charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Punjab, beforenoon of the 2nd May 1864.

No. 225.

The 23rd August 1864.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in connexion with the Lighthouses now under construction at the Alguada Reef, Double Island, and the Cocos :—

The operations will remain under the control of Captain A. Fraser, R. E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, under the title of Superintendent of Lighthouses.

The works of the Alguada Reef and Double Island Lighthouses, will constitute a Public Works Division, to be called the Alguada Lighthouse Division.

The works of the Cocos Island Lighthouse will also constitue a Public Works Division, to be called the Cocos Lighthouse Division.

The following Officers and Subordinates are appointed to the two Divisions, respectively :—

Alguada Lighthouse Division.

Lieutenant J. M. McNeill, Special Assistant Engineer, with local rank of Executive Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from 30th April 1864.

Mr. J. H. White, with the rank of temporary Supervisor, with effect from the 2nd April 1864.

Mr. T. Nelson, with the rank of temporary Assistant Supervisor, with effect from 1st May 1864.

Cocos Lighthouse Division.

Captain F. T. Pollok, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 4th Class, with the local rank of Executive Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from 9th March 1864.

Mr. J. F. Reid, temporary Supervisor, with effect from 5th March 1864.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1863.

Simla, the 15th August 1864.

Notification.—The following Home Accounts of the Government of India for 1862-63, and an Estimated Account for 1863-64, together with other Statements connected therewith, are published for general information :—

No. 1. ... ...

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance 1st May 1862				5,733,711 13 1
Amount received for Bills of Exchange on India				6,641,576 10 9
Miscellaneous Home Receipts:				
In reduction of Civil Charges:				
Interest realized from investment of cash balance, &c.	50,613 3 5			
Fees, subscriptions to widows' funds, &c.	11,901 0 0			
On account of maintenance of lunatics	389 5 3			
Passage and outfit	55 19 6			
Medals	9 8 4			
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph	377 2 7			
Sale proceeds of surplus books, stamps, &c.	892 12 1			
		64,238 11 2		
Balance of proceeds of the sale of the East India House	77,500 0 0			
Deposit on sale of stores ware-houses Leadenhall street	1,000 0 0			
Proceeds of sale of land attached to the barracks at Warley	394 11 7			
Value of furniture transferred from the Military College at Addiscombe to Woolwich				
Part proceeds of the sale of the Indian Navy frigates "Punjab" and "Assaye"	20,900 0 0			
Proceeds of the sale of the Indian Navy frigate "Dalhousie" ...	24,859 17 8			
		124,718 9 3		
			188,957 0 5	
In reduction of Military Charges:				
Passage of officers and troops		78 0 10		
Miscellaneous		20 11 0		
			98 11 10	
				189,055 12 3
Amount received from Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments:				
In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies			28,606 18 4	
Do. expenses of Madras troops employed at Labuan			5,225 3 1	
Do. pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital			9,598 3 10	
Do. charges of the late China expedition			242,400 0 0	
Do. naval supplies			21,107 8 18	
				306,937 14 2
Miscellaneous receipts on account of India				62,128 19 8
Subscriptions on account of the civil, military, and other provident funds of India				63,467 0 4
Carried forward ... £				12,996,877 10 3

No. 1.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

DISBURSEMENTS:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
East India Bonds paid off			256,200 0 0	
Loans on security of East India Bonds repaid			1,500,000 0 0	
				1,756,200 0 0
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA:				
DEBT:				
Dividends to proprietors of East India Stock	.....	629,970 1 6		
Interest on loans contracted in England:				
East India Bonds	142,038 10 7			
India 4 per cent. Debentures ..	520,122 5 8			
India 5 per cent. Stock ...	786,005 0 0			
Temporary loans	38,750 0 0			
		1,486,915 16 3		
			2,116,885 17 9	
CIVIL CHARGES:				
Home Establishment:				
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under-Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and Clerk...	117,724 5 5			
Auditor and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, s. 52	2,196 14 0			
Stores Department: wages of labourers, cartage, lighterage, dock dues, &c., ...	13,758 4 7			
Law charges	2,652 9 9			
Bank of England for management of debt	10,204 13 3			
Postage of despatches to and from India	3,453 13 9			
Office Contingencies:				
Rent, rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture and repairs, books, maps and charts, printing, stationery, stamps, bookbinding, advertisements, postage, and various petty charges	19,991 5 4			
		169,981 6 1		
Amount paid under postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury		54,407 6 6		
Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable		28,667 13 5		
On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph ...		18,324 5 4		
Do. Malta and Alexandria Telegraph		507 16 4		
Do. Mission to the Court of Persia ...		15,233 10 4		
Do. Her Majesty's establishments in China		27,367 8 8		
Pensions and retired allowances		231,958 14 4		
Compensation pensions to officers and petty officers, &c., of the Maritime Service of the East India Company		18,415 5 4		
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818		4,800 0 0		
Furlough and absentee allowances ...		80,481 2 3		
New India Office		39,020 13 4		
Carried forward ... ... £		689,165 1 11	2,116,885 17 9	1,756,200 0 0

No 1.—An account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				12,996,877	10	3
Receipts—*continued.*						
Indian Railway, and other Guaranteed Companies:						
Instalments of Capital, &c., under their respective Deeds of Contract:	£	s.	d.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	1,346,174	0	0			
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	60,038	10	0			
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	521	19	0			
East Indian Railway Company	571,847	0	0			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	1,223,710	0	0			
Great Southern of India Railway Company	65,460	0	0			
Madras Railway Company	822,835	10	0			
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjab and Delhi Railways)	1,140,326	14	2			
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	62,696	0	0			
				5,293,609	13	2
Carried forward ... £				18,290,487	3	5

Treasury of the Government of *India*, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863—*Continued.*

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		689,165 1 11	2,116,885 17 9	1,756,200 0 0
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA—*continued.*				
CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.*				
New Stores Warehouses		27,315 7 0		
East India Company, for expenses in respect of their capital stock, and dividends		3,039 18 0		
Poplar Fund; pensions and expenses of hospital...		4,064 10 4		
Annual donation to Bengal civil fund		2,500 0 0		
Gratuities, subscriptions to charities, and relief to distressed natives of India		3,032 5 4		
Maintenance of lunatics from India		7,322 18 1		
Transport of convicts from India to Western Australia		1,558 1 2		
Passage and outfit of two Members of the Council of the Governor General of India, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Chaplains, Professors, School-masters, &c.		6,726 16 8		
Examination expenses, and allowances of candidates for the civil service of India, and civil engineers.		7,948 18 3		
Expenses on account of officers acquiring scientific knowledge		538 6 10		
Agents at the outports and abroad, salaries and expenses		2,308 10 1		
Expenses in connexion with the introduction of cinchona plants into India		129 6 9		
Medals		10,680 10 6		
Indian Law Commission		2,500 0 0		
Advance to the Indian Flax Company		1,000 0 0		
Expenses connected with the sale of the Indian Navy Frigates "Punjab," "Assaye," and "Dalhousie"		3,014 16 6		
Expenses connected with the International Exhibition of 1862		2,943 9 1		
Master of the Mint; for supervision of quarter anna coinage		1,805 8 7		
Remuneration to Colonel Smith for services in connexion with the provision of machinery for the Calcutta and Bombay Mints		2,000 0 0		
Cost of plates for printing India Share Transfer Stamps		2,535 0 0		
Compensation to persons qualified but not permitted to compete for medical commissions in the British Army; allowances to officers for special services; fees on establishing High Courts of Judicature in India, &c.		5,531 9 0		
			787,660 14 1	
MILITARY CHARGES:	£ s. d.			
Effective.				
Cost of education of officers and cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst	7,462 0 0			
Passage of officers and troops ...	139,709 8 7			
The Imperial Government for troops serving in India ...	675,465 3 10			
Furlough allowances	172,938 0 6			
Miscellaneous	1,739 7 5			
		997,314 0 4		
Non-effective.				
The Imperial Government on account of retired pay, &c., of troops serving or having served in India; Act 25 & 26 Vict., c. 27	233,000 0 0			
Retired pay, including Colonel's allowances	794,432 13 8			
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund ...	103,778 3 6			
		1,131,210 17 2		
			2,128,524 17 6	
Carried forward ... ... £			5,033,071 9 4	1,756,200 0 0

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	18,290,487	3	5
Receipts—*continued.*			
Carried forward .. £	18,290,487	3	5

Treasury of the Government of *India*, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863—*continued.*

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward ...		5,033,071 9 4	1,756,200 0 0
DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*	s. d.		
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA—*continued.*			
MARINE CHARGES.			
Furlough and absentee allowances	13,540 19 11		
Pensions and retired allowances	29,588 4 1		
Commutation of pensions of officers of the late Indian Navy	54,296 10 8		
Passage from India of officers of the late Indian Navy on abolition of that service	1,987 0 0		
		99,412 14 8	5,132,484 4 0
PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS:			
Military and other stores	665,756 17 5		
On account of contract for constructing pier at Madras	17,021 0 0		
Freight of stores	14,022 10 11		
		696,800 8 4	
Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan		77,243 3 3	
Guaranteed interest on the capital of railway and other companies under their respective Deeds of Contract, including interest on Debenture Bonds:			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	148,207 18 6		
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company ...	16,764 13 11		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	68,911 16 6		
East Indian Railway Company	957,309 2 3		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company ..	457,503 15 11		
Great Southern of India Railway Company ...	30,445 12 10		
Madras Railway Company	301,012 12 0		
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjab and Delhi Railways) ...	154,980 11 10		
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	31,033 9 7		
		2,166,169 13 4	
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Interest of India debt paid by bills on London ...	1,365 1 0		
Purchase of horses	7,348 11 0		
Burmah and Persian donation batta	586 14 9		
Payments to His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing	131,466 13 4		
Amount paid to contractors on account of Bombay Waterworks	45,000 0 0		
Advances on account of Indian pay, &c. ...	8,022 16 7		
		193,789 16 8	3,134,003 1 7
DISBURSEMENTS IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA:			
Advances to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India ...		512,717 12 11	
Annuities paid in England chargeable to the Indian Civil Annuity Funds		247,332 19 10	
Her Majesty's Post-master General on account of postage collected in India		32,898 10 3	
Family remittances, remittances by Administrators General, soldiers' deposits, &c.		266,075 10 11	
Delhi and Lucknow prize money		96,077 5 2	
			1,155,101 19 1
		Carried forward ...	11,177,789 4 8

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	18,290,487	3	5
Receipts—*concluded.*			
	18,290,487	3	5

Having examined the Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government 22 Vict., Cap. 106, that all sums of money, stores, and property specified therein as received and disbursed by the that the vouchers, documents, and authorities connected therewith are complete and satisfactory.

India Audit Office, 15th December, 1863.

Treasury of the Government of *India*, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863,—*Continued.*

		£	s.	d.
Brought forward		11,177,789	4	8
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
DISBURSEMENTS IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA—*concluded.*				
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies on account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.				
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	231,287 11 5			
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	11,096 16 2			
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	52,766 6 4			
East Indian Railway Company	582,409 2 8			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	584,405 13 6			
Great Southern of India Railway Company	14,188 6 2			
Madras Railway Company	237,005 18 8			
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways)	179,796 17 5			
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	6,830 18 10			
		1,863,787	11	2
		13,041,576	15	10
Balance on 30th April 1863		5,248,910	7	7
	£	18,290,487	3	5

George Friend, Accountant General.

of India, from 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863, I beg to report, in terms of the 52nd Section of the 21 & officers of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, have been duly accounted for, and

G. I. Jameson, Major General,
Auditor.

No. 2.

AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

RECEIPTS.	£			£
Balance 1st May 1863 ...				5,248,910
India 4 per cent. stock created in exchange for a like amount of Debentures paid off...				2,441,000
Amount received for bills of exchange on India ...				8,979,521
MISCELLANEOUS HOME RECEIPTS:				
In Reduction of Civil Charges:				
Interest realized from investment of Cash Balance, &c. ...	124,405			
Fees, subscriptions to Widows' Fund, &c ...	11,729			
On account of maintenance of lunatics ...	181			
Passage and outfit ...	49			
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph ...	8,391			
The War Office for two years' rent of Warley Barracks ...	3,000			
Sale proceeds of surplus books, unserviceable stores, stamps, &c. ...	942			
		148,697		
Value of stores at the late depôt at Warley, taken by the War Department ...	33,163			
Proceeds of sale of New Street Warehouse ...	6,523			
Balance of proceeds of the sale of the Indian Navy Frigates "Punjab" and "Assaye"	22,500			
		62,186		
			210,883	
In reduction of Military Charges:				
Amount recovered from the War Office in respect of depôt and recruiting charges, &c., of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India for the years 1855-56 to 1860-61 ...		213,434		
Passage of officers and troops ...		276		
			213,710	
				424,593
Amount received from Her Majesty's treasury and other public departments:				
In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies ...			16,285	
Ditto expenses of Madras troops employed at Labuan ...			4,917	
Ditto pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital			8,735	
Ditto naval supplies ...			30,295	
				60,232
Miscellaneous Receipts on account of India ...				153,737
Subscriptions on account of the civil, military, and other provident funds of India ...				60,158
Carried forward ... £				17,368,151

No. 2.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.

DISBURSEMENTS.

			£
India 6 per cent. Debentures paid off			7,968,500
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA.			
DEBT:			
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock		£ 629,970	
Interest on loans contracted in England:	£		
East India Bonds	124,600		
India 4 per cent. Debentures	413,174		
India 5 per cent. Stock	786,005		
India 4 per cent. Stock	48,820		
		1,372,599	
			2,002,569
CIVIL CHARGES:			
Home Establishment:			
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under-Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and Clerk ...	117,108		
Auditor and Assistants, under Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106, s. 52	2,152		
Stores Department: Wages of labourers, cartage, lighterage, dock dues, &c.	11,429		
Law charges	5,288		
Bank of England for management of debt ...	9,444		
Postage of despaches to and from India	2,807		
Office Contingencies:			
Rent, rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture and repairs, books, maps and charts, printing, stationery, stamps, book-binding, advertisements, postage, and various petty charges ...	22,831		
		171,059	
Amount paid under postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury		51,860	
Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable		306,006	
Telegraph land lines through Turkey		22,983	
Ditto ditto through Persia		10,677	
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on account of the mail service between Bussorah and Bagdad ...		2,109	
On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph		18,027	
Ditto mission to the court of Persia		15,000	
Pensions and retired allowances		228,340	
Compensation pensions to officers and petty officers, &c., of the maritime service of the East India Company		18,468	
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818		5,158	
Furlough and absentee allowances		72,092	
New India Office		46,535	
New Stores Warehouses		19,614	
East India Company, for expenses in respect of their capital stock and dividends		3,040	
Poplar fund, pensions, and expenses of hospital		4,167	
Annual donation to Bengal Civil Fund		2,500	
Gratuities, subscriptions to charities, and relief to distressed natives of India		1,165	
Carried forward ... £		998,791	2,002,569	7,968,500

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

		£
Brought forward ...		17,368,151
Receipts—*Continued.*		
Indian Railway and other guaranteed Companies:	£	
Instalments of capital, &c., under their respective Deeds of Contract:		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company	665,273	
East Indian Railway Company	2,116,627	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	1,461,272	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	233,000	
Madras Railway Company	531,946	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjab and Delhi Railways)	1,064,511	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	63,177	
		6,135,806
Carried forward £.		23,503,957

Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.—*Continued.*

		£	£	£
Brought forward ...		998,791	2,002,569	7,968,500
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA—*continued.*				
CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.*				
Maintenance of lunatics from India		7,600		
Transport of convicts from India to Western Australia ..		323		
Passage and outfit of the Governor General of India, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Chaplains, Professors, School-masters, Civil Engineers, &c.		8,135		
Examination expenses and allowances of candidates for the Civil Service of India, and Civil Engineers		8,912		
Expenses on account of officers acquiring scientific knowledge...		634		
Agents at the out-ports and abroad: salaries and expenses ...		2,206		
Expenses in connexion with the introduction of chinchona plants into India		2,063		
Medals		10,530		
Indian Law Commission		3,000		
Indian Sanitary Commission		3,250		
Indian Accounts Commission		4,968		
Expenses connected with the International Exhibition of 1862		1,258		
Allowances to officers for special services: Expenses of commission of inquiry to consider memorials of Indian officers, &c.		2,354		
			1,054,024	
MILITARY CHARGES:				
Effective.	£			
Cost of education of officers and cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst, and of Assistant Surgeons at Chatham	12,236			
Passage of officers and troops	174,357			
The Imperial Government for troops serving in India	550,000			
Furlough allowances	161,410			
Miscellaneous	10			
		898,008		
Non-Effective.				
The Imperial Government on account of retired pay, &c., of troops serving or having served in India; Act 25 & 26 Vict., c. 27	245,000			
Retired pay, including Colonels' allowances ...	768,072			
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund	151,934			
		1,165,006		
			2,063,014	
MARINE CHARGES:				
Furlough and absentee allowances		2,654		
Pensions and retired allowances		53,951		
Commutation of pensions of officers of the late Indian navy ...		30,896		
Passage from India of officers of the late Indian navy, on abolition of that service		232		
			87,733	
				5,207,340
		Carried forward ... £		13,175,840

No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£.
Brought forward ...	23,503,957
Receipts—*continued.*	
Carried forward £.	23,503,957

Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864—*continued.*

	£	£	£
Brought forward ...			13,175,840
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS:			
Military and other stores	388,189		
On account of contract for constructing pier at Madras	5,508		
Ditto ditto . Carwar (Sedashegar) pier	5,396		
Freight of stores	6,488		
		405,581	
Dividends on the Indian Transfer Loan		75,834	
Guaranteed interest on the capital of railway and other companies, under their respective Deeds of Contract, including interest on Debenture Bonds:			
	£		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company ...	206,092		
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	18,870		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	69,662		
East Indian Railway Company	1,005,064		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	512,879		
Great Southern of India Railway Company	35,162		
Madras Railway Company	336,009		
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjab and Delhi Railways)	238,688		
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	34,649		
		2,457,075	
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Interest of India debt paid by bills on London	1,230		
Purchase of horses	5,338		
Burmah and Persian donation batta	312		
Payments to His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing	136,441		
Admiralty claims for naval supplies, &c.	80,375		
Advances on account of Indian pay, &c.	6,736		
		230,432	
			3,168,922
DISBURSEMENTS IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA:			
		£	
Advances to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India ...		531,520	
Annuities paid in England, chargeable to the Indian Civil Annuity Funds ...		257,508	
Her Majesty's Post-master General on account of postage collected in India ...		39,705	
Family remittances, remittances by Administrators General, Soldiers' deposits, &c.		256,260	
Prize money		27,715	
			1,112,708
Indian railway and other guaranteed companies on account of stores, establishment charges, &c.:			
		£	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company...		287,251	
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company		3,489	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company		20,615	
East Indian Railway Company		514,389	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company		196,187	
Great Southern of India Railway Company		14,063	
Madras Railway Company		223,862	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjab and Delhi Railways)		177,105	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company		13,252	
			1,450,213
		£	18,907,683
Balance on 30th April 1864			4,596,274
		£	23,503,957

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the DEBTS and CREDITS in *England* of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, on the 1st May 1864.

DEBTS.

		£	
East India Bonds:			
Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum		3,114,900	
Bonds not bearing interest		22,017	
			3,136,917
Four per cent. debenture loans, capital of the loans			5,034,500
Five per cent. stock, capital of the stock			15,720,100
Four per cent. stock ditto			2,441,000
Dividends on the capital stock of the East India Company unclaimed			10,991
Amount owing for export stores and miscellaneous claims			51,374
Imperial Government: Admiralty and War Office claims			185,000
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50)			48,146
		£	
Poplar fund, including unclaimed wages of seamen, &c.		229,798	
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to poplar fund (Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50)		27,450	
			257,248
Bills of exchange from India, unpaid		... ...	2,786
Indian railway and other guaranteed companies: amount remaining in the Home Treasury to the credit of the following companies, after deducting sums drawn in India (partly estimated) in excess of capital paid into the Indian Treasuries:			
East Indian Railway Company ...		316,185	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company		1,150,802	
Great Southern of India Railway Company		197,311	
Madras Railway Company		592,447	
Scinde Railway Company, including Indus Flotilla and Punjab and Delhi Railways		1,197,262	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company		236,864	
		3,690,871	
Deduct—due by the undermentioned companies: amount of payments in excess of receipts in England and in India (partly estimated):	£		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company ...	180,684		
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company	53,475		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	79,482		
		313,641	
			3,377,230
		£	30,265,292

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Debts and Credits in England—*Continued.*

CREDITS.	£	£
Cash and securities		4,596,274
Military and other public stores remaining unshipped		41,536
Computed value of buildings and lands: viz.—	£	
Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, Essex	60,000	
Warehouses and premises in Leadenhall-street	38,226	
Store warehouse, Belvidere-road, Lambeth	60,000	
New India Office	100,000	
		258,226
Indian Railways, &c.: amount of interest paid in England and in India on capital of railway and other guaranteed companies, under their respective Deeds of Contract, deducting therefrom amount received in India (party estimated) applicable to the repayment of such interest		8,736,185
	£	13,632,221

Brought down, amount of debts	£30,265,292
Ditto ditto credits	13,632,221
Debts in excess ...	£16,633,071

The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to proprietors of India stock for their capital; and on the other hand, of the guarantee or security fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

No. 4.

A LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL of *India*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES payable in respect thereof, on 1st May 1864.

	Number.	Salaries and Allowances.
		£
Secretary of State, Under-Secretaries of State, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and Members of Council	19	28,450
Correspondence Department: consisting of eight-four officers and clerks ..	84	42,941
Accountant General's Department: consisting of twenty-six officers and clerk ..	26	12,707
Director General of Stores Department: consisting of twenty officers and clerks, and fourteen examiners and assistant examiners of stores	34	11,307
Official Director of Indian Railway Companies, standing counsel, solicitor, clerk of the works and draughtsman, geographer, librarian and clerk, reporter of the products of India and clerk, keeper of the museum and assistant, and examining physician	13	7,820
Office-keepers, hall-porters, and messengers, &c.	50	5,699
Superintendent of charwomen, and seven charwomen	8	370
Portion of the former establishment of the Board of Control, retained at the Office in Cannon Row, in charge of records and papers, consisting of one officer and one clerk, messengers, house-keeper and female servants... ...	8	940
	242	110,234
Labourers in the Department of the Director General of Stores	95	6,138
	337	116,372

Allowances payable to clerks, messengers, charwomen, and labourers temporarily employed ... £4,855

No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS, granted or created in *Great Britain*, between 1st May 1863 and 30th April 1864.

	Amount per annum.
ESTABLISHMENT.	
Department of Director General of Stores :	
Officer to attend at the clothing stores at Pimlico, and also to be a member of the Boards of Survey of Arms, &c., on the arrival and embarkation of troops to and from India	500*l.* to 700*l.* by an annual rise of 20*l.*
PENSIONS.	£ s. d.
Rev. George Percy Badger, late Chaplain, Bombay Establishment, in recognition of the good services rendered by him, on many different occasions, to the Indian Government, and of the recorded testimony in his favor, in addition to his retired pay	100 0 0
Mrs. A. G. Ballantyne, widow of Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, librarian at the India Office, and formerly principal of the Benares College, in consideration of Dr. Ballantyne's zealous and valuable labours in the service of the State	100 0 0
Mrs. Maria Black, widow of branch pilot James Black, Bengal Establishment, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	120 3 6
Mr. E. Blyth, late curator of the museum at Calcutta, in consideration of his service in that capacity, and of his present circumstances	150 0 0
Major H. Birch, late of the Bombay Establishment, in consideration of his helpless condition, in addition to his retired pay	35 0 0
John Boyce, late ordinary seaman, Indian Navy, pension to which he had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	28 16 0
George Clark, late ordinary seaman, Indian Navy, pension to which he had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	11 2 0
Midshipman H. Hewer, late of the Indian Navy, a special compassionate allowance ...	50 0 0
Mrs. Ellen Lee, widow of Lieut. H. C. Lee, late 1st Madras Native Infantry, a compassionate allowance	40 0 0
Mrs. Mary Lloyd, widow of branch pilot William Lloyd, Bengal Establishment, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	120 4 0
William Mann, labourer in the department of the Director General of Stores on becoming incapacitated for further service	35 10 8
Mrs. Louisa Jane Moxon, daughter of branch pilot George Moxon, Bengal Establishment, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country ...	24 0 0
Captain J. Rennie, C. B., late Indian Navy, on abolition of his appointment as Controller of Marine Affairs, and Secretary to the Government of India in the Marine Department	410 0 0
Miss Marianne Skinner, in consideration of the services of her late brother, Captain James Skinner, Bengal Establishment	50 0 0
Mrs. Marian Simons, widow of mate pilot W. C. Simons, Bengal Establishment, for herself and son; the pension to which they had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	48 6 [illegible]
Lieut. G. G. Thain, late 2nd Bengal Native Infantry, in consideration of his helpless condition	100 0 0
Mrs. Ellen Warden, widow of master pilot Thomas Warden, Bengal Establishment, for herself and children; the pension to which they had been admitted in India, made payable in this country	112 14 0
Carried forward ... ... £	1,535 16 2

No. 5.—An Account of New or Increased Salaries, &c.—*Concluded.*

	Amount per annum.
Pensions—*continued.*	£ s. d.
Brought forward	1,535 16 2

The undermentioned discharged Soldiers, who have held the rank of Serjeant during the period prescribed by the Regulations, granted pensions in addition to their pensions from the Military Fund :—

Bengal:	£ s. d.
Quarter-master Serjeant John Bailey	22 16 3
Sub-Conductor Henry L. B. DeBacker ...	18 5 0
Serjeant-Major Timothy Fallon	27 7 6
Serjeant Charles French	18 5 0
Serjeant-Major Micheal Geoghagan	18 5 0
Conductor Thomas H. S. Hill	27 7 6
Ditto James Johnston	27 7 6
Quarter-master Serjeant William T. Lonergan ..	22 16 3
Conductor William Norris	27 7 6
Sub-Conductor Thomas Thornton	27 7 6
Conductor John Warburton	27 7 6
Carried forward ...	£264 12 6

	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	264 12 6
Madras:	
Serjeant Charles F. Blair	18 5 0
Ditto John Connors	18 5 0
Serjeant-Major Henry Carter	37 7 6
Sub-Conductor Robert Claridge	27 7 6
Colour-Serjeant James Hanlon	18 5 0
Sub-Conductor James Scammell	27 7 6
Ditto Alexander P. Shaw	27 7 6
Bombay:	
First-class School-master Patrick Brett ...	27 7 6
Serjeant William Boddy	18 5 0
Acting Conductor Donald Galbraith	27 7 6
Conductor James Kavanagh	27 7 6
Sub-Conductor Archibald O'Donnell	27 7 6
	566 12 6
	£ 2,102 8 8

No. 6.

Allowances, Compensations, and Superannuations, granted between the 1st May 1863 and the 30th April 1864, under Act 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106.

Name.	Office.	Period of Service.	Salary and Allowances.	Annual Pension.
		Years.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mr. Henry Storer Jones ...	Senior Clerk, Correspondence Department	18	680 0 0	340 0 0

India Office,
The 13th May 1864.

George Friend,
Accountant General.

No. 2109.

The 26th August 1864.

Notification.—Appointment.—Mr. J. G. Hewson to be Controller of the Money Order Office, Calcutta.

No. 2110.

Notification.—The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, or the person officiating in that capacity for the time being, to be Deputy Commissioner of Issue for the Circle of Issue in the Central Provinces, under Act XIX. of 1861.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

FOR ZILLAH ROY BAREILLY.

Under the order of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except as provided in Sections V. and VI. of Act XVI. of 1862, the assessments of the duties under Schedules I. and II., Act XXXII. of 1860, for the year commencing with the 31st July 1864, will be the same as for the year ending with the 31st day of July 1864: provided, that if any object to such assessment he may apply to the Deputy Commissioner of the District for forms of returns of profit or income under the said Schedules, and send in returns thereof within two months, from the 31st of July 1864, and he will then be assessed on such return, under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

ROY BAREILLY, } C. R. CROMMELIN,
The 18th August 1864. } *Offg. Depy. Commr.*

DESTROYED AT CAWNPORE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 43269, of 1854-55, for Company's Rupees 500, last endorsed to Mr. and Mrs. Francis and Anne Osborne, the Proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietors.

ALLAHABAD, } DENNIS OSBORNE.
The 27th July 1864. }

NOTICE,—No. 2729.

Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made for the despatch of *letters* for the United Kingdom marked *viâ Southampton* by the Bombay route, and consequently the previous restriction of that route to Marseilles correspondence only has been relaxed as far as *letters* are concerned.

In future, *letters* for the United Kingdom by the Bombay Mail viâ Southampton will be forwarded. The postage will be 4 annas per ½ oz.

CALCUTTA, } C. K. DOVE,
8th August 1864. } *Post-master Genl. of Bengal.*

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During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 35.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2343.

Simla, the 29th August 1864.

Notifications.— Major De S. Barrow, Deputy Inspector General of Police, in Oude, has obtained one month's privilege leave, from the 10th October next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2345.

The 30th August 1864.

Major J. W. Younghusband, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Inspector General of Police, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Captain A. H. Millett and Lieutenant William Hamilton, both of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be District Superintendents of Police, of the 1st Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The above appointments will take effect from the dates on which the three Officers shall have respectively entered upon the duties of their Offices.

No. 2347.

Captain F. A. Dickens, District Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Nerbudda Division, in addition to his present duties, during the absence of Major Moxon, on leave to England, with effect from the 9th May last.

No. 2349.

With reference to Notification No. 1215, dated the 6th July, the appointment of Mr. Handford, as Director of Public Instruction, in Oude, has effect from the 6th January last, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 2351.

The 31st August 1864.

Lieutenant T. A. Scott, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, officiated as District Superintendent, of the 4th Class, during Mr. Duff's absence on, the three months' privilege leave granted in G. O. No. 720, dated the 29th January 1864, viz., from 1st December 1863 to 28th February 1864, inclusive.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 251.

Judicial.

Simla, the 31st August 1864.

Notifications.—A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal on the 13th August, directed to the undermentioned Officer serving in the Punjab and its Dependencies :—

Captain James Thomas Norgate, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, at Sealkote.

No. 253.

The undermentioned Officers of the Customs Department, in the Central Provinces, are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class, as described in Section 22, Chapter II. of Act XXV. of 1861, within the limits of the Central Provinces :—

Ghazeeoodeen, Assistant Patrol.
Mr. R. K. Bartie, ditto.
Mr. W. W. Beatson, ditto.

No. 255.

Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Saxton, in charge of the Ganjam and Orissa Survey, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, as described in Section 22, Chapter II. of Act XXV. of 1861, within the Central Provinces, during the time he may be employed in those Provinces.

No. 257.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Officiating Conservator of Forests, in the Central Provinces, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 259.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Watts to be an Honorary Magistrate in the Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, and to invest him with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class, under Act XXV. of 1861.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 262.

The 31*st August* 1864.

Notification.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 39 of Act XXII. of 1864, to extend the said Act to the Cantonments of Morar (Gwalior), Nowgong, Nagode, Mhow, and Neemuch, within the limits of the Central India Agency.

2. With reference to Section 3 of the above Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to invest the following Officers with the powers of a Magistrate:—

Major J. A. Wright, within the limits of the Cantonment of Morar (Gwalior).

Captain W. C. Lester, Staff Corps, within the limits of the Cantonment of Mhow.

Captain F. T. Ross, Staff Corps, within the limits of the Cantonment of Neemuch.

Mr. C. R. Coles, within the limits of the Cantonment of Nagode.

3. Under Section 43 of the above Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that commitments by the Cantonment Magistrate of Morar (Gwalior), shall be made to, and appeals from his sentences and orders shall be heard and determined by, the Political Agent at Gwalior.

That commitments by the Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow shall be made to, and appeals from his sentences and orders shall be heard and determined by, the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

That commitments by the Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch shall be made to, and appeals from his sentences and orders shall be heard and determined by, the Political Assistant in Western Malwa.

That commitments by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nagode shall be made to, and appeals from his sentences and orders shall be heard by, the Political Assistant for Bundelcund.

That appeals from the sentences and orders, passed in cases committed by the above Cantonment Magistrates, shall be heard and determined by the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

4. Under Section 6 of the above Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish in the Cantonments of Morar (Gwalior), Mhow, and Neemuch, Courts of Small Causes for the trial of suits of the nature described in Section 3 of Act XLII. of 1860, and to declare that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of each of these Courts shall be Rs. 500.

5. The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, under Section 44 of Act XXII. of 1864, that, in respect to the Courts of Small Causes in the Cantonments of Morar (Gwalior), Mhow, and Neemuch, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India shall exercise the powers vested in the Sudder Court by the provisions of Act XLII. of 1860.

6. Under Section 10 of Act XXII. of 1864, the Governor General in Council hereby declares the Military Cantonments of Morar (Gwalior), Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, and Nagode to be Sub-Districts for the purposes of Act XVI. of 1864 (to provide for the registration of assurances).

And under Section 45 of Act XXII. of 1864, the Governor General in Council hereby declares that the Political Agent at Gwalior shall be deemed the District Registrar for the Cantonment of Morar (Gwalior); the First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General in Central India, shall be deemed the District Registrar for the Cantonment of Mhow; the Political Assistant in Western Malwa shall be deemed the District Registrar for the Cantonment of Neemuch; the Political Assistant in Bundelcund shall be deemed the District Registrar for the Cantonments of Nowgong and Nagode; and the Agent to the Governor General for Central India shall be deemed the Registrar General for each of the above Cantonments.

7. Under Section 14 of Act XXII. of 1864, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XX. of 1856 to the Cantonments of Morar (Gwalior), Mhow, Neemuch, Nagode, and Nowgong.

H. M. DURAND, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 433.

POLITICAL.

The 31*st August* 1864.

Notifications.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Conil as Consular Agent for France, at Aden, in succession to Monsieur M. des Pallieres, resigned.

No. 435.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Théophile Chrestien as Belgian Consul at Rangoon.

GENERAL.

No. 1039.

The 31*st August* 1864.

Notifications.—Captain A. C. Hay, Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, has obtained leave

of absence for ten days, from the 8th August, to visit Madras, preparatory to applying for leave on medical certificate to proceed to England.

Captain J. A. Campbell, Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District, to officiate as Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, during the absence of Captain Hay.

Lieutenant C. J. Pearse, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Toomkoor District, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District.

Captain A. J. Bruce, Deputy Superintendent of the Colar District, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Toomkoor District.

Mr. Krishna Ayengar, 1st Class Native Assistant, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Colar District.

No. 1041.

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, Assistant Commissioner in the Saugor District, Central Provinces, has obtained one month's leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 1st of August.

No. 1043.

Mr. D. Blenman, Superintendent of the City Police, Lucknow, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate (within the limits of the City of Lucknow as defined for municipal purposes), to be exercised only for the purposes specified in Section 6, Act 5 of 1861.

No. 1045.

Mr. W. H. Smith, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, appointed in G. O. No. 631, dated 9th July, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in Oudh, assumed charge of his appointment on the afternoon of the 8th August.

No. 1047.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to abolish the Saugor Division of the Central Provinces, and to re-distribute the several Districts heretofore composing the Saugor and Jubbulpore Divisions, together with the District of Nimar, recently transferred from the control of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India to the Central Provinces, into two Divisions, as follows, with effect from the 25th July last:—

I.—Jubbulpore Division.

Districts.

1. Jubbulpore.
2. Mundlah.
3. Seonee.
4. Dumoh.
5. Saugor.

Commissioner, Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Spence.

II.—Nerbudda Division.

Districts.

1. Baitool.
2. Chindwarah.
3. Nursingpore.
4. Hoshungabad.
5. Nimar.

Commissioner, Captain Hector Mackenzie.

No. 1049.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Clerk, Officiating Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, Mysore, has obtained ten days' leave of absence from the 8th August, to visit Madras, on urgent private affairs.

No. 1051.

Neamut Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Settlement at Oonao, in Oudh, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 15th August, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1053.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to promote Mr. G. M. Jones, Collector of Customs at Saugor, in the Central Provinces, to be a Collector of Customs of the 2nd Grade, in succession to Mr. Melville, retired, with effect from the 20th June last.

No. 1055.

Mr. P. Carnegy, Settlement Officer of Fyzabad, in Oudh, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 15th September, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1057.

Captain W. P. Harrison, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, British Burmah, resumed charge of the Tavoy District and Treasury from Captain C. Coote, Superintendent of Police, Tavoy, on the afternoon of the 16th July last.

No. 1059.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Assistant Surgeon W. Roberts, of the Madras Medical Service, of his appointment of Civil Assistant Surgeon of the Seonee District, in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 15th July.

Dr. Robert's services are re-placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

No. 1062.

The undermentioned Deputy Commissioners of the 4th Class, in British Burmah, are appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioners of the 3rd Class:—

Mr. T. Shepherd, from 4th April 1863.

Mr. W. H. Beddy, from 23rd April 1863.

Captain H. A. Browne, from 24th July 1863.

Captain W. P. Harrison, from 24th April 1864.

No. 1064.

Moung Shwe Myat is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, in British Burmah, from the 11th November 1863, in the room of Moung Htine, appointed Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Moung Shwe Myat assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 11th November last.

No. 1066.

The services of Lieutenant E. R. C. Wilcox, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Lucknow, are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1069.

Under Section 18 of Act V. of 1852, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. G. Duff, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, in British Burmah, to be a Marriage Registrar at Kyouk Phyoo.

No. 1071.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas, late 65th Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2193.

Simla, the 30th August 1864.

Notification.—In continuation of Notification No. 1567, dated the 26th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of June last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	June 1862.	June 1863.	June 1864.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Govt. of India ...	5,84,58,420	4,02,95,687	2,26,74,722
Bengal ...	2,05,26,780	2,13,09,349	1,73,64,095
N. W. Provinces...	3,28,03,956	3,41,03,434	2,53,24,603
Punjab ...	1,12,15,267	1,20,98,639	1,24,52,974
Bombay ...	3,43,08,538	2,67,55,594	2,50,03,555
Central Provinces..	61,59,787	53,48,550	44,20,885
Deccan ...	23,90,049	36,24,343	31,32,877
Madras ...	3,07,32,465	3,98,78,410	2,93,50,338
Total Rupees ...	19,65,95,262	18,34,14,006	13,97,24,049

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th August 1864.

No. 698 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas, late 65th Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for civil employment.

No. 699 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Edward Evans Grigg, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Gowalparah, Assam.	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant George Fergus Graham, of the late 5th European Regiment.	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Philip Ward, of the late 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, Quarter Master of the 30th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry.	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 700 *of* 1864.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 3rd, 7th, and 14th June 1864, are published for general information:—

INDIA OFFICE;
The 3rd June 1864.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and alterations of rank amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military forces:—

Brevet.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed five years' service as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonels in the Army, from the dates specified under the operation of Clause 8 of the Royal Warrant of 31st January 1859:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Wade Guy Green, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, dated 24th March 1863.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Thomas Wilde, C. B., of the Madras Staff Corps, dated 20th July 1863.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed five years' service as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and as Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army, from the date specified under the operation of Clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant, dated 31st January 1859:—

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Robert Manson, Bombay Infantry, dated 7th December 1863.

Major Henry Knigtley Burne, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain Francis Edward Francis, Bombay Infantry, to be Major, in succession to General James Ahmuty, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, deceased, 13th January 1864.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major John Robert McMullin, dated 1st March 1864.

Major (Brevet Colonel) Harry Burnett Lumsden, C. B., dated 1st March 1864.

To be Majors.

Captain Robert Davidson, dated 29th February 1864.

Captain (Brevet Colonel) Henry Wylie Norman, C. B., dated 1st March 1864.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Arthur Henry Moore, dated 21st April 1861.

Lieutenant Henri Campbell, dated 16th December 1863.

Lieutenant Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, dated 20th March 1864.

BENGAL ARMY.—PROMOTIONS.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensign Howard Kingscote, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Stewart, late 45th Native Infantry, deceased, dated 14th January 1864.

Army Rank.

Lieutenant James Thompson, of the late 58th Native Infantry, to be Captain by Brevet, dated 2nd March 1864.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers.

The undermentioned Officers to take rank from the dates specified, viz. :—

Lieutenant Allan Scott Roberts, from the 2nd January 1864.

Lieutenant Stephen Hotham, from the 13th January 1864.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Promotions.

Assistant Surgeon (Brevet Surgeon) Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury, to be Surgeon, vice Lay, retired, dated 16th October 1863.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Stewart, M. D., to be Surgeon, vice Rind, deceased, dated 18th December 1863.

Assistant Surgeon Edward McKellar, to be Surgeon, vice Wilson, retired, dated 20th December 1863.

Assistant Surgeon Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy, to be Surgeon, vice Andrews, retired, dated 20th December 1863.

Alterations of Rank.

The following Officers to take rank from the dates specified :—

Surgeon Robert Parker, M. D., from 25th February 1863.

Surgeon Frederick Corbyn, M. D., from 1st April 1863.

Surgeon Charles Lowdell, from 16th May 1863.

Surgeon John Hooper, from 25th May 1863.

Surgeon David Young, M. D., from 28th May 1863.

Surgeon Joseph Fayrer, M. D., from 10th June 1863.

Surgeon William Henry Adley, from 24th July 1863.

Surgeon Edward John Vivian, from 28th July 1863.

Surgeon James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, M. D., from 10th September 1863.

Surgeon Barclay Scriven, from 16th September 1863.

WAR OFFICE;

The 7th June 1864.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major General William Marcus Coghlan, of the Royal Artillery, some time Political Resident and Commandant at Aden, to be an ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 14th June 1864.

21st Hussars.—Lieutenant Howard Coghlan, from the Bengal Cavalry, General List, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Willoughby Gabb, who reverts to the position his name still occupies on the Bombay Cavalry, General List, dated 14th June 1864.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant William George Baker Garrow, from the cadre of the late 2nd Bombay European Infantry, to be Lieutenant, vice C. S. DeF. Roche, whose appointment from the late 6th Bengal European Infantry, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 31st May 1864, has been cancelled, dated 14th June 1864.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th October 1858 :—

Lieutenant Colonel George Bourchier, C. B., Royal Artillery, dated 25th April 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel William Olpherts, C. B., Royal Artillery, dated 25th April 1864.

No. 701 *of* 1864.—In continuation of G. O. No. 671 of 1863, the following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 12th July 1864, is published for general information :—

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 12th July 1864.

101st Foot.—The promotions of Major F. O. Salusbury, Captain G. C. Lambert, Lieutenant N. H. Wallace, and Ensign H. P. Airey, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 18th September 1863, to be antedated to the 11th July 1863.

No. 702 *of* 1864.—With reference to article 65, Section XXXI., page 321, of the Code of 1849, it is hereby notified that a Soldier may remit *bonâ fide* savings from his pay to his friends, in England, as well as to his family.

2. The remittance must not exceed the net amount of pay which has accrued to the Soldier since the last remittance made by him, nor the net amount of his pay, for one year, last passed, as prescribed in paragraph 231, page 71, of the War Office Explanatory Directions.

The 30th August 1864.

No. 703 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Inspector General of Hospitals John McClelland, Officiating Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department. } For 18 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 704 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
2nd Regt., Bengal Cavalry	Ressaidar Murtuza Khan...	Ressaldar..	1st May 1864	Shitabdeen Khan, invalided.
Do. ...	Do. Golam Hussen Khan	Ditto ...	Ditto	Shaick Rumzanally, invalided.
Do. ..	Jemadar Heera Singh ...	Ressaidar..	Ditto ...	Murtuza Khan, promoted
Do. ...	Do. Rahimdad Khan...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Golam Hussen Khan, promoted.
18th Regt., Bengal Cavalry	Kote Duffadar Sirdar Dull Sing	Jemadar...	18th Jan. 1864	Ahmedoola Khan, resigned.
3rd Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Alla Bux Khan ...	Subadar...	1st Jan. 1863	To complete the establishment.
Do. ..	Havildar Adjoodia Persad Sookul	Jemadar...	1st Oct. 1862	Luchmon Patuck, invalided.
Do. ...	Havildar Buctour Khan ...	Ditto ..	1st Jan. 1863	Alla Bux Khan, promoted
5th Regt., N. Lt. I.	Jemadar Ojeer Khan ...	Subadar ..	1st May 1864	Soobah Tewary, invalided
Do.	Do. Mohun Sing ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Issurdutt Tewary, invalided.
Do. .	Havildar Meerwan Sing ...	Jemadar...	Ditto ...	Ojeer Khan, promoted.
Do. ...	Do. Shaick Kadar Bux	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Mohun Sing, promoted.
Do. .	Do. Shaick Emam Bux	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pergass Sing, invalided.
Do. ..	Do. Nundah Tewary...	Ditto ...	16th May 1864	Huree Sing, deceased.
Do. ..	Subadar Unoka Singh ...	Subadar Major	30th Aug. 1864	To fill an existing vacancy.
10th Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Jeewun ...	Subadar...	1st May 1864	Juttadhary Sing, invalided
Do. ...	Do. Churt Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ramjeawun Tewarry, invalided.
Do. ...	Havildar Kassimally Khan	Jemadar...	Ditto ...	Dowlut Khan, invalided.
Do. ...	Do. Sheik Goolam Mujjeeb	Jemadar...	Ditto ...	Jeewun, promoted.
Do. ...	Do. Ram Churn Sing..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Churt Sing, promoted.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Pertaub Sing ...	Subadar .	1st May 1864	Dabee Sing, invalided.
Do.. .	Do. Mattadeen Doobay	Ditto ..	10th May 1864	Munnee transferred to the 4th Goorkha Regt.
Do.	Havildar Sahiblall Sookul..	Jemadar...	1st May 1864	Pertaub Sing, promoted.
Do. ...	Do. Edoo Khan	Ditto ..	10th May 1864	Mattadeen Doobay, promoted.
14th (the Ferozepore) Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Komundah Singh..	Subadar ..	1st May 1864	Soojan Singh, invalided.
19th (Punjab) Regt., N. I.	Do. Ahmudjee .	Ditto ...	6th Mar. 1864	Esur Sing, deceased.
Do. ..	Havildar Kapoorah ...	Jemadar...	Ditto	Ahmudjee, promoted.
33rd Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Futteh Sing ...	Subadar	1st May 1864	Jungloeram, invalided.
Do. ...	Havildar Katwaroo ...	Jemadar...	Ditto	Futteh Sing, promoted.
41st Regt., N. I.	Jemadar Luchmun Sing ...	Subadar	9th June 1864	Ramnund, resigned.
Do. ...	Havildar Seotul Sing ...	Jemadar...	Ditto	Luchmun Sing, promoted

Errata.—In G. G. O. Nos. 459 and 494 of the 2nd and 13th June 1864, notifying promotions in the 35th Regiment, Native Infantry, and 13th Bengal Cavalry, for Havildar *Parie* Tewarry, read Havildar *Paul* Tewarry, and for Kote Duffadar *Tiddeh* Mahomed, read Kote Duffadar *Fiddeh* Mahomed.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 705 *of* 1864.—Consequent on the European Veteran Company having ceased to exist, and the strength of the European Invalid Battalion being so much reduced, the following changes, in the staff and establishments, are directed :—

The appointment of Adjutant of Invalid Battalion is abolished.

The Commandant of the Battalion will perform the staff duties, drawing the office allowance.

The command allowance of Rs. (400) four hundred per mensem will be continued to the present Commandant, but will be reduced to Rs. (300) three hundred on his ceasing to hold the command.

No other appointment of Garrison Surgeon, at Chunar, will be made—the duties being hereafter performed by a Garrison Assistant Surgeon.

The appointments of Garrison Serjeant-Major and Garrison Key Serjeant will be abolished from the dates on which the individuals holding those appointments vacate them.

Instead of one Battalion Serjeant-Major and one Battalion Quarter-Master Serjeant, one Non-Commissioned Officer is, as soon as an opportunity offers, to be appointed for the duties of the two situations.

All allowances for the Veteran Company will cease from the first proximo.

The Native Establishments of the Invalid Battalion will be reduced from the 1st proximo to the scale authorized for two companies.

The 1st September 1864.

No. 706 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant M. Millett, of the late 43rd Regiment, Native Infantry, doing duty with the 6th Regiment, Native Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

No. 707 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department, in place of absentees :—

Lieutenant C. O'Donel, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 31st Regiment, Native Infantry. Lieutenant F. H. Thomas, General List, Infantry, Quarter-Master, 16th Regiment, Native Infantry.	To officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 2nd Class.

No. 708 *of* 1864.—The following Despatches, received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of

State for India, are published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 171. *London, the 31st May* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Your Military letter dated 5th April, No. 148, transmits a reference made by Colonel Curtis, Commanding Her Majesty's 21st Hussars, asking for information in regard to his service for pension. Your Government observe that you are not in a position to give any definite reply to these questions, as they are not distinctly met by any of the instructions you have from time to time received from Her Majesty's Government. You also state that there is an important distinction between those Officers who entered the Staff Corps and those who volunteered for the new Line Regiments. The former were distinctly told, before quitting the local service, that they would be brought under the new furlough regulations. No such declaration was made to those who volunteered for the new Line Regiments.

2. It appears to me that the instructions of Her Majesty's Government have been precise and clear in respect to both classes of Officers. In the same manner that the Staff Corps Officer has been informed that his service for pension, after joining the Staff Corps, will reckon under the new furlough rules, the new Line Officer has been assured that his position, with respect to pension, remains unaltered by his transfer to the British Army.

3. In reply to your letter dated 19th February 1863, No. 75, which requested explicit instructions as to the rules under which leave of absence was to be granted to Officers of the new Brigades of Artillery and new Line Regiments, I stated that the amount of leave to be deducted from the service of those Officers for pension, would depend on the furlough rules they might have chosen, and that, in respect to leave of absence, the position of those Officers remained unaltered by their transfer to the British Army. In my Despatch dated 30th June 1863, I informed you that all Officers of the Artillery and new Line Regiments would, "without reference to the furlough regulations they may have elected, and by which their claim to pension will be determined," receive six months' allowances during absence on medical certificate. Again, the answer given in my Despatch dated 24th November last, No. 402, to the third question then put by your Government, clearly showed it was intended that, as regards *pension*, these Officers, if they had not already made their election, were still to have the option of claiming the advantages of the old or new furlough rules at pleasure as if they had continued in the local service *

* See also question 79, 1st series; and question 76, 2nd series.

4. It now appears to your Government that all cases which can arise in regard to the service for pension of these Officers would be equitably met by deciding as follows :—

"*Firstly.*—That Officers who, before entering the new Line Regiments, had elected for the new furlough regulations, can only count their leave for pension under those regulations."

5. This is quite correct. A similar restriction would have been applied to them had they remained in the local service.

"*Secondly.*—That Officers who, before entering the new Line Regiments, had made *no* election, or who had elected for the old furlough regulations, may count for pension under the old rules all the leave they have already taken or may hereafter take, or count it all under the new; or count the leave taken before entering the regiment under the old regulations, and the leave taken since entering the regiment under the new regulations in the same way as Staff Corps Officers are entitled to do under G. O. No. 520 of 1862."

6. This would not be in accordance with the intentions of Her Majesty's Government. The position of the new Royal Artillery and line Officer as to pension, it has been ruled, is to remain unaltered. It follows, then, that if the Officer has elected the old furlough rules, his pension must be regulated by those rules. If he has chosen the new furlough rules, his service for pension must be calculated under those rules. If he has made *no* election, he must be required to do so, at the appointed time, in the same manner he would have been required to elect had he remained a local Officer. Upon this point, I would draw your attention to the concluding part of my letter to your Government, dated 24th April 1863, No. 152, which stated,—

"The amount of leave to be deducted from service for pension will depend upon the furlough rules which they may have chosen, and it will be necessary that the Commanders-in-Chief of the several Presidencies should be careful to require that every Officer who has not yet made his selection should do so (the same being reported to Government) on the first occasion of his making application for leave of absence."

7. With regard to the particular case of Colonel Curtis, 21st Hussars, out of which the present reference has arisen, I have to inform you that it is still competent to this Officer, who, it is stated, has not taken leave of absence since the establishment of the new furlough rules, and has consequently not been required to make his election, to make his choice of the furlough rules he would abide by when he may apply for leave of absence, or for permission to retire from the service, whichever may first happen.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. WOOD.

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 229. *London, the 16th July* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—With your letter dated 15th May, No. 189, you transmit papers containing your decisions on questions raised, whether Officers of the new Royal Artillery and new Line Regiments are to be allowed, in common with Officers of the Indian service, furloughs within Indian limits; and whether, in the cases of these Officers, if under the old rules, as regards retiring pension, the whole or any part of such furlough is to be recorded against their service for retiring pension.

2. The decision conveyed in your Secretary's letter No. 469, dated 16th January 1864, regarding the terms on which Officers of the Indian service may take furlough in India, is in accordance with my Despatch No. 403, dated 24th November 1863, and has my approval.

3. With regard to the question raised in the letter of the Adjutant General, dated 13th February 1864, whether the above decision is to apply to Officers of the new Artillery and new Line Regiments, I would observe that such Officers, being under the regulations applicable to British Officers, they have no claim to "furlough," if by the term is meant the fixed periods of leave of absence allowed under Indian rules. The decision contained in your reply to the Adjutant General, dated 24th February 1864, No. 774, to the following effect, was therefore correct:—

"Officers of the new Royal Artillery and new Line Regiments obtain leave of absence from the Commander-in-Chief; but the Government of India can see no objection to these Officers taking long leave in India with His Excellency's permission, on the understanding that English pay only can be granted to them for periods of leave in excess of those for which Indian Allowances are passed under existing rules."

4. My Despatch dated 31st May, No. 171, will have caused you to modify the decision contained in your Secretary's letter to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 12th April, No. 322, "that, if Officers of the new Line Regiments are permitted to take long leave in India in lieu of furlough to Europe, the whole period of such leave must be held to reckon against their service counting for pension."

5. Such of these Officers as may have elected the old furlough regulations, will still be allowed to count leave of absence in India to the authorised extent as service for pension.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. WOOD.

With reference to the foregoing Despatches and to those on the same subject previously published in General Orders, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council considers it necessary to state concisely what the intentions of Her Majesty's Government are in respect to the rules under which Officers of the new Brigades of Artillery and of the new Line Regiments can obtain leave of absence in India or to England, and the extent to which such leave affects their claim to pension.

Officers of the Brigades of Royal Artillery and of the new Line Regiments are, as regards leave of absence, brought entirely under the rules laid down in Her Majesty's Regulations. Leave, whether within or beyond Indian limits, is granted to them entirely under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with whom it rests to grant, withhold, or extend it.

The restrictions which, under Indian rules, are placed on the grant of furlough, as to the time which must be passed in India, before a furlough can be taken, and the periods of Indian service which must intervene between an Officer's return from furlough and his being permitted to proceed again to England are, as regards Officers of Royal Artillery and the new Line Regiments, abrogated, the only limits to the leave which may be granted to them are those which may be caused by the requirements of the service.

On the other hand, the Officers who are thus relieved from the restrictions of the Indian rules cease to have a claim to furlough, as implying a right to take leave of absence for a fixed period after certain stated intervals.

With regard to the extent to which the leave, Officers of the Royal Artillery and new Line Regiments may obtain, will affect their claim to pension, Her Majesty's Government have ruled that the amount of leave to be deducted from their service for pension will depend on the furlough rules they may have chosen, or, in the case of those who have not yet done so, and to whom an option is open, the rules they may hereafter choose.

This order does not apply to Officers of the Royal Engineers (late Indian Engineers), who remain, as heretofore, under the Indian regulations.

The 1st September 1864.

No. 709 of 1864.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain C. F. Browne ... 17th August 1864.

No. 710 of 1864.—Gunner John Mullin, of the Artillery Company, European Invalid Battalion, who was admitted to pension in G. G. O. No. 415 of the 13th May 1864, is allowed a stipend equivalent to (1) one shilling per diem, instead of to (9*d.*) nine pence per diem, as previously notified.

No. 711 of 1864.—The undermentioned Student of the Military Class, attached to the Medical College, having been reported qualified to serve as Native Doctor, is admitted into the service accordingly, with effect from the 12th August 1864, and placed at the disposal of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department:—

Shaik Burkut Allee.

No. 712 of 1864.—Assistant Apothecary George Owers, attached to the 5th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having been reported to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the pension establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 713 of 1864.—A question having arisen as to the claim of Armourer Serjeants for Armstrong Ordnance to house-rent and compensation for rations when not attached to Batteries, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that, when attached to Arsenals or Magazines or detached from their Batteries on any special duty, these Armourer Serjeants, if not provided with quarters or tents, shall be allowed house-rent at the rate passed to Staff Serjeants in the Ordnance Department; and in like manner, if not supplied with rations they shall receive compensation at the usual rate of ten Rupees per mensem.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 711 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Rank, Names and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Major John Crosbie Graves, Bombay Cavalry	Lieut. Colonel ..	26th May 1864	Major Genl. W. Sage, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Captain George Harkness, Madras Infantry	Major ...		
Major Dean Christian Shute, Bengal Infantry	Lieut. Colonel ...	28th May 1864	Major Genl. T. Anderson, Madras Cavalry, deceased.
Captain James John Combe, Bombay Infantry	Major ..		

The 2nd September 1864.

No. 715 *of* 1861.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 15th July 1864, is published for general information:—

War Office;

Pall Mall, the 15*th July* 1861.

91*st Foot.*—Lieutenant General C. G. J. Arbuthnot, from 89th Foot, to be Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant General Charles Murray Hay, deceased, dated 4th July 1861.

H. W. Norman, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 226.

Establishment.

Simla, the 24*th August* 1864.

Notification.—In continuation of Notification No. 210, dated 10th August 1864, Captain F. Cobbe assumed charge of the Office of Superintendent of Works, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, on the 2nd March 1864.

No. 227.

Resignation.—Mr. Nicholas Godfrey, Probationary Assistant Accountant, 3rd Class, Central Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, with effect from the 3rd August 1864.

Appointment.—Mr. William Godfrey is appointed an Assistant Accountant, 3rd Class, on probation, from 3rd August 1864, in room of Mr. N. Godfrey.

No. 228.

Leave of Absence.—Privilege leave, to the 25th May, is granted to Captain W. R. Johnson, Executive Engineer, South Astagram Division, in extension of the two months granted in Notification No. 86, dated 28th March 1864.

No. 229.

Captain H. Z. Darrah, Executive Engineer, 4th Class, British Burmah, is granted two months' privilege leave, from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 230.

The 26*th August* 1864.

Appointment.—Sergeant J. Schonry, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, Probationary Assistant Overseer, Hyderabad, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department in the grade of Assistant Overseer, with effect from the 20th June 1864.

No. 231.

The 29*th August* 1864.

Resignation.—Corporal C. Flecknoe, temporary Assistant Overseer, attached to the First Barrier Division, Upper Godavery Circle, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, and is re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

R. Strachey, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Quarterly Report for the Quarter ending 30th June 1864.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in April 1864.

PERSIAN.

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
1	Walker ..	N. W. P.	10th Oct. 1863	15th Oct. 1863	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 9th November 1863.
2	Church ..	Ditto ...	30th Oct. 1863	9th Nov. 1863	Passed in Hindi on 1st Dec. 1863.
3	Boys .	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Hindi on 8th Feb. 1864.
4	Roberts ..	Ditto ...	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Passed in Hindi on 2nd Jan. 1864.
5	Moule ..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto ditto.
6	Roe ..	Ditto ...	22nd Nov. 1863	26th Nov. 1863	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 2nd January 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months.
7	Harrison ...	Ditto ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Passed in Hindi on 8th Feb. 1864.
8	Irvine	Ditto ..	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Ditto ditto.
9	Woodburn ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto .	Passed in Hindi on 1st Mar. 1864.
10	Williams ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	Passed in Hindi on 8th Feb. 1864.
11	Tolbort ...	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 1st March 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months.
12	Lloyd ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Hindi on 8th Feb. 1864.
13	Frizelle ...	Ditto ...	20th Dec. 1863	2nd Jan. 1864	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 8th February 1864. Gained a donation for Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months.
14	Butt .	Ditto ..	9th Feb. 1864	22nd Feb. 1864	Passed in Hindi on 1st Mar. 1864.
15	Benton ...	Ditto ...	20th Feb. 1864	1st Mar. 1864	Ditto ditto.
16	McMinn ...	Ditto ..	21st Jan. 1863	23rd Jan. 1863	Studying at Allahabad. Passed in Hindi on 1st June 1863.
17	Crosthwaite ...	Ditto ...	30th Oct. 1863	9th Nov. 1863	Studying at Budaon. Passed in Hindi on 16th February 1864.
18	Twigg ...	Ditto ..	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Studying at Etah. Passed in Hindi on 2nd January 1864.
19	Lister ...	Ditto ...	11th Dec. 1862	17th Dec. 1862	Leave on medical certificate to Europe. Passed in Hindi on 1st April 1863.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants,—continued.

URDU.

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
1	Magrath ...	B. ...	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Not passed in any language.
2	Testro ...	B. ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.
3	Birkmyre ...	B. ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Not passed in any language.
4	Kirkwood ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Absent on medical certificate. Not passed in any language.
5	Ruddock ...	B. ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not passed in any language.
6	Mosley ..	B. ..	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Ditto ditto.
7	Tawney ..	B. ...	22nd Dec. 1863	2nd Jan. 1864	Passed in Bengali on 1st Mar. 1864.
8	Webster ...	B. ...	8th Jan. 1864	18th Jan. 1864	Not passed in any language.
9	Coxhead ...	B. ..	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Ditto ditto.
10	Dalton ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto.
11	Thompson ...	B. ...	17th Jan. 1864	8th Feb. 1864	Ditto ditto.
12	Campbell ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
13	MacAuliffe	B. ...	9th Feb. 1864	22nd Feb. 1864	Ditto ditto.
14	Bovell ..	B. .	12th Mar. 1864	21st Mar. 1864	Ditto ditto.
15	Gribble ..	B. .	22nd Dec. 1862	2nd Jan. 1863	Passed for a certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali on 1st December 1863, having passed in Urdu on 1st July 1863, and Bengali on 1st May 1863. Qualified for the Public Service. Studying for Honors.
16	Quinn ...	B. ..	8th Jan. 1864	18th Jan. 1864	Studying at Benares. Not passed in any language.

HINDI.

1	Kennedy ...	N. W. P.	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Passed in Persian on 1st Mar. 1864.
2	Jardine ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
3	Ogilvie ..	Ditto .	22nd Nov. 1863	26th Nov. 1863	Not passed in any language.
4	Smyth	Ditto .	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Ditto ditto.
5	Champneys ...	Ditto ..	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Ditto ditto.
6	Young ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.
7	Patterson	Ditto .	20th Dec. 1863	2nd Jan. 1864	Ditto ditto.
8	Crawford ..	Ditto ...	8th Jan. 1864	18th Jan. 1864	Not passed in any language.
9	O'Brien ..	Ditto ...	11th Jan. 1864	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
10	Wright ...	Ditto .	15th Jan. 1864	8th Feb. 1864	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants, in April 1864,—concluded.

BENGALI.

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
1	Kinsey ...	B. ...	10th Oct. 1863	15th Oct. 1863	Absent on medical certificate. Passed in Urdu on 1st March 1864.
2	Beadon ...	B. ...	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Passed in Urdu on 8th Feb. 1864.
3	Hurley ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Urdu on 1st Mar. 1864.
4	McWilliam ...	B. ...	22nd Nov. 1863	26th Nov. 1863	Passed in Urdu on 2nd Jan. 1864.
5	Cowley ..	B. ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 8th February 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months.
6	Verner ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Accidentally late. Passed in Urdu on 1st March 1864.
7	Peterson ...	B. ...	7th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st March 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months.
8	Grimley ...	B. ...	12th Dec. 1863	Ditto ..	Passed in Urdu on 1st Mar. 1864.
9	Wilson ..	B. ...	24th Dec. 1863	2nd Jan. 1864	Not passed in any language.
10	Barbour ..	B. ...	20th Dec. 1863	Ditto ...	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 8th February 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in May 1864.

PERSIAN.

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival.	Date of Initihtory Examination.	REMARKS.
1	Church ...	N. W. P.	30th Oct. 1863	9th Nov. 1863	Passed in Hindi on 1st Dec. 1863.
2	Boys ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Passed in Hindi on 8th Feb. 1864.
3	Roberts ...	Ditto ...	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Passed in Hindi on 2nd Jan. 1864.
4	Moule ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto . ditto.
5	Harrison ..	Ditto ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Passed in Hindi on 8th Feb. 1864.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in May 1864,—continued.

PERSIAN,—*continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
6	Woodburn ...	N. W. P.	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Passed in Hindi on 1st Mar. 1864.
7	Irvine ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed on the 2nd instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 8th February 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months.
8	Williams ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Hindi on 8th Feb. 1864.
9	Lloyd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Passed on the 2nd instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 8th February 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months.
10	Young ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Hindi on 1st Apl. 1864.
11	Patterson ...	Ditto ...	20th Dec. 1863	2nd Jan. 1864	Ditto ditto.
12	Wright ...	Ditto ...	15th Jan. 1864	8th Feb. 1864	Ditto ditto.
13	Butt ...	Ditto ...	9th Feb. 1864	22nd Feb. 1864	Passed on the 2nd instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 1st March 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in two months.
14	Benton ...	Ditto ...	20th Feb. 1864	1st Mar. 1864	Ditto ditto.
15	McMinn ...	Ditto ...	21st Jan. 1863	23rd Jan. 1863	Studying at Allahabad. Passed in Hindi on 1st June 1863.
16	Crosthwaite ...	Ditto ...	30th Oct. 1863	9th Nov. 1863	Studying at Meerut. Passed in Hindi on 16th February 1864.
17	Twigg ...	Ditto ...	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Studying at Etah. Passed on the 2nd instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 2nd January 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months.
18	Lister ...	Ditto ...	11th Dec. 1862	17th Dec. 1862	Leave on medical certificate to Europe. Passed in Hindi on 1st April 1863.

URDU.

1	Magrath ...	B. ...	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Passed on the 2nd instant. Has to pass in a second language.
2	Birkmyre ...	B. ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Ditto ditto.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in May 1864,—continued.

URDU,—*continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
3	Ruddock ...	B. ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Passed on the 2nd instant. Has to pass in a second language.
4	Mosley ...	B. ...	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Not passed in any language.
5	Tawney ...	B. ...	22nd Dec. 1863	2nd Jan. 1864	Passed on the 2nd instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Bengali on 1st March 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months.
6	Webster ...	B. ...	8th Jan. 1864	18th Jan. 1864	Passed on the 2nd instant. Has to pass in a second language.
7	Coxhead ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
8	Dalton ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not passed in any language.
9	Thompson ...	B. ...	17th Jan. 1864	8th Feb. 1864	Ditto ditto.
10	Campbell ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
11	MacAuliffe ...	B. ...	9th Feb. 1864	22nd Feb. 1864	Ditto ditto.
12	Bovell ...	B. ...	12th Mar. 1864	21st Mar. 1864	Ditto ditto.
13	Gribble ...	B. ...	22nd Dec. 1862	2nd Jan. 1863	Passed for a certificate of High Proficiency on 2nd instant, and for a certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali on 1st December 1863, having passed in Urdu on 1st July 1863, and Bengali on 1st May 1863. Qualified for the Public Service.
14	Quinn ...	B. ...	8th Jan. 1864	18th Jan. 1864	Studying at Benares. Passed on the 2nd instant. Has to pass in a second language.
15	Kirkwood ...	B. ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Studying at Bhaugulpore. Not passed in any language.

HINDI.

1	Kennedy ...	N. W. P.	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Passed in Persian on 1st Mar. 1864.
2	Ogilvie ...	Ditto ...	22nd Nov. 1863	26th Nov. 1863	Passed on the 2nd instant. Has to pass in a second language.
3	Smyth ...	Ditto ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Ditto ditto.
4	Champneys ...	Ditto ...	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Not passed in any language.
5	Crawford ...	Ditto ...	8th Jan. 1864	18th Jan. 1864	Ditto ditto.
6	O'Brien ...	Ditto ...	11th Jan. 1864	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
7	Jardine ...	Ditto ...	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Studying at Darjeeling. Passed in Persian on 1st March 1864.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in May 1864,—concluded.

BENGALI.

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
1	Kinsey ...	B. ..	10th Oct. 1863	15th Oct. 1863	Absent on medical certificate. Passed in Urdu on 1st March 1864.
2	Beadon ..	B. ...	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Passed in Urdu on 8th Feb. 1864.
3	Testro ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Urdu on 1st Apl. 1864.
4	Hurley ..	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Passed in Urdu on 1st Mar. 1864.
5	McWilliam ...	B. ...	22nd Nov. 1863	26th Nov. 1863	Passed in Urdu on 2nd Jan. 1864.
6	Verner ..	B. ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Passed in Urdu on 1st Mar. 1864.
7	Grimley ...	B. ...	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Passed on the 2nd instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st March 1864. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in four months.
8	Wilson ...	B. ...	24th Dec. 1863	2nd Jan. 1864	Not passed in any language.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in June 1864.

PERSIAN.

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
1	Church ...	N. W. P.	30th Oct. 1863	9th Nov. 1863	Passed in Hindi on 1st Dec. 1863.
2	Boys ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Hindi on 8th Feb. 1864.
3	Roberts ...	Ditto ...	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 2nd January 1864. Studying for Honors in Hindi language.
4	Moule ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 2nd January 1864.
5	Ogilvie ...	Ditto ...	22nd Nov. 1863	26th Nov. 1863	Passed in Hindi on 2nd May 1864.
6	Smyth ...	Ditto ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Ditto ditto.
7	Harrison ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Hindi on 8th Feb. 1864.
8	Woodburn ...	Ditto ...	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Passed in Hindi on 1st Mar. 1864.
9	Williams ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Hindi on 8th Feb. 1864.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in June 1864,—continued.

PERSIAN,—*continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
10	Young ..	N. W. P.	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Passed in Hindi on 1st April 1864.
11	Patterson ...	Ditto ...	20th Dec. 1863	2nd Jan. 1864	Ditto ditto.
12	Wright	Ditto ...	15th Jan. 1864	8th Feb. 1864	Ditto ditto.
13	McMinn ...	Ditto ...	21st Jan. 1863	23rd Jan. 1863	Studying at Allahabad. Passed in Hindi on 1st June 1863.
14	Crosthwaite ...	Ditto ...	30th Oct. 1863	9th Nov. 1863	Studying at Meerut. Passed in Hindi on 16th February 1864.
15	Lister ...	Ditto ...	11th Dec. 1862	17th Dec. 1862	Leave on medical certificate to Europe. Passed in Hindi on 1st April 1863.

URDU.

1	Mosley ...	B. ...	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.
2	Dalton ...	B. ...	8th Jan. 1864	18th Jan. 1864	Not passed in any language.
3	Thompson ...	B. ...	17th Jan. 1864	8th Feb. 1864	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.
4	Campbell ...	B. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Not passed in any language.
5	MacAuliffe ...	B. ...	9th Feb. 1864	22nd Feb. 1864	Ditto ditto.
6	Bovell ...	B. ...	12th Mar. 1864	21st Mar. 1864	Ditto ditto.
7	Kirkwood ...	B. ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Studying at Bhaugulpore. Not passed in any language.

HINDI.

1	Kennedy ...	N. W. P.	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Passed in Persian on 1st March 1864.
2	Champneys ...	Ditto ...	12th Dec. 1863	14th Dec. 1863	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.
3	Crawford ...	Ditto ...	8th Jan. 1864	18th Jan. 1864	Not passed in any language.
4	O'Brien ...	Ditto ...	11th Jan. 1864	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
5	Jardine ...	Ditto ...	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Studying at Darjeeling. Passed in Persian on 1st March 1864.

BENGALI.

1	Beadon ...	B. ...	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 8th February 1864.
2	Testro ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Urdu on 1st April 1864.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants in Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in June 1864,—concluded

BENGALI,—*concluded.*

Nos.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
3	Hurley ...	B. ...	14th Nov. 1863	17th Nov. 1863	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st March 1864. Studying for Honors in Bengali language.
4	Magrath ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Urdu on 2nd May 1864.
5	McWilliam ...	B. ...	22nd Nov. 1863	26th Nov. 1863	Passed in Urdu on 2nd Jan. 1864.
6	Birkmyre ...	B. ...	2nd Dec. 1863	7th Dec. 1863	Passed in Urdu on 2nd May 1864.
7	Ruddock ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Absent on medical certificate. Passed in Urdu on 2nd May 1864.
8	Verner ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Urdu on 1st March 1864.
9	Wilson ...	B. ...	24th Dec. 1863	2nd Jan. 1864	Not passed in any language.
10	Webster ...	B. ...	8th Jan. 1864	18th Jan. 1864	Passed in Urdu on 2nd May 1864.
11	Coxhead ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
12	Quinn ...	B. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Studying at Benares. Passed in Urdu on 2nd May 1864.
13	Kinsey ..	B. ...	10th Oct. 1863	15th Oct. 1863	Leave on medical certificate to Subathoo. Passed in Urdu on 1st March 1864.

By order of the Board of Examiners,

FORT WILLIAM, *August* 1864. — W. N. LEES, *Secy. to the Board of Examiners.*

By order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

SIMLA, HOME DEPT., *August* 1864. — E. C. BAYLEY, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESTROYED AT CAWNPORE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 43269, of 1854-55, for Company's Rupees 500, last endorsed to Mr. and Mrs. Francis and Anne Osborne, the Proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietors.

ALLAHABAD, *The 27th July* 1864. — DENNIS OSBORNE.

NOTICE,—No. 2729.

Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made for the despatch of *letters* for the United Kingdom marked *viâ Southampton* by the Bombay route, and consequently the previous restriction of that route to Marseilles correspondence only has been relaxed as far as *letters* are concerned.

In future, *letters* for the United Kingdom by the Bombay Mail viâ Southampton will be forwarded. The postage will be 4 annas per ½ oz.

CALCUTTA, *8th August* 1864. — C. K. DOVE, *Post-master Genl. of Bengal.*

NOTICE.

The undersigned subjoins a Statement of Security Deposits and Cash Balances at credit of Gomastahs and others, on final closing of the late Lucknow Field and arrear Commissariat Offices. Parties concerned are requested to apply to this Office for payment before the 1st November 1864, when all unclaimed sums will be credited to Government.

No agent will be recognized, without duly accredited Power of Attorney, and Heirs and Executors to Estates will be required to produce the usual legal documents.

Statement showing the Security Deposits and Balances at credit of Gomastahs and others, who had accounts with Lucknow Field Force and Arrear Branch Commissariat Offices.

Lucknow, Executive Commissariat Office, the 13th August 1864.

No.	Names of Gomastahs and others.	Government Promissory Notes. Detail.	Amount.	Cash.
1	Doendoyal, late Gomastah, Engineer Park	4 per cent., No. 29026 of 1842-43...	600 0 0	400 0 0
2	Hurbelash Sookul, Gomastah, Infantry Hospital ..	5 do. No. 52544 of 1856-57..	1,000 0 0	
3	Aussootush Chowdry, Gomastah, H. M's. 84th Regt. ...	4 do. No. 691 of 7370 of 1842-43	1,000 0 0	
4	Runjeant Roy, Gomastah, 1-1, Horse Artillery ...	5 do. No. 77602 of 1856-57...	500 0 0	471 14 0
5	Essen Chunder Banerjee, Gomastah, H. M.'s 75th Regt...	5 do. No. 75758 of 1856-57..	500 0 0	41 12 3
6	Sreenauth Banerjee, late Godown Gomastah, Fyzabad	4 do. No. 8432 of 1835-36...	500 0 0	642 14 4
		5 do. No. 9680 of 1851-55...	500 0 0	
		5 do. No. 77597 of 1856-57...	1,000 0 0	
7	Racom Bux, Gomastah, Q. F. C. Battery, (5-12 Royal Arty.)	... ...	... ...	749 5 9
8	Mohindronauth Banerjee, Gomastah, 79th Highlanders ...	... ...	... ...	1,000 0 0
9	Baldrosahq, Assistant to Gungapersad Gomastah, 5-12, Royal Artillery	... ...	... ..	40 11 10
10	Fuqueer Chund, Commissariat Cattle Gomastah ..	... ...	... ...	356 3 1
11	Hurgobind, Commissariat Gomastah	... ...	... ...	11 12 2
12	Hullodhur Mookerjee, Field Hospital Gomastah ...	... ...	... ...	3 14 7
13	Joyjoyram, Gomastah, Detachment of Invalids... ...	... ...	... ...	24 2 9
14	Jowalapersaud, Commissariat Gomastah from Agra to Lucknow, in January 1859	... ...	... ...	88 10 8
15	Kulloo, Elephant Jemadar	... ...	... ...	230 10 2
16	Kedarnauth Banerjee, Gomastah, 3rd Battalion, Royal Brigade	... ...	... ...	214 15 8
17	Kurreemoollah, Agent to Bread Contractor	... ...	... ...	1 11 3
18	Kedarnauth Banerjee, Gomastah, Artillery	... ...	... ...	142 8 10
19	Lalloo Singh, Gram Gomastah, 7-14, Royal Artillery ...	... ...	... ...	281 8 2
20	Muthoorah Mohun Sircar, Gomastah Godown, Lahore Light Horse	... ...	... ...	69 3 7
21	Mukkunlall, Gram Gomastah, E. T. R. H. Artillery ...	... ...	... ...	13 7 0
22	Nathoo Singh, Rewary Missildar of Dhuckul Singh ...	... ...	... ...	3 0 0
23	Nizamut Ally, Tinning Contractor in December 1858 ...	... ...	... ...	154 14 1
24	Nobin Chunder Mookerjee, Commissariat Gomastah ...	... ...	... ...	8 10 10
25	Raumdhun Mookerjee, Commissariat Gomastah from Cawnpore	... ...	... ...	10 6 4
26	Ramchurn Dobey, Commissariat Gomastah in January 1859	... ...	... ...	92 2 2
27	Russoonlall, Gomastah, Detachment 5-12, Royal Artillery, or 2 Field Battery, Royal Artillery	... ...	... ...	553 15 1
28	Ruggoobunso Roy, Cattle Gomastah, 6-11, Royal Arty. ...	... ...	... ...	111 7 10
29	Romanauth Chatterjee, Commissariat Gomastah with a Detachment of 1st European Fusiliers	... ...	... ...	23 13 11
30	Ramkissen Dey, Field Hospital Gomastah	... ...	... ...	25 15 6
31	Shamchurn Dey, Gomastah, E. T. R. H. Arty. ...	... ...	... ...	208 3 10
32	Shew Churn, Field Gomastah with Captain Hogg, S. A. C. G., in April 1859	... ...	... ...	328 9 7
33	Shewnundun, Commissariat Gomastah with a Detachment of 7th Hussars	... ...	... ...	29 13 7
34	Suttoolall, Gomastah, Detachment 5-13, Royal Arty. ...	... .	... ...	81 15 4
35	Sreenauth Mookerjee	... ...	... ...	60 0 0
36	Tickaraum, Assistant to Bindapersaud, Cattle Gomh. ...	... ...	... ...	596 12 10
37	Toolseram, Cattle Gomastah	... ...	... ...	642 13 3
38	Ruggohurdial, Camel Gomastah	... ...	... ...	60 0 0
		Total Rupees	5,600 0 0	7,778 0 3

(Sd.) H. B. CHALMERS, *Captain,*

Assistant Commissary General.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2463.

Simla, the 31st August 1864.

Notifications.—Fourteen days' leave of absence, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. F. C. Magrath, an unpassed Civil Servant, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2464.

The 1st September 1864.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee; and a certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 214.—Nathan Thompson, No. 5, Abbey Gardens, St. John's Wood, in the county of Middlesex, England, for "improvements in apparatus for stopping bottles, jars, and other vessels, which improvements are also applicable to stopping the muzzles of fire-arms."

No. 215.—Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, of Barrackpore, in Bengal, Staff Assistant Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon of the 31st Regiment, Native Infantry, for "a Labial Ice Fender, for preventing the ice in a glass, bowl, or other drinking vessel, from touching the lips during the action of drinking."

No. 217.—Philip William Phillips, of Melborne, in the colony of Victoria, for "improvements in railways or tramways, and the mode of traction thereon, and in apparatus for propelling carriages on such roads and on common roads, and the traction of agricultural implements."

No. 2465.

The 3rd September 1864.

Mr. J. Graham, Standing Counsel, has obtained leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for six months, with leave to proceed to England, from the 9th instant.

No. 2466.

Mr. T. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, made over charge of his Office to Mr. H. B. Medlicott on the afternoon of the 20th August, and availed himself of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted to him under Orders dated 19th August.

No. 2468.

Mr. Edward O'Brien, an unpassed Civil Servant, having returned to Calcutta on the 18th August, the remainder of the leave of absence granted to him under Orders dated the 4th idem, No. 1753, is cancelled.

No. 2470.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant W. G. Hughes, Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, British Burmah, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, from the 28th May last, the following Officers are confirmed in their appointments from the 29th idem :—

Lieutenant A. Cooke, Officiating Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant R. F. Litchfield, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be Assistant Superintendent.

No. 2472.

Lieutenant F. N. M. Maynard, District Superintendent of Police, Durriabad, Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 20th August, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant M. Tweedie, District Superintendent of Police, Mohumdee, Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 1st September, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant E. M. Woodcock, District Superintendent of Police, Seetapore, Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for six weeks, from the 20th November next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2474.

The 6th September 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. C. Plank, Superintendent, Central Prison, at Agra, to be Inspector General of Prisons in British Burmah.

No. 2476.

The 7th September 1864.

The following Resolution of the Secretary of State, dated 21st July 1864, respecting the salaries of the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court, is published for general information, in supersession of the rule on the subject, published in Notification No. 3488, dated 14th July 1862, (vide page 2533 of *Calcutta Gazette* of 16th July 1862):—

"The Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall be paid a salary of Rs. 72,000 per annum; each Puisne Judge and each Acting Puisne Judge, a salary of Rs. 50,000 per annum; such salaries being payable only in India."

No. 2477.

Consequent on the demise of Mr. H. Man, Superintendent of Telegraphs, the following promotions are sanctioned, by the Governor General in Council, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd July last:—

Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, Assistant Superintendent, at present officiating as Superintendent in charge of the Scinde Circle, to be Superintendent.

Mr. H. P. Owen, 1st Inspector, at present officiating as Assistant Superintendent, Indore Circle, to be Assistant Superintendent.

No. 2478.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets or parcels, *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service:—

The Head Clerk of the Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 285.

Judicial.

Simla, the 6th September 1864.

Notifications.—Erratum.—In the announcement in G. O. No. 129, dated 30th June, of the appointment of Major S. C. D. Ryder, to be a Justice of the Peace in the Central Provinces, for "Officiating Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Jubbulpore," read "Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Jubbulpore."

No. 286.

Dabee Pershad, Tehseeldar in the Baitool District, Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, under Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 288.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Extra Assistant Commissioners, in the Central Provinces, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, under Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861:—

Mr. R. Hamilton.
Mr. S. Hennessey.
Mr. W. A. Nedham.

No. 290.

Under the provisions of Section 21 of Act XVIII. of 1864, being an Act to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the city of Lucknow, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to extend the said Act to the city of Jubbulpore and its suburbs, including the station of Jubbulpore; and to declare that the following six persons shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Municipal Committee of the said station and city with its suburbs:—

1. The Commissioner of Jubbulpore.
2. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore.
3. The Assistant Commissioner of Jubbulpore.
4. The Civil Surgeon of Jubbulpore.
5. The Executive Engineer, Jubbulpore Division.
6. The District Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore.

No. 247.

REVENUE.

The 6th September 1864.

Notification.—In conformity with Rule XIX. of the Rules for the sale of Waste Land in the Central Provinces, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the following tracts of Waste Land in those Provinces have been reserved by Government:—

No.	Division.	District.	Tehseel.	Computed Acreage.	Causes for reservation.	REMARKS.
				Acres.		
1	Nagpore ...	Nagpore ...	Ramteak ...	5,790	Grass Bheer of Mouza Maholee, leased to the Commissariat Department, Kamptee.	
2	Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	927	A grass "roond," Mouza Chuckdehee, for supplying the cavalry quartered at Jubbulpore.	
3	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,024	A grass "roond," Mouza Sooklallpore, for artillery horses.	
4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26	In Mouza Paleepathur, a stone quarry.	
5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4	In Mouza Goareeghât, a stone quarry.	
6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5	In Mouza Ramnaggra, a Micaschist quarry.	
7	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19	In Mouza Tilwara, a stone quarry.	
8	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4	In Mouza Sumetah, containing coal for gas purposes.	
9	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21	In Mouza Sumetah, a stone quarry.	
10	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5	In Mouza Gopulpore, a stone quarry.	
11	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	101	In Mouza Bheraghât, white marble quarry.	
12	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	In Mouza Bhanapoora, a stone quarry.	
13	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	In Mouza Belba, a stone quarry.	

No.	Division.	District.	Tehseel.	Computed Acreage.	Causes for reservation.	REMARKS.
				Acres.		
14	Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore ...	2	In Mouza Cheetapar, a stone quarry.	
15	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	35	In Mouza Reetouree, white marble quarry.	
16	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	78	In Mouza Kunjea, dark hard stone quarry.	
17	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	83	In Mouza Gungae, iron ore.	
18	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sehora ...	31	In Mouza Sehora, a Government grass "roond."	
19	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	68	In Mouza Jaolee, containing iron ore.	
20	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	33	In Mouza Pertabpoor, containing iron ore.	
21	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	101	In Mouza Agureea, containing iron ore.	
22	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10	In Mouza Sohass Khoord, containing iron ore.	
23	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3	In Mouza Ghoogra, containing iron ore.	
24	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4	In Mouza Dhunwahee, containing iron ore.	
25	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sleemabad ...	49	In Mouza Neemkhera, containing iron ore.	
26	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	9	In Mouza Kailwarra, containing iron ore.	
27	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	142	In Mouza Pondee, containing iron ore.	
28	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	224	In Mouza Keolaree, containing iron ore.	
29	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	2	In Mouza Imlea, containing iron one.	
30	Ditto ...	Nursingpore ...	Gurarwarra ...	.....	Village Poporea, nearly one mile of land in this village contains valuable building stone.	

31	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	87	Village Malpee, a coal mine exists here, and it has been leased to a company.	
32	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	8	Village Toondnee, contains lime stone, which the Railway Contractors' men are using.	
33	Ditto ...	Mundlah ...	Mundlah ...	268	Grazing land.	
				15	Lime stone.	
				40	Stone for building.	
34	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ramgurh ...	128,000	Bormeyr, forest tract	Boundaries not yet finally defined.
35	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	128,000	Toplah and Rajadhar, Saul Forests	Ditto ditto.
36	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	320	Pasture for oxen and sheep.	
				82	Iron stone.	
37	Saugor ...	Saugor ...	Saugor ..	100	Mouzah Muswassee, contains quarries of stone slabs for building purposes.	
38	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	100	Mouza Mosósa, ditto ditto.	
39	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20	Mouza Chbeerkhera, ditto ditto.	
40	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	80 3 8	Mouza Oodeypoora, stone quarries for building purposes.	
41	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	131	Mouza Baheria Sahnee, lime quarries.	
42	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,620	Mouza Khanpoor, preserves of grass or bheer land for Government purposes, and for cavalry and horse artillery stationed at Saugor, and for fire-wood.	
43	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,031	Mouza Amait, ditto ditto.	
44	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	247	Mouza Pagara, ditto ditto.	
45	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	247	Mouza Sulub Patun, ditto ditto.	

No.	Division.	District.	Tehseel.	Computed Acreage.	Causes for reservation.	REMARKS.
				Acres.		
46	Saugor ...	Saugor ...	Saugor ...	214—1–32	Mouza Saobtall, grazing ground for cattle.	
47	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,048—2–24	Mouza Amah Khoord, ditto ditto.	
48	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khorae ...	81—2–16	Mouza Khemlassa, quarries of stone slabs for building purposes.	
49	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rehlee ...	2,633—2—0	Mouza Rumnah, forest of Gurhakotah.	
50	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bunda ...	350	Mouza Tigarah, forest.	
51	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	700	Mouza Mulkhowan, forest.	
52	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100	Mouza Tigarah, iron mines.	
53	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	125	Mouza Heerapoor, iron mines.	
54	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	40	Mouza Umurwon, iron mines.	
55	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20	Mouzah Burehta, iron mines.	
56	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5	Mouza Jhurhola, iron mines.	
57	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,200	The Shagurh Rumnah, east of Shagurh; the old preserve of the Rajah.	Boundaries not finally defined.
58	Ditto ...	Hoshungabad ...	Hurdah ...	12	Iron veins in waste, in Mouza Kampta.	
59	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10	Iron veins in waste, in Mouza Piplain.	
60	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30	Iron veins in waste, in Mouza Poonghât.	
61	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10	Iron veins in waste, in Mouza Hurumpool.	
62	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100,000	Kalee Bheet Hills	Boundaries not yet finally defined.

63	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Seonee	...	50,000	Raja Bararee, forest	Ditto ditto
64	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sohagpore	...	35,000	Deinwah, forest	Ditto ditto.
65	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	200,000	Malvee, forest...	Ditto ditto.
66	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	3,000	Along the Gangal and Taptee Rivers in Kalee Bheet, for teak plantations	Ditto ditto.
67	Ditto	...	Dumoh	...	Dumoh	...	1,215—0-24	This patch of land is situated close to the civil station of Dumoh, and is reserved for grazing purposes.	
68	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	2,123—1—8	This patch of land is situated in Mouza Rajnuggur, close to the sudder station; grass grows here in abundance; reserved for grazing purposes, fire-wood, and quaries, &c.	
69	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Hhuttah	...	490	This patch of land is in Mouza Bhellonee, in Pergunnah Futtehpore; reserved on account of quarries containing slab stones.	
70	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	1,000	The Miriadho Rumuah, old teak preserve belonging to Chirkaree.	
71	Ditto	...	Baitool	...	Baitool	..	276	Mouza Golaie Bozrook, talook Shahpore contains coal.	
72	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	884	Mouza Chicklar, near the station, grazing land, and fire-wood.	
73	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	2,375	Mouza Kolapanee, near the station, grazing land, and fire-wood.	
74	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	64,000	Bowergurh and Jamgurh, forest tract, including the Sonadeh coal fields.	Boundaries in the course of being marked off by Lieutenant Doveton, and one of the subordinates of the Settlement Department.
75	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	38,400	South Sowlegurh, forest tract	Ditto ditto.
76	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	20,000	Sowlegurh Khas, forest tract	Ditto ditto.

No.	Division.	District.	Tehseel.	Computed Acreage.	Causes for reservation.	REMARKS.
				Acres.		
77	Saugor ...	Baitool ...	Baitool	19,200	Central Sowlegurh, forest tract	Boundaries in the course of being marked off by Lieutenant Doveton, and one of the subordinates of the Settlement Department.
78	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	19,200	Sowlegurh North, forest tract	Ditto ditto.
79	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	48,000	Kuttungee, forest tract	Ditto ditto.
80	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	25,000	Taptee River, forest tract	Ditto ditto.
81	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10,000	Raneepoor, forest tract	Ditto ditto.
82	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mooltye ..	1,920	Kalgaon, forest tract	Ditto ditto.
83	Chutteesgurh ...	Raepore ...	Aring ...	180 square miles.	The forest land of Kullaree, which is valuable.	
84	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	150 do.	Ditto ditto Lowun.	
85	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	120 do.	Ditto ditto Sirpore.	
86	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30 do.	The forest land of Tedunga, which is valuable.	
87	Ditto ..	Sumbulpore ...	Sumbulpore ..	300 acres.	Pergunnah Ootturteer, diamond beds known as Parunddee, Burragril, Tindhara, Kutturdurha, Burradurhaphor, and Dhapur, in bed of Mahanuddy near Heerakood.	
88	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200 do.	Lands containing gold dust, known as Ghât Tahoor, Ghât Taldihee, Ghât Rupella, Ghât Dodulsinga, Ghât Bheejeekood, in bed of Cebe River.	
89	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	5,000 do.	Lime stone rocks of the pure white sort, found in Mouzah Taper, Pergunnah Chunderpoor, a nullah named Lout Mohan.	

90	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	138 do.	Stone quarries, for building purposes, found in Charbhutty and Bhalock Dongri hills near the town.
91	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1 mile in length	Black stone, for statuary purposes, found in Mouzah Ajitpoorsasun, between Pittumpoor and Sasun, viz., Bugurty Moonda.
92	Ditto ...	Ditto	Raneechooa and Assoorgurh, in Mouza Dhamah	8,888 acres	For supply of bamboos, grass, and fire-wood to neighbouring villages, and the district generally.
93	Ditto ...	Ditto	Burgurh. Pergunnah Dakhunteer	1,040 do.	Barah Pahar Hills, containing iron, bamboos, grass and wood.
94	Ditto ..	Belaspore	Belaspore ...	1,000 do.	The Hatheparee Hill and Jungla Pahar, with tracts at foot, included in or bordering on the Sonakhan Zemindaree. These tracts contain teak, and should be reserved.
95	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	200 do.	Sagoon Doonga, near Pamgurh. This tract contains teak, and should be reserved.
96	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500 do.	Tract of saul jungle, in Loormee.
97	Jubbulpore ...	Seonee ...	... ..	23,775 do.	The forest of Sonawani, after granting the adjacent villages their allowance of jungle.
98	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	. ...	176,143 do.	The forests of Dongurthal and Koorai itself, as far as the Pench river.
99	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	... ..	About 300 do.	Waste land below Silva Ghât, for teak plantations.
100	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	... ...	Ditto ...	Timber land in the immediate vicinity of Seonee for the supply of that place.
101	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.. ...	About 250 acres	The site of the proposed reservoir, according to the measurement in the possession of the Irrigation Department.
102	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	... ...	About 2,500 acres	The iron tracts of Lohaagree Purgunnah, Kuttungee Purgunnah of Dulalagree, Puckhara, Mundapar, Khapa, Naigaon, Utterwain, Ghalogondi, Kurkoti, and Jathamah, in Pergunnah Seonee.
103	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	... ...		
104	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	... ...	610 acres	The limestone quarries of Choonebuttee, near Seonee.

No.	Division.	District.	Tehseel.	Computed Acreage.	Causes for reservation.	REMARKS.
				Acres.		
105	Jubbulpore ...	Seonee ...	.. ...	180 ...	Limestone quarries of Kohka, in Durasi.	
106	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	... ...	60 ... 130 ...	Ditto of Amajhiree. Seylaree and Lahangurh, in Doongerthal.	
107	Nagpore ...	Chandah ...	Mhool ...	10,000 ...	Some of these tracts contain iron ore, but by far the greater portion is reserved for grazing purposes.	
108	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Wurrorah ...	4,000 ...	Some of these tracts contain iron ore and quarries of a valuable blackstone, but by far the greater portion is reserved for grazing purposes.	
109	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Berumpore ...	4,000 ..	Some of these tracts contain iron ore, but by far the greater portion is reserved for grazing purposes.	
110	Jubbulpore ..	Chindwara ...	Asseer ...	5 square miles	Ranundeo, near Salia, on the Jowah River. There are nine out-crops of coal, aggregating thickness 12 feet. Breadth of seam, 3 feet; dip favorable.	
111	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	2 do.	Danwah Valley, Durwus Nullah. Indications of coal.	
112	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	5 do.	Burkoe. The coal in this locality is at present worked by Mr. Stanbrough.	
113	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	10,250 acres	Boree, teak forest	Boundaries not finally settled.
114	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20,000 do.	Mattadeo Hill, forest.	
115	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20,000 do.	Gondee Koppa, forest, near Kiling Deo Hill.	
116	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mohgaor ...	50,000 do.	Deogurh and Boregaon, forests.	
117	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	20,000 do.	Kumharpanee, forest.	
118	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Chand ...	20,000 do.	Alliculta, forest.	

No. 1126.

GENERAL.

The 6th September 1864.

Notifications.—Mr. F. W. Kelly, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class, attached to the 2nd Division, Oudh Survey, has obtained three weeks' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1128.

Lieutenant W. J. W. Muir, Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana, has obtained six months' leave of absence on medical certificate.

No. 1130.

Lieutenant A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner, in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant F. K. Hawkins, or until further orders.

No. 1132.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. G. Cordery, of the Civil Service, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of West Berar, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 1181.

The services of Lieutenant O. Barnes, Bombay Staff Corps, appointed in G. O. No. 848, dated 6th April, to officiate as Assistant Agent, Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana, are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the 16th August.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2238.

Simla, the 2nd September 1864.

Notification.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in July 1864, is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants		Govt	Merchants.	
In July 1864	1,40,868	14,37,981	44,22,734	1,585	5,41,942	11,82,000	4,782	28,84,516	75,97,756

No. 2347.

The 9th September 1864.

Notification.—Appointment.—Captain W. S. Trevor, Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, in Bengal, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his present duties, as Master of the Calcutta Mint, during the absence of Captain Hyde on special duty at Madras.

No. 2359.

Mr. H. Ronaldson delivered over, and Mr. J. G. Hewson received, charge of the Money Order Office, on the afternoon of the 1st September 1864.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th September 1864.

No. 716 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain C. T. O. Mayne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore. Captain C. E. Orman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Roorkee. Lieutenant G. H. Heavisidé, of the General List, Cavalry.	25th August 1864.

No. 717 *of* 1864.—Surgeon Major C. Archer, M. D., of the Medical Department, late Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, is allowed an extension of leave to the 21st May 1864, the date on which he returned to Bengal from furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

No. 718 *of* 1864.—With reference to General Order by the G. G., No. 156 A., dated 13th October 1863, and under the authority* of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the staff salary, of the appointments of Deputy Commissary General at Madras and Bombay, is fixed at Rs. (900) nine hundred per mensem.

*Letter from Secretary of State, No. 207 of 1864, paragraph 6.

No. 719 *of* 1864.—The resignation of the service by Lieutenant H. O. Currie, Cadre of the late 5th European Regiment, announced in G. G. O. No. 502 of the 16th June 1864, is to be held to have effect from the 12th August 1862, instead of the date therein notified—that Officer's appointment, as Pay-master of Her Majesty's 19th Hussars, having been antedated to the 12th August 1862.

Vide *London Gazette* of the 20th May 1864.

No. 720 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Francis Henry Thomas, of the General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 16th Regiment, Native Infantry.	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 721 *of* 1864.—The G. O. No. 715, dated 2nd September 1864, publishing an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 15th July 1864, regarding the appointment of Lieutenant General Arbuthnot, of the 89th, to be Colonel in the 91st Foot, vice Lieutenant General C. M. Hay, deceased, having been published by mistake, is hereby cancelled.

No. 722 *of* 1864.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is announced that the following decisions have been arrived at, with respect to the future Pension Rules of the Native Army, and will have effect from the 1st instant:—

I.—That the period entitling a Soldier, who is declared by an Invaliding Committee to be unfit for further service, be that which has hitherto entitled Soldiers of the regular army to pension, viz., 15 years.

II.—That the rates granted to the regular Native Army be those to be allowed in future to all including the Punjab Force, but not including strictly local and civil Corps.

III.—That the increased rates of pension to men invalided after long service of not less than 40 years, with unblemished character, be continued and extended to all.

IV.—That the advantage of brevet pay, in addition to pension at present enjoyed by Subadar-Majors of the Old Regular Native Infantry, be extended to those of Native Infantry Corps under the new organization.

V.—That the ordinary pension be claimable after 40 years' service, irrespective of fitness or unfitness for further service; and that it shall be in the power of the Commander-in-Chief, on the recommendation of the Commanding Officer, to remove any Native Soldier to the pension list after that period of service, should His Excellency see fit to do so; but in all cases coming under this clause, the individual, if of any higher grade than that of a private Soldier, must have served three years in such grade to entitle him to the ordinary pension of his rank. Should he not have served three years in the rank, he will only be entitled to the pension of the next lower grade.

VI.—That the rates of wound pension for all Native Army be those granted under existing rules to Infantry Soldiers of the Regular Army.

The 7th September 1864.

No. 723 *of* 1864.—The following rules are to be observed from the 1st September 1864, in the admission of allowances to Officers attached to Native Regiments when performing the duties of other Officers temporarily absent:—

1. The allowance for charge, repair of arms, and payment of wings and squadrons, the office allowance of Adjutants, and of doing-duty Officers in the Cavalry, and the allowance for repairs of tents of Quarter-Masters, are to be paid to the Officers present and actually performing the duties of the appointments and not to absentees, unless the absentee be on privilege leave, when, to retain his right to the wing, squadron, contract, or office allowance, he must provide for the performance of his duties to the satisfaction of his Commanding Officer.

2. An Officer, directed to officiate in an inferior appointment in his regiment, is not entitled to any portion of the staff salary of such lower situation, but he will draw the charge, contract, or office allowance of the appointment. In such cases, the arrangement for carrying on the duties of the appointment is a matter of regimental detail, which should be directed in regimental orders, and does not require the confirmation of Government or of

the Commander-in-Chief. Thus, a Second in Command and Squadron Officer being directed to take charge of another squadron in addition to his own, or an Adjutant being ordered to assume charge of a squadron, or a Squadron Officer or Adjutant acting for a doing-duty Officer, would only be entitled to the allowance for the payment of the squadron, or to the office allowance of the doing-duty Officer, in addition to his own staff salary and office or other allowance. In like manner, in the Infantry, a Wing Officer, being ordered to assume charge of the other wing, in addition to his own, or of the Adjutant's or Quarter-Master's Office, or an Adjutant being directed to assume charge of the Quarter-Master's Office, would simply draw the office, contract, or charge allowance of the appointment.

3. When an Officer is directed to officiate in a higher appointment, as in the case of a doing-duty Officer directed to officiate as Quarter-Master or Adjutant, an Adjutant or Quarter-Master as Wing Officer, a Wing or Squadron Officer as Second in Command, or a Second in Command as Commandant, the regimental order nominating him must be submitted for confirmation to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or (in the case of corps under Government) for confirmation by the Government of India. In such cases, the officiating Officer is entitled to half the staff salary of his substantive appointment, together with half the staff salary of the officiating appointment, and the charge, contract, or office allowance of the officiating appointment for a period of six months, and after that period, in the event of the continued absence of the permanent incumbent, to the *full* staff pay and charge, contract, or office allowance of the officiating appointment, and to no portion of the salary of his substantive appointment, except that allowed under Clause 2 of this order.

The 8th September 1864.

No. 724 *of* 1864.—As a special and temporary arrangement, Captain W. K. Elles, of the 38th Foot, is appointed an Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Army Head Quarters.

No. 725 *of* 1864.—The following modification of the existing orders, regarding the extent to which medical aid is to be afforded to Officers and Subordinates of the Public Works Department, residing in Military Cantonments, is published for general information :—

Officers and Subordinates of all grades, residing in any cantonment under proper authority, are entitled to gratuitous professional attendance from the Staff Surgeon for themselves, and in the case of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, for their families; also, Officers and Subordinates residing in the immediate vicinity of cantonments, though not within the actual boundary, are, when there is no Civil Surgeon at the station, entitled to similar attendance from the Staff Surgeon.

No. 726 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel J. S. D. Tulloch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 727 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain G. Weld ... 27th August 1864.

No. 728 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captain, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant M. M. Procter... 31st August 1864.

No. 729 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers having absconded, their names are struck off the list of Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Assistant Apothecary Michael Monaghan ... 31st July 1863.

Assistant Apothecary James Grey Numantly ... 8th June 1864.

No. 730 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army :

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
17th Bengal Cavy.	Kote Duffadar Bawur Khan	Jemadar...	16th Oct. 1863	Boodh Sing, deceased.
1st Regt., N. I....	Jemadar Bowany Sing ...	Subadar...	1st May 1864	Sewdeen Misser, invalided.
Do. ...	Havildar Bikram Sing ...	Jemadar...	Ditto ...	Bowany Sing, promoted.
Do. ...	Do. Buctour Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Goolzar Sing, invalided.
1st Regt., N. I....	Do. Chutterdharrie Sing	Ditto ...	25th June 1864	Sewchurn Sing, deceased.
8th Regt., N. I. ..	Do. Sahibzada Sookul	Ditto ...	1st May 1864	Jeynur Sing, invalided.
29th Regt., N. I. ..	Jemadar Muddud Khan ...	Subadar...	1st June 1863.	Kurreem Khan, invalided
Do. ...	Havildar Khajan Sing ...	Jemadar...	Ditto ...	Muddud Khan, promoted

No. 731 of 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon Bernard Kendall, of the Medical Department, Civil, Rauchee.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No. 732 of 1864.—The undermentioned men of the Lahore Light Horse are admitted to pension, as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Private George Elliott,	Equivalent to (1*s.*) one shilling each per diem, payable in India.
Ditto John Jones.	

No. 733 of 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Punjab Irregular Force.

Lieutenant A. W. Graham, doing-duty Officer, 31st Regiment, Native Infantry, to be doing-duty Officer with the 2nd Sikh Infantry.

The 9th September 1864.

No. 734 of 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is pleased to publish the following rules in supersession of existing regulations on the subject of examination in the native languages.

These rules are to be considered applicable to the three Presidencies, and will take effect from the 1st February next :—

There will be two standards of qualification in the Hindustani language,—the *first* to be in the place of the examination now commonly called the *Colloquial* Examination, and of the examinations for the command of troops and companies, in regiments under the old organization, and for a medical charge ; and the *second* to be in the place of the examinations now called the P. H. Staff, Adjutants', Interpreters', and all similar examinations in the three Presidencies ; but all Officers who have passed these latter examinations, or who may pass them before the 1st February next, will be eligible for the Staff Corps or for ordinary staff employment without further examination.

FIRST STANDARD.

II. The OBJECT of the *First* Standard is to ensure that Officers passing it shall have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustani language as shall enable them efficiently to discharge their military or professional duties when serving with native troops.

III. To this end candidates will be tested as to their ability to read and translate passages from easy Hindustani books, written in the Persian and *Deva Nágari* characters ; and to speak on and interpret common or professional subjects, so as to understand, and to be understood by, any ordinary uneducated native of India.

TESTS.

IV. *First.*—Reading fairly, and construing with accuracy, not less than half of an octavo page of the undermentioned works :—

1. "Hindustani Selections" in the Persian character.
2. "Hindustani Selections" in the *Deva Nágari* character.

Second.—Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on subjects likely to occur in the performance of regimental or professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business, or in the course of every-day life.

If this test be applied through the medium of a native of India, he should speak the plain Hindustani of the Presidency or Province in which the examination is held, free from peculiarities of idiom and dialect, and not a *patois*,—and though, as regards the performance of professional duties, it must, to a certain extent, be technical in its nature ; if, in other respects, the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him, and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required.

SECOND STANDARD.

V. The OBJECT of the *Second* Standard is to insure that Officers passing it shall have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustani language as shall qualify them, so far as that language is concerned, for general employment on the staff, and for admission to the Staff Corps.

VI. To this end candidates will be tested as to their ability,—1st, to read and construe passages in books of ordinary difficulty in *Urdu* and *Hindi* ; 2nd, to make accurate and idiomatic written translations from English into Hindustani in both the Persian and *Deva Nágari* characters ; 3rd, to read and translate petitions, native letters, &c., in *Urdu* and *Hindi* ; 4th, to converse with educated or uneducated natives of India.

TESTS.

First.—Reading fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an ordinary octavo page of the undermentioned works :—

1. The *Bágh-o-Bahár.*
2. Selections from the prose of the *Prém Ságar.*

Second.—Translating accurately, and with correctness of idiom and grammar, not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into language similar to that of the Bágh-o-Bahár, in the Persian character, and an equal amount, in the *Deva Nágari* character, into language similar to that of the Prém Ságar.

Third.—Reading fairly, and translating readily and correctly, Hindustani manuscripts, written in both the Persian and *Deva Nágari* characters.

These MSS. may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil or Military Authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand : but in such a manner, as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters as practically employed in the Presidency or Province in which the examination is held.

Fourth.—Conversing with the Examiners or with natives of India with fluency, and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom, as to be at once intelligible.

VII. Every candidate passing an examination by the *First* Standard in Hindustani, will be entitled to receive an allowance of Rs. 180 ; and on passing by the *Second* Standard, an allowance of Rs. 180

additional; or, in the case of an Officer passing at once, by the *Second* Standard, Rs. 360.

Examination in Languages, other than Hindustani.

VIII. In addition to the foregoing examinations, there will be examinations for Military Officers in the languages of India, other than Hindustani, hereinafter mentioned:—

1.	Arabic.	9.	Ooriya.
2.	Persian.	10.	Guzerathi.
3.	Sanskrit.	11.	Mahrathi.
4.	Bengali.	12.	Canarese.
5.	Burmese.	13.	Tamil.
6.	Assamese.	14.	Telugu.
7.	Punjabee.	15.	Malayalam.
8.	Pushtu.	16.	Sindhi.

IX. The tests for examinations in any of these languages are to correspond with those laid down for the examination by the *Second* Standard in Hindustani, except that, in examinations in Sanskrit, the colloquial and MSS. portions must be omitted; and that, except in the Presidency of Bombay, the colloquial portion of the examination in Arabic may be dispensed with.

X. Every candidate passing an examination under Rule VIII., will be entitled to receive a donation of Rs. 800, if the examination be passed in Arabic or Sanskrit; or of Rs. 500 if the examination be passed in any other language.

XI. It will be competent for any Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to award a pecuniary donation of Rs. 500 to Officers passing an examination of equal difficulty with that appointed for the *Second* Standard, in any oriental language other than Hindustani or than the languages mentioned in Rule VIII., the study of which it may be thought desirable for special reasons to encourage.

XII. Every candidate, offering himself for examination in any of the undermentioned languages, will, after passing the examination in such language, according to the *Second* Standard as aforesaid, be permitted to offer himself for further examination in the same language, for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of High Proficiency. A candidate having passed the examination in Hindustani by the *Second* Standard, will be eligible for further examination for a certificate of High Proficiency in Urdu or Hindi or both.*

1.	Arabic.	7.	Guzerathi.
2.	Persian.	8.	Mahrathi.
3.	Sanskrit.	9.	Tamil.
4.	Hindi.	10.	Telugu.
5.	Urdu.	11.	Canarese.
6.	Bengali.		

XIII. Every candidate who shall pass an examination for a certificate of High Proficiency under Rule XII., will be entitled to receive a donation of Rs. 2,000, if the examination be passed in Arabic or Sanskrit; or of Rs. 1,500 if the examination be passed in any other language.

XIV. Degrees of Honor may be awarded to Military Officers in the *Persian, Arabic,* and *Sanskrit* languages, but in no other language. The tests for such Degrees are to be in accordance with the tests prescribed by the College of Fort William.

XV. Every candidate obtaining a Degree of Honor in Arabic or Sanskrit, will be entitled to receive a donation of Rs. 5,000, and in Persian of Rs. 4,000.

XVI. In addition to the foregoing donations, the Government of India, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively, may award a Gold Medal to any Officer employed under any such Governments, who is reported by the Board to Examiners to have passed an examination in any language with extraordinary merit.

XVII. No Officer shall receive any pecuniary reward for passing in any language under Rule VIII. or Rule XII., whose period of actual residence in India exceeds ten years; nor shall any Officer receive any pecuniary reward for passing under Rule XIV., whose period of actual residence in India exceeds fifteen years.

XVIII. The limitations prescribed by the last preceding rule, are not to apply to any Officer passing an examination under Rule VIII., in any of the following languages, viz., Burmese, Assamese, Pushtu, Ooriya, and Sindhi, within five years from the date of the promulgation of these Rules.

* The examinations for certificates of High Proficiency in the first six languages here mentioned shall be according to the tests prescribed for similar examinations in the College of Fort William, and the tests for the other five languages shall be laid down by the Local Governments.

No. 735 *of* 1864—The services of Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow, of the 25th Madras Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 9th September 1864.

No. 736 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 19th February 1861, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant R. M. Sewell, late 71st Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 232.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 2nd September 1864.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a new Executive Division of Public Works in Bengal, to be called the Shillong Division of Public Works.

No. 233.

The 5th September 1864.

Posting.—Lieutenant E. L. Marryat, R. E., Bombay, having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, is posted to the Central Provinces, and appointed to the charge of the Nimar Division of Public Works, in his present grade of 2nd Class Assistant Engineer.

No. 234.

The 6th September 1864.

Removal.—Mr. E. Corcoran, temporary Assistant Overseer, Thayetmyo Division, Public Works, is removed from the Department, with effect from 13th August 1864.

No. 235.

Resignation.—Sergeant J. Keenan, Assistant Overseer, Mysore, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, with effect from the date of his making over charge.

No. 236.

Notifications.—The following persons, now employed in the Port Blair Division of Public Works, are formally brought on the strength of the Public Works Establishment of British Burmah, for special employment at Port Blair, with the local and temporary rank:—

Mr. J. Holmes, temporary Assistant Supervisor.

Mr. James Anderson, temporary Overseer.

No. 237.

The 7th September 1864.

Sergeant E. Pearson, employed on the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division, having obtained his discharge from the army, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department in his former grade of Overseer.

No. 238.

Captain H. Z. Darrah, Executive Engineer, 4th Division, Grand Trunk Road, was relieved of his charge by Mr. W. Hope, Assistant Engineer, on the 15th August 1864.

No. 239.

Leave of Absence.—Baboo Moolchund, Assistant Supervisor, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is granted one year's furlough, from the 23rd May 1864, under paragraph 12, Section 2 of the Revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

No. 240.

The 8th September 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. H. Wilson, Assistant Accountant, 3rd Class, Oudh, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 22nd August 1864.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA.*

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

NOTICE.

The Mint and the Currency Departments close for the transaction of business with the public, on Saturdays at 1 P. M., and on other week days at 3 P. M.

H. HYDE,
Mint Master & Head Commr. of Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA, *The 1st Sept.* 1864.

Just Published.

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SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH.

Notice is hereby given that several plots of waste lands, in the District of Gonda, as shewn in the accompanying list, will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rs. 2-8, two Rupees eight Annas, per acre, on the 10th December 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, should no objection be preferred, such as to render it necessary to defer the sale, under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the rules for the sale of waste lands in Oudh, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. Copies of the Local Rules for the sale of waste lands, and forms of the Deed of Sale, can be obtained on application at the Chief Commissioner's Office.

Maps on the scale 1,320 feet to an inch of all allotments can be seen at the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

J. S. Ross,
Depy. Commr. of Gonda.

List of Jungle Grants available for sale in the District of Gonda and Province of Oudh.

General Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Grant.	Approximate No. of Acres.	Boundaries.
			Acres.	TURRUFGUNGE TEHSEEL.
1	Mahadewa	Gourah	1,301	East by the Nawabgunj pergunnah and Tikery jungle, from which this grant is separated by the river Chimnai; north by mouzah Kurdoh, and pergunnah Munkapoor, Tehseel Utroulah; west by mouzahs Chundowa, Purraimee, Ramnipoor, Ajibnugger and Chundaha; south by mouzah Dabey and mouzah Gowriah.
2	Ditto	Seherya	626	North and east by river, on the other side of which is pergunnah Munkapoor, Tehseel Utroulah; south by mouzah Admulpoor and a tributary of Chimnai; west by mouzah Seherya, whence the grant takes its name.
3	Nawabgunje	Surjapoor	1,058	East by Sujway river; north by mouzahs Kurrowndy and Bittawa, and Muzrah of Hurdwa; west by grant No. 4, Pertab Singh's Fort; south by Surjapoor and mouzah of Hurdwa.
4	Ditto	Pertab Singh's Fort	1,327	East by grant No. 3; north by Bukkrya and Bittowrah; west by Ummerpoor and Chimnai river; south by grant No. 5, (Ramgurh.)
5	Ditto	Ramgurh	2,983	East by Gurarraya grant, and grant No. 6, (Liddhana); north by Hurdwa and Pursapoor; west and south by river Chimnai.
6	Ditto	Liddhana	163	East by Dr. Balquer's jungle grant; north by Gurarraya grant; west by Chimnai river, and grant No. 5, (Ramgurh); south by zillah Goruckpoor, and mouzahs Liddhana and Gudnay, and river Chimnai.
				UTROULAH TEHSEEL.
7	Munkapoor	Chittowna Kote	3,080	East by the Munawar river; north by Munawar river, and Sujway river; south by grant of Dr. Balquer; west by No. 8, (Sujway and Sookary.)
8	Ditto	Sujway and Sookary.	1,982	North by Sujway river; east by No. 7, (Chittowna Kote); south by grant of Dr. Balquer, and mouzah Gundaray; west by No. 9, Tindoony.
9	Ditto	Tindoony	1,063	North by Sujway river; east by No. 8, Sujway and Sookary; south by Sookary stream and Gurraray jungle grant; west by mouzah Hurdwar, pergunnah Nawabgunje, Tehseel Turrufgunje.
10	Ditto	Kutahur	746	North by Yakoot Allies' grant; east by mouzahs Jullaha, Akkooray, and Munawar Nuddy; south by Munawar Nuddy, Chittoona jungle; west by mouzah Kutahur.
11	Ditto	Chowbaypoor	1,749	North by Biswee Nuddee, and Sadoollanugger pergunnah; east by mouzahs Khurka, Sooraha, Umghutty, and grant of Rajah of Munkapoor; south by mouzahs Koorasin, Mechka, Choubeypoor, Byrama, and Murdhegurah; west by mouzah Duttowlee Anuanaala.
12	Ditto	Gayghaut	961	North by Biswee river; east by mouzah Gayghaut; south by mouzahs Munsookpoor, and Taipoor, and Kuttwa, and Bursanyah; west by mouzahs Huttance and Goputpoor.
13	Bubnipair	Gowrah	1,238	North and east by Biswee river, with Mr. Cooke's grant on the other side; south by mouzahs of Goruckpoor zillah; west by mouzah Sookoolpoor and the Biswee river.
14	Ditto	Umwah	651	North by river Biswee; east by Sookoolpoor and river Biswee; south by mouzahs Muddunpoor, and Saburpoor, and Bunkutwa, and Bundraha; and west by river Biswee.

List of Jungle Grants available for sale—concluded.

General Number.	Pergunnah.	Name of Grant.	Approximate No. of Acres.	Boundaries.
			Acres.	UTROULAH TEHSEEL.
15	Bubnipair ...	Bidowly	771	North by mouzah Moorleejote, and Mahowlee Koree; east by Awratownda mouzah; south by mouzah Soorwa; west by mouzahs Munjwa, Bidowly, and Hurriah.
16	Ditto ...	Mahowlee Koree ...	1,145	West by Munawar Nuddee; north by Awlad Hoossain's grant; east by mouzahs Gunraha, Doorayna, Bukkraha, Misrowlee, Mushmoura, Bishnawpoor, and river Sowhee; south by Mahowlee Koree mouzah.
17	Ditto ...	Bugdur ...	613	North by river Biswee; east by mouzahs Bundhaha and Jumnaha; south by Ramdutpoor, and Materia maafee, and Misrowlee maafee, and Chundabhur maafee, and Chutkonooa; west by Bhurpoor.
18	Boorapair ...	Gharry Ghaut ...	2,034	South by Biswee river; east by Mr. Cooke's grant; north by Assamee Gorrary and Bussyna; and west by grant of Hurruttun Singh.
19	Ditto ...	Soomahee ...	888	East by river Kooany; north by Allipoor grant; west by mouzah Nurrainyah and Bumman goan; and south by Mr. Cooke's grant.
20	Ditto ...	Sawukpoor ...	1,409	North and east by Kooany river; south by mouzahs Chunderdass and Rajubaree; west by Hajeejote and Busteejote, and Bahadoorpoor, and Bustee, and Buhway, and Mahomedpoor.
21	Ditto ...	Sujjuniah ...	1,243	North by mouzahs Chandpoor, and Sahary, and Dowlutpoor, and Hutteeagurh; east by mouzah Hussunpoor; south by Hurruttun Singh's grant; west by mouzahs Burrowleepoor and Muddapoor.
22	Ditto ...	Suggragurh ...	1,387	North by river Kooany; east by Soothea; south by mouzahs Muthwapoor, and Purranda, and Hussungurh, and Auradhuah; west by mouzah Islampoor.
23	Ditto ...	Humeerpoor ...	1,913	North by zillah Goruckpoor Kooany Nuddee; east by Kooany Nuddee, and mouzah Bundaha, and mouzah Etyah; south by Bungoosra, Allipoor, Nurrainyah Sommaihye; west by Allowdeepoor, Asseepoor, Byspoor, Jullalpoor.
24	Sadoollanugger	Bundraha ...	2,230	North by river Kooany; east by Kooany and pergunnah Boorapair; south by mouzahs Raneepoor, Achulpoor Tindooah, Bhanpoor and Khoreepoor and Bhurowah, Lowkeeah Tahir; and west by Lowkeeahbhur and Maneeghurrah.
25	Ditto ...	Byaskooeah, ...	4,264	North by Kooany river; east by mouzah Badheepoor; south by mouzah Dhowrapoor, and Dewary, and Kuttra, and Nawa Kote, and Bussawun Bunkut, and Prawunpoor, Sindhooah Raneepoor, Bunkuttwa, and Bitteeah, and Burrooah, and Roodowlee; west by Gonda Tehseel.
26	Utroulah ...	Pukkree ...	1,400	West by Kooany river; north by Gour grant, and mouzahs Mohullee and Mohulla; east by Muddar Bux's grant; south by jungle grant, Goomree, and mouzah Pukkree.
27	Ditto ...	Gowur ...	1,222	North by mouzah Ramnugger, muzra Agaya; east by mouzah Agaya Sirsia; south by river Kooany; west by mouzah Goomree.
28	Ditto ...	Goomree ...	1,338	North by mouzah Rookhaya munjharee; mouzah Moojhany on the east, and mouzah Bungowa; south by mouzahs Agaya and Goomree; and west by mouzahs Gowrar Goodhaina Sewdialpoor, and Sawa Nuddee.
29	Ditto ...	Jufferabad ...	695	North by mouzah Jufferabad; east by mouzah Bahalee, and grant No. ; south by Kooany Nuddee and Sadoollanugger pergunnah; and west by grant Bhulwar.
30	Ditto ...	Bheetee (Etaie) ...	1,313	North by grant of Moulvie Mohomud Hossain; east by jungle grant Ramgurh; south by mouzah Islarah; west by mouzah Pukree, and grant Pukree.
31	Ditto ...	Ramgurh ...	1,577	East by river Kooany; south also by river Kooany; north by grant of Mohomud Hossain; west by mouzah Islara, and by jungle grant Jufferabad.
32	Ditto ...	Gujpoor ...	2,000	East by zillah Goruckpoor; south and west by Kooany river; north by mouzah Rampoor Etaie.
33	Ditto ...	Semra ...	862	North by mouzah Imlea and Nallah Khujjooah; east by pergunnah Utroulah; south by mouzah Chittaie; west by mouzah Shahpoor Etaie, mouzah Chumroopoor, mouzah Billaha.

GONDA; DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 11th May 1864.

W. KNIGHTON,
Offg. Depy. Commissioner.

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The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Customs of British Burmah for 1863-64.

From Lieut. Colonel A. P. PHAYRE, C. B., Chief Commr. of British Burmah and Agent to the Govt. Genl., to Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept.,—(dated 27th June 1864.)

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a brief Report upon the trade and customs of British Burmah for the year 1863-64. Tabular Statements, marked X, Y, and Z, containing the principal articles of export and import, with other particulars, accompany the Report. The Statements are only intended to give a concise view of the state of trade in British Burmah, and not as a substitute for the more elaborate Returns which are sent annually in the forms ordered by Government. Those will be submitted hereafter. I beg to request that the Report and Tabular Statements now forwarded may be published among the official papers of the Gazette of India, should His Excellency the Viceroy in Council see no objection. I trust that the results, when the state of the money market and the high price of all cotton goods are considered, will be thought satisfactory.

Report on the Trade and Customs of British Burmah for 1863-64.

The main features of the trade of British Burmah, export and import, for the twelve months ending the 30th April 1864, are shown in the accompanying Tabular Statements marked X, Y, Z. The principal ports of the Province are Moulmein in Tenasserim, Rangoon in Pegu, and Akyab in Arracan. The Statements have been made as concise as possible.

Value of imports and exports in British Burmah.

2. The following Table exhibits the value of exports and imports, omitting fractions, in each division separately, during the two past years. Treasure and imports by or on account of Government are included. The amount of Customs Duty is added. Fractions are omitted.

Total value, omitting fractions, of the Export and Import Trade of each Division of British Burmah for past and present years, together with the amount of Customs Duty.

DIVISIONS AND YEARS.		Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Customs Duty.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pegu (Land and Sea)	1862-63	1,94,62,799	1,94,76,340	3,89,39,139	14,00,375
	1863-64	2,48,83,106	2,21,52,347	4,70,35,453	10,72,083
Tenasserim	1862-63	65,41,873	59,40,320	1,24,82,193	1,26,725
	1863-64	58,97,250	53,41,929	1,12,39,179	1,17,143
Arracan	1862-63	50,30,471	51,72,344	1,02,02,815	4,04,432
	1863-64	64,41,649	57,73,971	1,22,15,620	4,91,951
Grand Total, British Burmah ...	1862-63	3,10,35,143	3,05,89,004	6,16,24,147	19,31,532
	1863-64	3,72,22,005	3,32,68,247	7,04,90,252	16,81,177

NOTE.—The sum of Rs. 16,061 was also realized by Customs fines, confiscations, wharfage, &c., in 1863-64.

Total value of the trade.

This Table shows a total trade of £7,049,025 during the year, and an increase of £886,611 on that of the previous year. Of this the sea-borne trade amounted to £5,920,091 and the inland or frontier trade to £1,128,933. There has been a loss of Customs Duty, which will be explained in the remarks on the trade of each division.

Trade of Pegu.

It is only in the division of Pegu that a record is kept of the inland trade, that is, of exports and imports from and to the Burmese Territory by the Rivers Irrawaddy and Sitang. In the following Table, the value of that trade and of the sea-borne trade of the ports of Pegu, are shown separately:—

Value of Exports and Imports by Sea and River from and to the Pegu Division of British Burmah.

Year.	Value of exports by Sea.	Value of imports by Sea.	Value of exports by River.	Value of imports by River.	Amount of Sea Customs.	Amount of Land Customs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63	1,44,44,764	1,51,87,575	50,18,035	42,88,765	8,09,275	5,91,100
1863-64	1,85,55,318	1,71,90,797	63,27,788	49,61,550	9,77,724	94,359
Increase ...	41,10,554	20,03,222	13,09,753	6,72,785	1,68,449	...
Decrease ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,96,741

The following remarks refer to the principal articles on which arises an increase or decrease in exports and imports:—

Sea exports.

The large increase in the value of exports by sea, as compared with the previous year, arises principally on the following articles:—cotton, a decrease in quantity of 10,842 maunds, but from the high price of the staple, an increase in value of Rs. 5,46,810. In rice an increase of 61,889 tons, and of value of over thirty lakhs of Rupees. Precious stones, increase two lakhs of Rupees. Timber an increase of 3,700 tons, and in value Rs. 1,70,000. In petroleum there has been a slight decline. Tobacco has increased from Rs. 45,900 in value to Rs. 95,300. Rough Jade Stone may now be recognized as a regular article of commerce from the port of Rangoon. It is brought from the Burmese territory, where its existence has long been known to the Chinese of Yunân. They used to carry it by land from the mines where it is found before the Burmese were aware of the high price it brought in China. The stoppage of the land trade from Upper Burmah to Yunân caused the stone to be brought in quantities to Rangoon to reach China by sea; and the war in China of 1861 made generally known the value attached to the stone by the Chinese. The Burmese thus became aware of the importance of the substance, and it is now an established export at Rangoon. The quantity exported in the year was 792 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,23,842.

Sea imports.

In imports by sea the most notable decrease is in cotton twist and cotton fabrics, in which there is a decrease of value to the amount of Rs. 7,60,500. There is also a decrease in the value of silk piece goods imported to the amount of nearly three lakhs of Rupees. But in woollens the value of imports has much increased, being Rs. 5,74,000 against Rs. 4,00,000 in the previous year. The imports are also swelled by the great increase in treasure being more than twenty lakhs of Rupees for the purchase of rice. The other articles of minor importance in which there has been an increase of import, are raw silk Rs. 94,000; sugar Rs. 27,000; betel-nut Rs. 58,746; wines and beer Rs. 66,800, and in unenumerated articles Rs. 3,03,180.

Land exports.

The exports by the River Irrawaddy and on the Toungoo frontier into the Burmese territory have increased. The value of cotton twist thus exported has increased by Rs. 1,26,000 over the previous year. In cotton and silk piece goods there is no material difference of value. The export of rice and paddy has increased by one-third in quantity, and has nearly doubled in value. This great increase resulted from a scarcity of grain in the Burmese territory, and the duty having been taken off the export of rice in June 1863, no doubt facilitated the traffic. Cotton twist somewhat declined in quantity; still nearly five lakhs of Rupees worth was exported, and of raw silk two and three quarter lakhs worth. These materials are returned as cloth woven in the looms of Burmah, as will be seen in the imports by land. The great articles of export, the produce of Pegu, salt, salt fish, and fish paste were nearly the same as in the previous year; the value being over seventeen lakhs of Rupees.

Land imports.

In imports from the Burmese territory, the most important fact is a great increase in cotton and silk cloths. These are manufactured according to the taste of the Burmese, and the trade no doubt has received an impulse from the abolition of the frontier duties at the British side of the border; perhaps also from a decrease in the supply of cotton goods from Europe. The value of cotton piece goods

imported during the year was Rs. 6,16,000 against Rs. 2,35,000 in the previous year. In silk piece goods Rs. 5,44,000 against Rs. 4,44,000 in the previous year. In raw cotton there was an increase in value of nearly two lakhs of Rupees; in cutch of nearly one lakh, and in lacquered-ware nearly one lakh. In one important article, Sesamum oil, there has been a decrease in quantity of 15,000 maunds, and in value of a lakh and a quarter of Rupees. In raw sugar there has also been a decrease to the extent of over a lakh of Rupees. The decrease in these articles results from their having been monopolized by the Burmese Government, and the people are therefore unwilling to produce them.

Customs Duty by sea and land.

The increase in sea customs amounted to not less than Rs. 1,68,449. This resulted chiefly from the duty received consequent on the increased export of rice. But there was a loss on import duty consequent on the alteration in the rates of duty of certain articles, through the operation of the treaty with Burmah, and from the diminution in the importation of cotton goods. The alteration in the rates of duty on iron, on wines and liqueurs, and in malt liquors, caused a loss of over Rs. 28,000. The reduced rate of duty on goods declared for export by the River Irrawaddy to the Burmese territory caused a loss of Rs. 2,160; and the diminution of cotton goods imported of Rs. 43,300. This loss was partially made up by an increase in the collections on import duty on spirits, on woollens, on raw silk, and on tin, which produced Rs. 23,400. The loss of sea import duty consequent on the treaty with Burmah will be more particularly noticed below.

As the levy of all duty on the frontier of Pegu ceased on the 23rd of June 1863, there was a loss of Rs. 4,96,741 on that account.

Effect of treaty with Burmah.

Under the treaty with the King of Burmah, which took effect from the 25th January 1863, goods brought by sea to Rangoon can be declared for export from thence by the Irrawaddy to the Burmese territory, on which they will be liable to an import duty of one per cent. only ad valorem, and if intended to be carried to countries beyond Burmah, the goods would pass free through that country. Under that treaty the value of piece goods declared during the year was Rs. 30,750, and of other goods Rs. 10,060. No goods, except a few edible birds' nests, were declared for export through Burmah to countries beyond. Such is the extent to which the privileges secured by the treaty have been taken advantage of during the first year of the existence of the treaty.

Trade of Tenasserim

The trade of the port of Moulmein consists principally of teak timber. By far the greater portion of that timber is brought down the Salween River from the Burmese and Siamese Shan States, and from the petty States of Karennee.

Value of imports and exports.

The following Table exhibits the value of imports and exports from and to the several ports of Tenasserim for the last two years:—

Value of Exports and Imports from and to Tenasserim.

Years.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Amount of Customs Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63	65,41,873	59,40,321	1,26,725
1863-64	58,97,250	53,41,929	1,17,143
Increase. Decrease.	6,44,623	5,98,392	9,582

Exports.

The decrease is principally in timber and rice.

The quantity and the value of teak timber exported from Moulmein for the last four years are as follows:—

Quantity and value of Teak Timber exported from Moulmein for the last four years.

Years.	Quantity in tons.	Value in Rupees.
1860-61 ...	53,730	29,64,967
1861-62 ...	97,970	60,62,896
1862-63 .	75,887	43,09,977
1863-64 ...	67,773	37,32,144

The decrease is owing to the demand in Europe having slackened.

The export of rice from Moulmein is diminishing yearly, though the cause of this is not apparent. The exports for the last four years have been as follows:—

Years.	Quantity in Tons.	Value in Rupees.
1860-61 ...	11,284	4,07,026
1861-62 ...	28,615	7,89,793
1862-63 ...	21,492	6,80,253
1863-64 ...	16,114	5,20,011

Imports.

In the imports of the Tenasserim Division, there is no marked difference in any one article as compared with the previous year. In the import of treasure there was a decrease of about five and a quarter lakhs of Rupees.

Customs Duty.

In Customs Duty there is a decrease of Rs. 9,582. This has resulted chiefly from a diminution of exports.

Trade of Arracan.

The trade of Arracan is confined almost entirely to one port, that is, Akyab. The following Table shows the value of the exports and imports during the year:

Value of Exports and Imports from and to Arracan.

YEARS.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Customs Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63	50,30,471	51,72,344	4,04,432
1863-64	64,41,649	57,73,971	4,91,951
Increase	14,11,178	6,01,627	87,519
Decrease			

Exports.

In exports there has been a considerable increase. In rice the increase has been forty thousand tons with an augmented value of nine lakhs of Rupees. The total quantity exported was 1,58,000 tons, which is a larger amount in proportion, considering the area of the rice-yielding country of which Akyab is the outlet, than is exported from any other port in British Burmah. In tobacco the increase has been from 5,800 maunds to 13,800, with an increased value of Rs. 59,000. There is no other article on which there has been a marked increase of export.

Imports.

In imports there is an increase in the value of cotton twist and yarn of Rs. 20,000; of cotton piece goods of Rs. 52,000; of silk piece goods Rs. 41,000; of woollens of Rs. 7,000; and of tobacco of Rs. 20,000. There is no increase in any other article of importance, but treasure shows the large increase of imports by private parties to the extent of nearly eighteen lakhs of Rupees. On the whole the trade of Arracan shows a satisfactory increase during the year.

Customs Duty.

The Customs Duty in Arracan shows a considerable increase, amounting to Rs. 87,519 as compared with the previous year. This has resulted from the increased export of rice.

General observations.

The trade of British Burmah has been prosperous during the year. This is notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of a straightened money market; of the high price of all cotton goods, and of the rise of an extensive rebellion in the Shan States, which materially diminished the trading activity of that people for the year. As has been shown above, the treaty with Burmah has not yet had the effect of introducing a greater quantity of cotton goods into that country than was imported there previously. But the state of the market in Europe will account for the deficiency. As long as the Chinese Province of Yunân remains disturbed, no goods are likely to be declared for export to that country. The removal of the frontier duties on the Irrawaddy and Sitang Rivers has increased the trade, and if the Burmese Government lower the duties in their side, as they announce they will, the traffic must be further increased. But trade with Burmah cannot flourish vigorously, while monopolies of produce paralyze the industry of the Burmese people. There are, however, symptoms of an improved policy, both commercial and financial, in the Burmese territory; and another year may show that reform has commenced and worked well.

X.—*Statement showing the principal Articles of Export and Import and the value thereof entered at the Sea Custom Houses of British Burmah for the official year* 1863-64 *(fractions omitted).*

	Names of Articles.	Unit of weight or Number.	Arracan Division. Quantity.	Arracan Division. Value in Rupees.	Pegu Division. Quantity.	Pegu Division. Value in Rupees.	Tenasserim Division. Quantity.	Tenasserim Division. Value in Rupees.	Grand total in Quantity and Value. Quantity.	Grand total in Quantity and Value. Value in Rupees.	Remarks.
Exports by Sea.	Copper	Maunds	107	3,761	299	9,699	342	10,609	748	24,069	
	Cotton, Raw	"	5,375	46,060	43,799	15,36,216	2,098	28,698	51,272	16,10,974	
	Cutch	"	8,126	64,828	1,27,108	6,26,707	14,557	70,624	1,49,791	7,62,159	
	Hides	Number	7,111	8,181	52,750	59,164	1,367	4,984	61,228	72,329	
	Horns	"	16,350	4,187	19,066	4,737	3,563	600	38,979	9,524	
	Ivory	Maunds	5	555	127	30,124	13	3,197	145	33,876	
	Lead	"	.....	4	257	4,404	577	20,310	834	24,718	
	Orpiment, Yellow	"	.....	.....	383	11,440	.....	.....	383	11,440	
	Petroleum	"	.....	.....	34,686	1,37,871	550	2,496	35,236	1,40,367	
	Rice and Paddy	Tons	1,58,181	48,64,784	2,09,444	87,33,533	19,801	6,34,891	3,87,426	1,42,33,208	
	Stones, Jade	Maunds	.....	.....	792	2,23,843	.....	.....	792	2,23,843	
	" Precious	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,53,530	.....	.....	.....	3,53,530	
	Stick Lac	Maunds	.....	.....	4,157	53,857	1,212	14,344	5,369	6,820	
	Timber	Tons	495	19,816	19,499	10,61,300	67,773	37,32,144	87,767	48,13,260	
	Tobacco	Maunds	13,832	1,40,112	6,530	95,316	3,799	54,169	24,161	2,89,597	
	Treasure — For Government — Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Treasure — For Government — Silver	.....	.....	8,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,00,000	
	Treasure — For private parties — Gold	.....	.....	112	.....	3,200	.....	6,000	.....	9,312	
	Treasure — For private parties — Silver	.....	.....	3,57,143	.....	26,65,167	.....	1,34,752	.....	31,57,062	
	All Articles not enumerated above	.....	.....	1,32,106	.....	29,45,209	.....	11,79,433	.....	42,56,748	
	Total value, Rs.	.....	.....	64,41,649	.....	1,85,55,317	.....	58,97,251	.....	3,08,94,217	
Imports by Sea.	Betelnut	Maunds	24,557	1,45,612	68,897	4,62,607	17,941	81,934	1,11,395	6,90,153	
	Cotton Twist and Yarn	lbs	2,08,123	3,55,731	11,80,037	10,07,467	1,35,747	1,53,812	15,23,907	15,17,010	
	Crockery-ware	.....	.....	18,276	.....	1,16,981	.....	29,535	.....	1,64,792	
	Cutlery	.....	.....	8,098	.....	49,326	.....	16,759	.....	74,183	
	Gunny Bags	Number	17,16,750	4,68,849	18,66,737	5,61,195	49,614	14,341	36,33,101	10,44,385	
	Hardware	.....	.....	4,518	.....	1,56,045	.....	44,674	.....	2,05,237	
	Piece Goods, Cotton	Pieces	4,26,286	9,12,129	4,17,783	18,41,331	1,48,759	7,44,631	9,92,828	34,98,091	
	Ditto, Silk	"	31,406	1,02,553	2,56,416	14,67,967	37,150	2,70,310	3,24,972	18,40,830	
	Ditto, Woollen	"	1,602	10,640	26,611	5,74,223	8,114	1,83,135	36,327	7,67,998	
	Silk, Raw	lbs	400	1,550	68,428	4,42,003	1,140	7,141	69,968	4,50,694	
	Spirituous Liquors	Gallons	2,737	15,661	22,107	1,70,314	8,689	68,510	33,533	2,54,485	
	Sugar	Maunds	1,578	17,665	11,413	1,24,013	7,582	79,578	20,573	2,21,256	
	Timber	Tons	694	34,715	1,176	63,973	14	216	1,884	98,904	
	Tobacco	Maunds	18,189	2,23,695	26,036	3,82,130	17,731	2,79,244	61,956	8,85,069	
	Wines, Beer, &c.	Gallons	6,351	25,327	2,52,288	4,12,243	14,920	60,063	2,73,559	4,97,633	
	Treasure — For Government — Gold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Treasure — For Government — Silver	.....	.....	27,400	.....	2,58,100	.....	33,400	.....	3,18,900	
	Treasure — For private parties — Gold	.....	...	.....	.....	3,23,340	.....	1,66,178	.....	4,89,518	
	Treasure — For private parties — Silver	.....	.....	27,59,200	.....	56,65,874	.....	15,18,031	.....	99,43,105	
	All Articles not enumerated above	.....	.....	6,42,352	.....	31,11,665	.....	15,90,437	.....	53,44,454	
	Total value, Rs.	.....	.....	57,73,971	.....	1,71,9[illegible],797	.....	53,41,929	.....	2,83,06,697	
	Grand total value of Exports and Imports by Sea			1,22,15,620	.....	3,57,46,114	.....	1,12,39,180	.....	5,92,00,914	

RANGOON,
27th June 1864.

H. NELSON DAVIES,
Secy. to Chief Commr. of British Burmah.

X.—*Statement showing the principal Articles of Export and Import and the Value thereof entered at the Inland Custom Houses of British Burmah for the official year* 1863-64 *(fractions omitted.)*

PEGU DIVISION.

EXPORTS BY LAND (RIVER INCLUDED) BEYOND FRONTIER.

Names of Articles.	Unit of Weight, or Number.	Quantity.	Value in Rupees.
Betel-nut ...	maunds ...	27,499	2,42,409
Cotton, Twist, and Yarn ...	lbs ...	637,851	4,93,634
Crockery-ware ...	.....	.....	73.270
Ngapee, dried fish, &c. ...	maunds ...	462,102	14,34,102
Piece Goods, Cotton ...	pieces ...	473,155	6,57,869
" Silk ...	" ...	101,213	6,35,329
" Woollen ...	" ...	48,275	1,84,320
Rice and Paddy ...	tons ...	64,958	15,81,691
Salt ...	maunds ...	228,747	2,78,967
Silk, raw ...	" ...	60,691	2,76,715
All other articles not enumerated above ...	.....	.....	4,69,483
Total value, Rupees ...		.....	63,27,788

PEGU DIVISION.

IMPORTS BY LAND (RIVER INCLUDED) FROM BEYOND FRONTIER.

Names of Articles.	Unit of Weight or Number.	Quantity.	Value in Rupees.
Copper ...	maunds ...	373	7,932
Cotton, raw ...	" ...	38,245	6,55,808
Cutch ...	" ...	66,641	2,36,113
Dyes ...	" ...	2,123	15,986
Earthen-ware ...	.....	.....	20,932
Gold leaves ...	packets ...	39,104	71,151
Gram ...	maunds ...	78,987	1,23,751
Hard-ware and Cutlery ...	.....	.....	49,356
Hides, Bullock and Buffalo ...	number ...	36,672	8,915
Horns ...	" ...	2,199	223
Indigo ...	maunds ...	407	928
Jaggery and Molasses ...	" ...	147,037	4,10,832
Lacq ...	.....	.....	3,37,548
Lead ...	maunds ...	82	982
Metal-ware ...	.....	.....	41,280
Orpiment, yellw ...	maunds ...	229	2,062
Petroleum ...	" ...	95,635	1,70,212
Piece Goods, Cotton ...	pieces ...	724,549	6,16,138
" Silk ...	" ...	93,520	5,44,027
Ponies ...	number ...	525	37,538
Sesamum oil ...	maunds ...	54,457	4,99,565
Stick, lac ...	" ...	8,332	79.519
Stones, precious ...	.....	.....	18,661
" jade, rough ...	maunds ...	627	10,498
Sugar ...	" ...	27	154
Teadry, ...	" ...	585	6,782
" wet (pickled) ...	" ...	15,834	1,29,133
Timber ...	tons ...	* 5,069	1,24,050
Tobacco ...	maunds ...	27,379	84,297
Wheat ...	" ...	27,531	54,899
All other articles not enumerated above ...	.....	.....	6,02,277
Total value, Rupees ...		.....	49,61,549

Grand Total of Exports and Imports. Rupees.
1,12,89,338

Grand Total of Exports and Imports by Land, Rupees ...

* In addition to this quantity, 4,302 tons of timber are reported to have been imported into Toungoo by the Forest Department during 1863-64, since this Statement was compiled.

RANGOON,
27*th June* 1864.

H. NELSON DAVIES,
Secy. to Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

Y.—*Abstract Statement of the Value of all Exports and Imports by Sea and Land from and to the Custom Houses of British Burmah during the Official year* 1863-64 *(fractions omitted).*

Divisions.	Name of Port or Custom House.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Total value for each Custom House.	Total value by Sea and Land shown separately.	Amount of Duty realized.	Total value of each Custom House for previous year.	Total amount of Duty realized in the previous year.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
PEGU.	Rangoon	1,73,43,437	1,69,01,034	3,42,44,471	.....	8,48,046	2,79,74,011	6,89,595	
	Bassein	12,11,881	2,89,763	15,01,644	.....	1,29,678	16,58,328	1,19,680	
	Total by Sea ...	.....	.....	.....	3,57,46,115				
	Thayetmyo	56,69,244	45,05,131	1,01,74,375	.....	93,372	82,61,820	5,79,525	
	Toungoo	6,58,544	4,56,419	11,14,963	.....	987	10,44,980	11,575	
	Total by Land ...	.....	.....	.....	1,12,89,338				
	Total ...	2,48,83,106	2,21,52,347	4,70,35,453	4,70,35,453	10,72,083	3,89,39,139	14,00,375	
TENASSERIM.	Moulmein	54,19,239	48,84,430	1,03,03,669	.....	94,748	1,16,77,490	1,10,543	
	Tavoy	3,07,901	3,46,514	6,54,415	.....	19,296	4,95,552	12,795	
	Mergui	1,70,110	1,10,985	2,81,095	.....	3,099	3,09,151	3,387	
	Total by Sea ...	.....	.....	.....	1,12,39,179				
	Total ...	58,97,250	53,41,929	1,12,39,179	1,12,39,179	1,17,143	1,24,82,193	1,26,725	
ARAKAN.	Akyab	64,13,309	57,72,145	1,21,85,454	.....	4,91,951	1,01,90,980	4,04,432	
	Kyouk	28,340	1,826	30,166	.....	.....	11,835		
	Total by Sea ...	.....	.....	.....	1,22,15,620				
	Total ...	64,41,649	57,73,971	1,22,15,620	1,22,15,620	4,91,951	1,02,02,815	4,04,432	
	Grand Total of the Province by Sea and Land ..	3,72,22,005	3,32,68,247	7,04,90,252	7,04,90,252	16,81,177	6,16,24,147	19,31,532	

Principal Imports by or on account of Government.

Articles.	Pegu Division.	Tenasserim Division.	Arracan Division	Total for British Burmah.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural Implements ...	140	.....	.....	140
Commissariat Stores ...	2,58,393	72	.....	2,58,465
Electric Telegraph Stores ...	19,068	170	8,650	27,888
Engineering Stores ...	30,742	.....	.....	30,742
Military and Ordnance Stores ...	71,966	1,700	.....	73,666
Medical Stores ...	.....	.....	1,144	1,144
Naval Stores ...	464	2,500	.....	2,964
Opium ...	1,50,160	86,320	16,500	2,52,980
Treasure { Gold ..				
Treasure { Silver ...	2,58,100	33,400	27,400	3,18,900
Timber ...	.....	.....	13,714	13,714
Stationery ...	8,410	.....	4,984	13,394
Stamps ...				
Surveying Instruments ...	725	.....	.....	725
Total ...	7,98,168	1,24,162	72,392	9,94,722
Amount of fines and confiscations not included in the amount of Duty ...	10,994	294	137	11,425

Amount realized on account Wharf Godown rent, Rangoon ...	Rs.	2,522
Ditto ditto Wharfage at Moulmein ...	„	484
Rent on Goods Bonded, Rangoon	„	1,232
Miscellaneous Collections, Rangoon	„	398
Total ...		4,636

RANGOON,
The 27th June 1864.

H. NELSON DAVIES,
Secy. to Chief Commr., British Burmah.

Z.—*Abstract Statement of Grain (Rice husked and unhusked) and Timber exported from the Custom Houses in the several Divisions of the Province of British Burmah during the official year* 1863-64 *(excluding fractions).*

Division.	Port or Custom House, and nature of Articles.		To United Kingdom.		To Foreign Europe.		To Straits Settlements.		To Indian Ports.		To all other Ports.		Total by Sea.		Total by Land.		Total quantity of Grain and Timber.	Total value of Grain and Timber.
			Quanti.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.
PEGU.	Rangoon	Rice	59,916	21,82,456	4,673	1,73,387	78,953	40,50,040	11,239	5,99,132	11,564	5,14,789	1,66,345	75,19,804	.....	.....		
		Paddy	.....	.....	23	500	123	2,648	2,999	64,585	587	12,645	3,732	80,378	.....	.....		
		Timber	3,913	2,14,888	.....	.....	416	23,375	15,159	8,22,407	11	630	19,499	10,61,300	.....	.....		
	Bassein	Rice	29,628	8 60,139	.....	.....	4,868	1,39,592	241	5,603	3,396	1,04,936	38,155	11,10,270	.....	.....		
		Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212	23,082	.....	.....	1,212	23,082	.....	.....		
		Timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Total by Sea	Rice	89,544	30,42,595	4,673	1,73,387	83,841	41,89,632	11,480	6,04,735	14,962	6,19,725	2,04,500	86,30,074	.....	.....		
		Paddy	.....	.....	23	500	123	2,648	4,211	87,667	587	12,645	4,944	1,03,460	.....	.....		
		Timber	3,913	2,14,888	.....	.....	416	2 3,375	15,159	8,22,407	11	630	19,499	10,61,300	.....	.....		
	Thayetmyo	Rice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,378	3,09,326		
		Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,573	12,72,250		
		Timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Toungoo	Rice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
		Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	114		
		Timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Total by Land	Rice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,378	3,09,326		
		Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,580	12,72,364		
		Timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Total Pegu Division	Rice	89,544	30,42,595	4,673	1,73,387	83,841	41,89,632	11,480	6,04,735	14,962	6,19,725	2,04,500	86,30,074	7,378	3,09,326	2,11,878	89,39,400
		Paddy	.....	.....	23	500	123	2,648	4,211	87,667	587	12,645	4,944	1,03,460	57,580	12,72,364	62,524	13,75,824
		Timber	3,913	2,14,888	.....	.....	416	23,375	15,159	8,22,407	11	630	19,499	10,61,300	.....	.....	19,499	10,61,300

11. *Transmission of Goods by Seafaring Steamers.*—The Committee has likewise applied to the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in London, and in reply was informed that "the Company desire to afford every facility in their power towards the object of the Show, but must decline to take Live Stock. They will, however, convey Implements and Produce at half freight if there be room enough on board, and provided such articles would not deprive the Company of the opportunity of carrying other goods at full rates." With such conditions attached, it would be extremely dangerous to place any reliance upon the assistance to be expected from that Company, especially at a season when their Steamers are already overcrowded with passengers. The Committee therefore applied to the Agent of the *Messageries Imperiales.* Mr. Lamouroux at once offered a free passage for everything except Live Stock, which he very naturally objects to as likely to interfere with the comfort of passengers on board the Steamers.

Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company.
Messrs. Apcar and Company.
Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company.

12. It is, however, with particular pleasure that the Committee bring to your Honor's notice the liberal manner in which the gentlemen noted in margin have come forward to afford material assistance in the conveyance of goods from out-ports, and intended for Exhibition. Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company offer free passages for anything that can be taken without much inconvenience from Penang and Singapore on board their Steamers "River" and "Clan Alpine." Messrs. Apcar likewise promise free conveyance of all Live Stock, Implements, Produce, &c., in their China Steamers; and Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, as Agents for the Burmah India Steam Navigation Company, undertake to provide space free of cost to the extent of twenty-five tons for Implements and Produce, and for twenty head of cattle in each of the four Steamers from Moulmein and intermediate Ports, and the same privilege by each of the two vessels which touch at Madras and the intermediate Ports.

13. *Landing and Transport of heavy Machinery.*—The next object requiring attention had reference to the landing and transport of heavy machinery, as explained in our Secretary's letter to Government, dated the 25th September. Under the orders conveyed in Mr. Secretary Eden's letter No. 987 T, dated the 6th ultimo, Mr. Dowleans placed himself in communication with the Head of the Ordnance Department, the Master Attendant, the Superintendent of the Government Dock-yard at Kidderpore, and the Presidency Executive Commissariat Officer, and from all prompt assurances of aid were received. The Commissary of Ordnance places at the disposal of the Committee the crane at Baboo's Ghat, capable of lifting packages to the weight of three tons, and also the necessary arsenal carts and trucks, for conveying the machinery to Belvedere. The only condition attached is that requisitions may be sent in two days previously, and a sufficient number of hands provided to assist, as the Commissary of Ordnance is very naturally anxious that the assistance thus afforded should not interfere with the current work of his Department.

14. The Officiating Master Attendant has placed the means and appliances attached to his Department at the Committee's disposal. They consist of a heavy up-boat and a crane capable of lifting two tons; and the Superintendent of the Government Dock-yard offers to land machinery by the Kidderpore crane up to fifteen tons weight, and to land trucks for transporting it to Allipore. Every arrangement has therefore been made to afford exhibitors facilities, which, whilst diminishing the risk incurred in landing heavy machinery, will greatly expedite its disembarkation, and materially assist in its transport to the Exhibition Yard.

15. *Platform for heavy Steam Machines.*—Considering the weight of the machines which will be exhibited, working under their own steam power, the Committee was of opinion that it would be hardly fair to put exhibitors to the entire expense of erecting the necessary platforms, and that assistance in the shape of bricks (which afterwards might be turned to account for the Suburban roads) would not be out of place. At this moment it is impossible to say what the eventual requirements in this respect may be, but the Committee feel great pleasure in bringing to notice the prompt aid afforded by the Department of Public Works, a requisition made during the holidays to the Superintending Engineer, South-Eastern Circle, under the authority of Government conveyed in Mr. Secretary Eden's letter No. 987 T, dated the 6th ultimo, for 20,000 bricks, having been met within twenty-four hours.

16. *Circular to Committees.*—Every thing having thus been done, which, in the opinion of the Committee, might tend to facilitate the transmission, transport, and exhibition of contributions to the forthcoming Show, it appeared desirable that some plan should be devised for ensuring uniform Returns in order to enable the Committee to carry out a variety of other arrangements, for which due provision must be made. With this view a Circular was addressed, on the 15th of September, to the several Local Committees, embodying certain Rules for their guidance, and furnishing a form of Return for all contributions intended to be forwarded from their respective districts for exhibition. The object of these Returns is—

1*st.*—To ascertain the probable requirements for space in each class.

2*ndly.*—To ascertain the number of each description of animals which will have to be fed.

3*rdly.*—To provide Moodie Shops for Native servants coming in charge of Live Stock and Implements.

4*thly.*—To prepare the Tickets to be attached to each specimen on view, in accordance with the Rules laid down in the Prize List; and

5*thly.*—To make arrangements for the publication of a catalogue to be ready on the day of the opening of the Exhibition.

17. *Feeding of Animals.*—In anticipation of these Returns, the Central Committee has already taken action. Advertisements have been published

in the *Exchange Gazette* and in two local Native papers, inviting tenders for feeding of animals by contract. The contract will stipulate the quantity and quality of food for each animal according to samples in the Committee's possession, and these details will be printed in English and the Vernacular on cards, one of which will be handed to each servant in charge of cattle, so that he may know exactly what he is entitled to receive from the Contractor.

18. *Conservancy.*—Arrangements have likewise been made for the proper conservancy of the Show Yard. The sheds in which animals are exhibited will be cleaned twice a day, and the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs has kindly promised to have carts in attendance to remove stable litter and other refuse every morning and evening. All such sheds are being provided with drains, and a pump will be set up near the large tank to supply water for flushing them.

19. *Moodie Shops.*—As it is possible that there will be a large number of attendants coming in charge of Cattle and Implements from the Provinces, who may be strangers in Calcutta, it appeared to the Committee desirable that provision should be made for securing to them the means of obtaining their daily requirements of food at a convenient place and at fixed rates, so as to protect them against extortion. The piece of ground which seemed admirably suited for this purpose is that to the west of the Show Yard and on the other side of the Allipore road. The Committee therefore applied to Brigadier-General Showers, C. B., who at once complied with the request, and obligingly placed at the disposal of the Committee a large slip of the Allipore parade ground, with the permission to erect Moodie Shops thereon. The ground has since been measured, and whilst admitting of the construction of shops on either side, will still leave in the centre ample room for a double line of carriages, and thus be the means of keeping the Allipore road always clear. An advertisement published in two of the local Native papers intimates that the Committee is prepared to let to intending Contractors the ground in question for the erection of Moodie Shops according to a Plan to be seen in the Joint Secretary's Office, and that the price of all articles of food therein exposed for sale will be regulated by a fixed nerick or Price Current.

20. *Tickets.*—To guard against pressure of work at the last moment, it appeared desirable that several of the minor details should at once be carried out. Tickets of admission to the Exhibition have therefore already been printed, and arrangements made for their sale a fortnight prior to the opening of the Exhibition. The Tickets to admit exhibitor's servants are likewise ready, and those which will have to be attached to each specimen on view, with the details prescribed by the rules of the Prize List, are in the Printer's hands, so that only the blanks will have to be filled up on the receipt of Returns from Local Committees.

21. It is impossible, at the present stage of proceedings, to say what will actually be exhibited at the Show, as much depends upon the size of the various machines offered for exhibition, and the space required for them. The Committee may, however, mention that, judging from communications already received from intending Exhibitors, both in India and from England, the whole of the space that has been marked out on the Plan for various purposes will be all taken up.

22. Bearing in mind that the forthcoming Exhibition is a strictly agricultural one, the Committee has been obliged to decline several prizes offered by private individuals for manufactured goods. Specimens of silk or cotton cloth are only admissible as examples of the superior quality of fabric obtainable from a particular kind of raw silk or cotton, but the prizes can only be awarded to the produce itself, and not to the article manufactured therefrom.

23. In only two instances has the policy of the Rule, which provides that each specimen of Live Stock, or Machinery, or Produce intended for exhibition should be the property of the Exhibitor, or be the produce of his Estate, been questioned, on the ground that this might deter many people from contributing some really fine specimens, which they might obtain on loan and forward to the Exhibition at their own expense. Considering that the avowed object of the Exhibition is to promote improvement in the breed of cattle and in the productions of the soil, and to introduce a better class of agricultural implements, and seeing that the prizes have been fixed on a liberal scale, with the special view of thereby affording to successful competitors the means of purchasing at the Exhibition such cattle, implements, and appliances by which the contemplated improvement can be effected, it is clear that these objects would be frustrated were the prizes awarded to any one but the actual producer himself. The Central Committee has therefore declined to make any modification of that Rule.

24. The Returns from the several Local Committees are expected in the early part of next month, when the Central Committee hopes to report further progress.

J. A. CRAWFORD,,
A. M. DOWLEANS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

From J. A. CRAWFORD, ESQ., Honorary Secretary to the Agricultural Exhibition, to Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 1st March 1864.)

I have the honor to forward herewith a List of the Prizes and Hon'ble Mentions awarded by the Judges of the late Agricultural Exhibition to successful competitors, and to solicit that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor may be pleased to authorize its publication in the *Government Gazette.*

2. As soon as the Reports are received from the various Judges, a detailed Report on the practical result of the Exhibition will be submitted to Government.

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864.

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
		LIVE STOCK.			
		CLASS I.—SECTION I.			
		SERIES I.			
		Cattle bred in the Lower Provinces.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
8	H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan -	Bull of 5 years old, 1st Prize -	100 0 0		
17	Abdool Kadir -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	75 0 0		
11	J. P. Wise -	Ditto of 4 ditto, 1st „ -	90 0 0		
82	Muddoo Suddun -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	60 0 0		
15	Goshain Hunsageer -	Ditto ditto, 3rd „ -	40 0 0		
19	F. M. Dobson -	Ditto of 2 ditto, 1st „ -	60 0 0		
56	J. Andrews -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	60 0 0		
144	J. Farrell -	Ditto of 1 ditto, 1st „ -	50 0 0		
81	Raj Kissen Mitter -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	25 0 0		
11	J. P. Wise -	Best Bull of any age -	50 0 0	...	Medal.
		SERIES II.			
		Cattle bred in the North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.			
92	The Hon'ble Rajah Deonarain Sing Bahadoor -	Bull of 3 years old, 1st Prize -	100 0 0		
91	Ditto ditto -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	75 0 0		
90	The Maharajah of Benares-	Ditto of 2 ditto, 2nd „ -	60 0 0		
89	Neelcomul Mitter -	Ditto of 1 ditto, 1st „ -	60 0 0		
99	Kishobloll Ghose -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	40 0 0		
92	The Hon'ble Rajah Deonarain Sing Bahadoor -	Best Bull of any age -	50 0 0	...	Medal.
		SERIES III.			
		Cattle bred in any other part of India.			
112	Cheeboo Lama -	Bulls - -	100 0 0		
		SERIES IV.			
		English or any other imported breed.			
221	The Rajah of Bulrampore -	1st Prize -	150 0 0		
127	Dr. Barry -	2nd „ -	100 0 0		
326	The Rajah of Bulrampore -	3rd „ -	50 0 0		
221	Ditto ditto -	Best Bull of any age -	50 0 0	...	Medal.
125	Khetter Mohun Doss -	Ditto ditto -	—	...	Commended.
		SERIES V.			
		Cross breeds being the immediate progeny of imported Cattle.			
144	J. Farrell -	Bull of any age, 1st Prize -	100 0 0		
2	G. DePenning -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	80 0 0		
20	W. Tayler -	Ditto ditto, 3rd „ -	60 0 0		
143	S. Apcar -	Ditto ditto, 4th „ -	50 0 0		
63	C. Montresor -	Ditto ditto, 5th „ -	40 0 0		
66	W. Tayler -	Cow of any age, 1st „ -	100 0 0		
65*a*	W. Stalkartt -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	80 0 0		
132	J. Stalkartt -	Ditto ditto, 3rd „ -	60 0 0		
151	C. Montresor -	Ditto ditto, 4th „ -	50 0 0		
65*b*	W. Stalkartt -	Ditto ditto, 5th „ -	40 0 0		

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
11	J. P. Wise -	Bull of any breed in the Show with reference to his qualification for improving the breed of Draught Cattle -	200 0 0	...	Medal.
144	J. Farrell -	For the best Bull, cross between English and Country -	...	25 0 0	
221	The Rajah of Bulrampore -	For the best breeding Bull exhibited	...	100 0 0	
221	Ditto ditto -	For the best Bull of any age -	...	100 0 0	
143	S. A. Apcar -	Ditto bred in 24-Pergunnahs -	...	16 0 0	
221	The Rajah of Bulrampore -	For the best specimen of an English Bull -	...	30 0 0	
63	C. Montresor -	For the best Bull Calf bred in 24-Pergunnahs or Burdwan -	...	26 0 0	
		SERIES I.			
47	The Maharajah of Burdwan	Cow of 5 years old, 1st Prize -	80 0 0		
32	Byeuntnath Chowdry -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	60 0 0		
172	Rajah Pertab Chunder Sing	Ditto ditto, 3rd „ -	40 0 0		
44	The Maharajah of Burdwan	Ditto ditto, 4th „ -	30 0 0		
57	J. P. Wise -	Ditto ditto, 5th „ -	20 0 0		
61	C. Montresor -	Ditto of 4 ditto, 1st „ -	70 0 0		
82	Muddoosoodun Mookerjee -	Ditto of 3 ditto, 1st „ -	60 0 0		
172	Rajah Pertab Chunder Sing	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	40 0 0		
68	C. Montressor -	Ditto ditto, 3rd „ -	30 0 0		
69	Gopal Chunder Roy -	Ditto of 2 ditto, 1st „ -	50 0 0		
78	A. Spence -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	30 0 0		
70	Gopal Chunder Roy -	Ditto ditto, 3rd „ -	25 0 0		
83	Rajah Pertab Chunder Sing	Ditto ditto, 4th „ -	15 0 0		
47	The Maharajah of Burdwan	Best Cow of any age -	50 0 0	...	Medal.
		SERIES II. *Bred in North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.*			
95	Rujub Ally -	Cow of 3 years old, 1st Prize -	100 0 0		
104	H. A. Aubert -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	75 0 0		
110	Dhowkul Shukle -	Ditto of 1 ditto, 1st „ -	60 0 0		
106	W. S. Halsey -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	40 0 0		
95	Rujub Ally -	Best Cow of any age -	50 0 0	...	Medal.
		SERIES III. *Bred in any other part of India.*			
117	H. H. the Nawab Nazim -	1st Prize -	100 0 0		
116	B. S. Collins -	2nd „ -	75 0 0		
155	J. Floyd -	3rd „ -	50 0 0		
		SERIES IV. *English or any other imported breed of any age.*			
223	The Rajah of Bulrampore -	1st Prize -	150 0 0		
222	Ditto ditto -	2nd „ -	100 0 0		
119	Major Bishop -	3rd „ -	50 0 0		
		SERIES V.			
47	The Maharajah of Burdwan	For the best Cow of any breed in the Show with reference to her qualifications for improving the breed of Draught Cattle -	200 0 0	...	Medal.

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
47	The Maharajah of Burdwan	For the best country-bred Cow -	...	100 0 0	
32	Byeuntnath Chowdry -	For the best Cow bred in Furreedpore - -	...	25 0 0	
47	The Maharajah of Burdwan-	For the best Cow of any breed in Lower Provinces -	...	50 0 0	
65a, 65c	W. Stalkartt -	For the best Cow and Calf from the Hooghly District -	...	25 0 0	
223	The Rajah of Bulrampore -	For the best Cow of 5 years old -	...	50 0 0	
223	Ditto ditto -	Ditto ditto 4 ditto -	...	25 0 0	
50	Hurbullub Narain Sing -	For the best Milch Cow from Monghyr -	...	20 0 0	
167	J. Floyd -	For the best Milch Cow of any District -	...	25 0 0	
44	The Maharajah of Burdwan-	For the best Cow bred in Burdwan	...	50 0 0	
154	J. Floyd	For the best Milch Cow bred in 24-Pergunnahs -	...	25 0 0	
60	Messrs. Erskine and Co. -	For the best Cow bred in Beerbhoom	...	25 0 0	
47	The Maharajah of Burdwan	For the best country-bred Cow of any age -	...	15 0 0	
66	W. Tayler -	For the best Cow of any age from Patna -	...	10 0 0	
67	Rugnee Kanta -	For the best Milch Cow from Nuddea	...	50 0 0	
154	J. Floyd -	For the best Milch Cow bred in 24-Pergunnahs -	...	30 0 0	
223	The Rajah of Bulrampore -	For the best Cow exhibited -	...	30 0 0	
66	W. Tayler -	For the best Cow from Patna District	...	50 0 0	
62	C. Montresor -	For the best Bengalee Cow bred in Midnapore -	...	50 0 0	
47	The Maharajah of Burdwan	For the best Cow from any District	...	50 0 0	
47	Ditto ditto -	For the best country Cow selected by the Central Committee -	...	30 0 0	
65a	W. Stalkartt -	For the best Milch Cow bred in Hooghly District -	...	25 0 0	
47	The Maharajah of Burdwan	For the best country Cow to be selected by Central Committee -	..	10 0 0	
167	J. Floyd -	For the best Milch Cow reared in Bengal -	...	50 0 0	
47	The Maharajah of Burdwan	For the best country Cow to be selected by the Central Committee	...	60 0 0	
47	Ditto ditto -	For the best Indian Cow -	...	10 0 0	
		Bull and Cow exhibited together.			
143, 170	S. A. Apcar -	For the best Bull and Cow bred in 24-Pergunnahs -	...	100 0 0	
221, 223	The Rajah of Bulrampore	For the best Bull and Cow of the largest size -	...	100 0 0	
221, 223	Ditto ditto -	For the Bull and Cow -	...	40 0 0	
		SERIES VI.			
		Draught or Plough Cattle bred in the Lower Provinces.			
192	J. Furlong -	1st Prize -	100 0 0		
196	The Rajah of Bettiah -	2nd " -	80 0 0		
203	Mohenderpersad Narain -	3rd " -	60 0 0		

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Bred in North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.			
207	H. A. Aubert -	1st Prize -	100 0 0		
210	Rajah Digbejoy Sing -	2nd „ -	80 0 0		
185, 186	Rajah Mann Sing, of Oudh	3rd „ -	60 0 0		
		Any other Indian breed.			
201	Rangoon Committee -	1st Prize	100 0 0		
199	Ditto ditto -	2nd „ -	80 0 0		
192	J. Furlong -	For the best pair of Draught or Plough Cattle in the Show -	200 0 0	...	Medal.
212	Byeuntnath Chowdry -	For the best pair of Plough Cattle bred in the District of Jessore -	...	60 0 0	
192	J. Furlong -	For the best pair of Draught or Plough Cattle bred in Tirhoot -	.	150 0 0	
192	Ditto -	For the best pair of Draught Bullocks bred in Tirhoot -	...	100 0 0	
192	Ditto -	For the best pair of Draught Bullocks bred in Buchoor, Tirhoot -	...	100 0 0	
192	Ditto -	For the best pair of Draught Bullocks bred in any District -	...	100 0 0	
192	Ditto -	For the best pair of Hackery Bullocks		25 0 0	
214	The Maharajah of Doomraon	For the best Bullock -		20 0 0	
196	The Rajah of Bettiah -	For the best pair of Ploughing Bullocks -	...	50 0 0	
192	J. Furlong -	For the best pair of Draught Bullocks		35 0 0	
196	The Rajah of Bettiah -	For the best pair of Plough Bullocks	...	50 0 0	
192	J. Furlong -	For a pair of the best Bullocks to be selected by the Central Committee	...	100 0 0	
196	The Rajah of Bettiah -	For the best Plough Bullocks -	...	25 0 0	
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
20	W. Taylor Ditto	For the best yearling Calf, Bull or Cow bred in Patna	.. ..	50 0 0 50 0 0	
		SERIES VII.			
		Buffaloes.			
231	Muddon Thakoor -	Bulls of any age, 1st Prize -	80 0 0		
244	Rangoon Committee -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	60 0 0		
244	Ditto ditto -	For the second best Bull Buffalo -	...	15 0 0	
238	Mahomed Chowdry -	For the best Bull Buffalo from Beerbhoom -	...	50 0 0	
235	Hurbullub Narain Sing -	For the best Bull Buffalo from Monghyr -	...	50 0 0	
234	The Maharajah of Burdwan	Cows of any age, 1st Prize -	80 0 0		
246	H. H. The Nawab Nazim -	Ditto ditto 2nd „ -	60 0 0		
234	The Maharajah of Burdwan	For the best Cow Buffalo -	.	100 0 0	
257	Goordhary Sing -	For the best Cow Buffalo bred in Barh, Patna, or Tirhoot -	...	100 0 0	
234	The Maharajah of Burdwan	For the best Cow Buffalo -	...	50 0 0	
234	Ditto ditto -	For the best Milch Buffalo -	...	30 0 0	
234	Ditto ditto -	For the best Cow Buffalo -	...	25 0 0	
246	H. H. the Nawab Nazim -	For the second best Cow Buffalo of any age -	...	15 0 0	
234	The Maharajah of Burdwan	For the best Cow Buffalo -	...	10 0 0	
234	Ditto ditto -	For the best Milch Buffalo -	...	50 0 0	

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
374	R. P. Jenkins -	Draught or Plough Buffaloes, 1st Prize	100 0 0		
244	Rangoon Committee -	Ditto ditto 2nd „	75 0 0		
274	R. P. Jenkins -	For the best pair of Buffaloes -	...	30 0 0	
274	Ditto -	For the best pair of Draught Buffaloes	...	100 0 0	
261	The Maharajah of Benares	Cow Buffaloes -	...	...	Commended.
264	Sadaw Persad, of Chupra -	Ditto -	...	...	Ditto
268	Jugdeep Narain -	Ditto -	...	...	Ditto
182	Hurbullub Narain -	Draught Cattle -	...	...	Ditto
188	Brig Beeharee Lall -	Ditto -	...	...	Ditto
		CLASS I.—SECTION V.			
		SERIES I.			
		White Rams of any Indian breed.			
286	O. W. Malet -	4 Toothed and upwards, 1st Prize -	25 0 0		
288	W. Taylor -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	20 0 0		
289	Ditto -	Ditto ditto, 3rd „ -	15 0 0		
319	T. C. Trotter -	2 Toothed and under 4, 1st „ -	20 0 0		
286	O. W. Malet -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	15 0 0		
288	W. Taylor -	Ditto ditto, 3rd „ -	10 0 0		
286	O. W. Malet -	Best Ram of any age -	50 0 0		
		SERIES II.			
		White Ewes, Bengalee breed, to be exhibited in pens of 4.			
337½	A. Grote -	4 Toothed, 1st Prize -	25 0 0		
337½	Ditto -	Ditto 2nd „ -	20 0 0		
337½	Ditto -	Ditto 3rd „ -	15 0 0		
337½	Ditto -	Best pen of any one age -	50 0 0		
		SERIES IV.			
		Patna or any other Indian breed White Ewes to be exhibited in pens of 4.			
315	W. Taylor -	Full Mouthed, 1st Prize -	35 0 0		
315	Ditto -	Ditto, 2nd „ -	30 0 0		
315	Ditto -	Ditto, 3rd „ -	25 0 0		
318	Ditto -	6 Toothed, 1st „ .	30 0 0		
318	Ditto -	Ditto, 2nd „ -	25 0 0		
318	Ditto -	Ditto, 3rd „ -	20 0 0		
319	T. C. Trotter -	4 Ditto, 1st „ -	25 0 0		
319	Ditto -	Ditto, 2nd „ -	20 0 0		
319	Ditto -	Ditto, 3rd „ -	15 0 0		
320	W. Taylor -	2 Ditto, 1st „ -	20 0 0		
320	Ditto -	Ditto, 2nd „ -	15 0 0		
320	Ditto -	Ditto, 3rd „ -	10 0 0		
319	T. C. Trotter -	Best pen of any age -	50 0 0		
		SERIES V.			
		Patna Wethers to be exhibited in pens of 4.			
324	W. Taylor -	Full mouthed, 1st Prize -	35 0 0		
324	Ditto -	Ditto 2nd „ -	30 0 0		
321	Ramlochun Ghose -	Ditto	25 0 0		

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
329	W. Tayler -	6 Toothed 1st Prize -	30 0 0		
329	Ditto -	Ditto 2nd „ -	25 0 0		
329	Ditto -	Ditto 3rd „ -	20 0 0		
325	S. N. Cole -	4 Ditto 1st „ -	25 0 0		
325	Ditto -	Ditto 2nd „ -	20 0 0		
325	Ditto -	Ditto 3rd „ -	15 0 0		
324	W. Tayler -	Best pen of any age -	50 0 0		
		SERIES VI.			
		Imported Sheep of any breed.			
301	Dr. Barry -	White Ram of any age, 1st Prize -	150 0 0		
337	A. Grote -	Ditto ditto 2nd „ -	100 0 0		
337	Ditto -	Ditto ditto 3rd „ -	80 0 0		
337	Ditto -	Ditto ditto 4th „ -	60 0 0		
337	Ditto -	Ditto ditto 5th „ -	40 0 0		
		SERIES VII.			
337	A. Grote -	White Ewes of any age, 1st Prize -	80 0 0		
337	Ditto -	Ditto ditto 2nd „ -	60 0 0		
337	Ditto -	Ditto ditto 3rd „ -	40 0 0		
323	Dr. Macnamara -	For the best White Ram, Ewe, and Wether bred in Tirhoot, exhibited together, full mouthed and toothed	...	50 0 0	
323	Ditto -	For the best Ewe, Ram, and two Wethers bred in Tirhoot -	...	25 0 0	
293	Shewpersad -	For the best Ewe of 4 teeth bred in Naunpore, Tirhoot -	...	15 0 0	
323	Dr. Macnamara -	For the best Ewe of 4 teeth bred in Tirhoot -	...	25 0 0	
301	Dr. Barry -	For the best Breeding Ram exhibited	...	100 0 0	
288	W. Tayler -	For the best White Ram bred in Patna of any age -	...	8 0 0	
		White Ewes, bred in Patna District, to be exhibited in pens of 4.			
315	W. Tayler -	Full mouthed -	...	10 0 0	
		6 Toothed -	...	8 0 0	
		4 Ditto -	...	6 0 0	
		2 Ditto -	..	4 0 0	
321	Ditto -	For the second best pair of Patna Wethers -	...	8 0 0	
280	Cheeboo Lama -	For a pair of best Nepaul Rams -	...	100 0 0	
305	W. Terry -	For the second best Sheep bred in Midnapore -	...	25 0 0	
290	J. Floyd -	For the best Ram -	...	25 0 0	
313	W. S. Stewart -	For the best Snowy White Sheep bred in Tirhoot -	...	25 0 0	
283	—David -	For the best pair of Sheep bred in Bengal -	...	16 0 0	
314	Chunder Bhoosun Banerjee	For the best Sheep exhibited from Nuddea -	...	50 0 0	
285	Rajah Neelanund Sing Bahadoor -	For the best White Ram and Ewe produced in Bhaugulpore -	...	50 0 0	
324	W. Tayler -	For the best pair of Sheep bred in Patna, Barh, or Tirhoot -	..	50 0 0	

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prize.	Extra Prize.	REMARKS.
		WOOL.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	W. Tayler -	For ten fleeces from Sheep bred in India 1st Prize -	30 0 0		
		2nd „ -	25 0 0		
		3rd „ -	20 0 0		
	Ditto -	Sample of five maunds, 1st „ -	20 0 0		
		2nd „ -	16 0 0		
		3rd „ -	10 0 0		
		CLASS I.—SECTION VI.			
		SERIES I.			
		Goats bred in the Lower Provinces.			
357	W. Tayler -	She Goat, short haired, 1st Prize -	15 0 0		
347	Ditto -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
345	Chunder Bhoosun Banerjee	Ditto, ditto, 3rd „ -	5 0 0		
342	W. H. Dobson -	Ditto, long haired, 1st „ -	15 0 0		
	Cherra Poonjee -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
343	Cachar Local Committee -	Ditto, ditto, 3rd „ -	5 0 0		
		SERIES II.			
		Bred elsewhere in India.			
341	Kedarnath Pundit -	Short haired, 1st Prize -	15 0 0		
341	Ditto -	Ditto, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	Beharee -	Ditto, 3rd „ -	5 0 0		
352	—DeSilva -	Long haired, 1st „ -	15 0 0		
352	Ditto -	Ditto, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
307	Cheeboo Lama -	Ditto, 3rd „ -	5 0 0		
		SERIES III.			
		Pen of 4 She Goats bred anywhere.			
353	A. Hume -	Short haired, 1st Prize -	30 0 0		
347	W. Tayler -	Ditto, 2nd „ -	25 0 0		
	Beharee -	Ditto, 3rd „ -	20 0 0		
		SERIES IV.			
		Buck Goat of any breed.			
374	A. Hume -	4 Teeth and over, 1st Prize -	25 0 0		
348	Kutwaree of Benares -	Ditto, 2nd „ -	20 0 0		
	Beharee -	Ditto, 3rd „ -	15 0 0		
356	Cheeboo Lama -	Under 4 Teeth, 1st „ -	20 0 0		
350	Ditto -	Ditto, 2nd „ -	15 0 0		
	Beharee -	Ditto, 3rd „ -	10 0 0		
307	Cheeboo Lama -	Best pair of Hill Goats, Male and Female -	..	5 0 0	
347	W. Tayler -	For the best Goat -	...	10 0 0	
347	Ditto -	For the best She Goat from Patna District -	...	30 0 0	
347	Ditto -	For the best pair of Goats from Patna -	..	10 0 0	

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
		SECTION I.—FOWLS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		SERIES I.			
		Fowls bred in India.			
	Cheeboo Lama -	Darjeeling, Fowls, pen of 5, 1st Prize	50 0 0		
	T. Wood -	Calcutta, ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	25 0 0		
	A. C. Mangles -	Darjeeling, ditto, pen of 4, 1st „ -	20 0 0		
	O. W. Malet -	Beerbhoom, ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	15 0 0		
	E. Grey -	Nuddea, ditto, ditto, 3rd „ -	10 0 0		
	A. C. Mangles -	Darjeeling, Cock, 1st „ -	16 0 0		
	Cheeboo Lama -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	A. C. Mangles -	Ditto, Hen, 1st „ -	16 0 0		
	Cheeboo Lama -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
		SHANGHAI AND COCHIN SPECIES.			
	J. Floyd -	Alipore, Fowls, pen of 4, 1st Prize -	20 0 0		
	C. F. Montresor -	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	15 0 0		
	J. Floyd -	Ditto, Cock, 1st „ -	16 0 0		
	C. F. Montresor -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	A. Grote -	Unknown, Hen, 1st „ -	16 0 0		
	J. Floyd -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	A. Grote -	Alipore, ditto, -	...	..	Highly commended.
		THE MOST PERFECT PEN OF COUNTRY-BRED FOWLS IN THE SHOW.			
	Major Agnew -	Assam, Gowalparah, pen of 5 -	16 0 0		
	J. Crawford -	Alipore, Spanish Cock -	..	...	Ditto.
		SERIES II.—IMPORTED.			
	Mrs. Haworth -	England, pen of 5 -	25 0 0		
	J. S. Old -	Ditto, Cock -	8 0 0		
	W. Stalkartt -	China Hen -	8 0 0		
	R. Eames -	England, Cock and 2 Hens -	...	...	Ditto.
		SERIES III.—CHITTAGONG BREED.			
	W. Gordon Young -	Chittagong, Fowls, pen of 4, 1st Prize	20 0 0		
	T. Bruce -	Ditto, ditto ditto 2nd „ -	15 0 0		
	B. S. Collins -	Ditto, ditto ditto 3rd „ -	10 0 0		
	Jooman Shaik -	Ditto, Cock, 1st „ -	10 0 0		
	B. S. Collins -	Ditto, Hen, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	W. Gordon Young -	Ditto, pen of 4, 1st „ -	..	10 0 0	
		SERIES IV.—GAME.			
	G. Ricketts -	Allahabad, pen of 4, -	15 0 0		
	R. Wood -	Calcutta, Cock, 1st Prize -	16 0 0	5 0 0	
	Ali Mahomed -	Alipore, ditto, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	W. Halsey -	Benares, ditto, 3rd „ -	5 0 0		
	R. Wood -	Calcutta Hen, 1st „ -	16 0 0	6 0 0	
	W. Halsey -	Benares, ditto, 2nd „ .	10 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto, ditto, 3rd „ -	5 0 0		
		SERIES VI.—CAPONS.			
	Ramlochun Sircar -	Assam, Gowalparah, pen of 4, 1st Prize	20 0 0	10 0 0	
	Kumar Harendra Krishna -	24-Pergunnahs, ditto, 2nd „ -	15 0 0		
	Lieutenant Governor, Bengal	Ditto, ditto, 3rd „ -	10 0 0		
	J. Andrew -	Best Midnapore Capon -	...	25 0 0	
	Rangoon Committee -	Rangoon, pen of 4 -	...	..	Ditto.

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—continued.

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
		SECTION II.—SERIES VIII.	Rs. A. P.	R A. P.	
		BANTAMS.			
		Smooth legged.			
	J. Crawford -	Japan, pen of 3, 1st Prize -	20 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	J. Skinner -	Ditto, Cock, 1st „ -	10 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	5 0 0		
	J. Crawford -	Ditto, Hen, 1st „ -	10 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	5 0 0		
		Feather legged.			
	Rangoon Committee -	Rangoon, pen of 3, 1st Prize -	20 0 0		
	Dr. Shircore -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	H. H. the Nawab Nazim -	Moorshedabad, Cock, 1st „ -	10 0 0		
	Dr. Shircore -	Rangoon, ditto, 2nd „ -	5 0 0		
	H. H. the Nawab Nazim -	Moorshedabad, Hen, 1st „ -	10 0 0		
	F. H. Dobson -	Alipore, ditto, 2nd „ -	5 0 0		
		SECTION III.			
		TURKEYS.			
	W. Stalkart -	Unknown, pen of 4, 1st Prize	32 0 0		
	H. Kelly -	Lohanipore Farm, Patna, do. 2nd „ -	25 0 0		
	Lieutenant Governor, Bengal	Alipore, ditto, 3rd „ -	16 0 0		
	W. Stalkartt -	Unknown, Cock, 1st „ -	10 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	7 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto, Hen, 1st „ -	10 0 0		
	—Macnamara -	Bettiah, ditto, 2nd „ -	7 0 0		
	T. Bruce -	Pen of Chittagong Turkeys, 1st „ -	...	30 0 0	
		SECTION IV.			
		GUINEA FOWLS.			
	H. Kelly -	Lohanipore Farm, Patna, pen of 4, 1st Prize	16 0 0	4 0 0	
	Ditto -	Ditto 2nd „	12 0 0		
	Kansamah Rabani -	Sarun, Ditto 3rd „	8 0 0		
		SECTION V.			
		GEESE.			
		Country bred.			
	J. Floyd -	Alipore, pen of 4, 1st Prize -	32 0 0		
	C. F. Montresor -	Ditto ditto 2nd „ -	25 0 0		
	Lieutenant Governor, Bengal	Ditto ditto 3rd „ -	16 0 0		
	J. Floyd -	Alipore, Gander, 1st Prize -	18 0 0		
	C. F. Montresor -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	8 0 0		
	J. Floyd -	Ditto, Goose, 1st „ -	10 0 0		
	C. F. Montresor -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	8 0 0		
		Imported.			
	—Newton -	England, pen of 4, 1st prize -	50 0 0		
	Seth Apear -	China, ditto, 2nd „ -	25 0 0		
	J. Floyd -	England, ditto 3, 1st „ -	20 0 0		
	—Newton -	Ditto, pair -	...	10 0 0	
	Ditto -	Ditto, Goose, 1st „ -	..	16 0 0	
	Ditto -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	...	8 0 0	

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—continued.

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
		SECTION VI.—DUCKS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
		Country-bred.			
	C. F. Montresor -	Alipore, pen of 4, 1st Prize -	16 0 0		
	J. Floyd -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	12 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto, ditto, 3rd „ -	8 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto, Drake, 1st „ -	8 0 0		
	—Gorman -	Garden Reach, Duck, 1st „ -	8 0 0		
		Imported.			
	W. Stalkartt -	England, Drake, 1st Prize -	8 0 0		
	J. Floyd -	Alipore, best pair -	...	16 0 0	
	Ditto -	Ditto, ditto -	...	8 0 0	
		SECTION VIII.—RABBITS.			
		Country-bred.			
	J. Floyd -	Alipore, Buck, 1st Prize -	10 0 0	20 0 0	Two Extra Prizes.
	—Andrews -	Midnapore, ditto, 2nd „ -	8 0 0	8 0 0	
	J. Floyd -	Alipore, ditto, 3rd „ -	5 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto, ditto, 1st „ -	10 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto, ditto, 2nd „ -	8 0 0		
	—Andrews -	Midnapore, ditto, 3rd „ -	5 0 0		
	J. Floyd -	Alipore, best pair -		10 0 0	
		PIGEONS.			
		SHIRAJIES.			
	Rajah of Benares -	Benares, Black pair -	16 0 0	12 0 0	Two Extra Prizes of Rs. 6 each.
	R. Wood -	Calcutta, Red ditto -	16 0 0	6 0 0	
	T. Wood -	Ditto, Slate ditto -	16 0 0		
		GOLAHS.			
	T. Wood -	Calcutta, White pair -	6 0 0	16 0 0	
		TUMBLERS.			
	R. Wood -	Calcutta, White pair, pearl eye, 1st Prize -	8 0 0	12 0 0	Two Extra Prizes.
	J. Andrew -	Midnapore, Spangle ditto, ditto, 2nd Prize -	6 0 0		
	T. Wood -	Calcutta, White ditto ditto, 3rd Prize -	4 0 0		
		PONTERS.			
	R. Wood -	Calcutta, Spangle pair -	8 0 0	5 0 0	
		FAN-TAILS.			
	R. Wood -	Calcutta, White pair, 1st prize -	8 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto
	T. Wood -	Ditto ditto, 2nd „ -	6 0 0		
	Gungapersad -	Sarun, ditto, 3rd „ -	4 0 0		
		CARRIERS.			
	Khetter Mohun Doss -	Pattiala, Slate pair -	6 0 0		

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
		BALD-PATES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	R. Wood	Calcutta, Black pair	6 0 0		
		Best pair of any breed.			
	Rajah of Benares	Benares, Sherajies, variegated, 1st Prize	25 0 0		
	Khetter Mohun Doss	Pattiala, Carriers, 2nd Prize	20 0 0		
	T. Wood	Calcutta, Golahs, 3rd ,,	10 0 0		
		DAIRY PRODUCE.			
	W. Halsey	Fresh Butter, 1st Prize	16 0 0		
	J. Floyd	Ditto, 2nd ,,	12 0 0		
	H. Kelly	Ditto, 3rd ,,	6 0 0		
	—Latimer	Ditto,	...	...	Honorably mentioned, having arrived after the award.
	W. Stalkartt	10 lb. jar of Butter, 1st Prize	16 0 0		
	J. P. Wise	Cheese, 1st ,,	16 0 0		
	B. S. Collins	Cow's Ghee, 1st ,,	15 0 0		
	Ramjadub Ghose	Ditto, 2nd ,,	10 0 0		
	Pureekit Ghose	Ditto, 3rd ,,	5 0 0		
	Mednee Persad	Buffalo's Ghee, 1st ,,	15 0 0		
	The Rajah of Hutwa	For the best Ghee produced in Tirhoot	...	15 0 0	
	W. Stalkartt	For a maund of best Ghee from Hooghly	...	35 0 0	Two Prizes.
	B. S. Collins	For the best Cow Ghee	...	68 0 0	Five Prizes.
	W. Halsey	For the best 2 lbs. of Butter	...	25 0 0	
	Mednee Persad	For the best Buffalo Ghee	...	85 0 0	Four Prizes.
	Joymungul Sing	For the best Cow Ghee from Monghyr	...	25 0 0	
	— Bingham	For one maund of Ghee from Behar	..	25 0 0	
	J. P. Wise	For Cheese from Dacca	..	25 0 0	
	Odeyto Ghose	For the best Cow Ghee from Rajshahye	...	25 0 0	
	Ramjadub Ghose	For the best Ghee from Nuddea	...	25 0 0	
	Callapersad	For the best Buffalo Ghee from Bhaugulpore	...	15 0 0	
		HORSES.			
	G. J. Wallace	Best thorough bred Stallion	500 0 0		
		Best brood Mare	250 0 0		
		Best 2-year old Colt	100 0 0		
		Best 3-year old Filly	100 0 0		
		For the best Horse selected by the Committee	...	75 0 0	
		For the best country-bred Mare and Foal	...	50 0 0	
	S. A. Apcar	For the second best Stallion	300 0 0		
		For the best 3-year old Colt	100 0 0		
		For the best Yearling Filly	100 0 0		
	H. H. Maharajah of Burdwan	For the best Hackney Mare	80 0 0		
	Lieut. Col. M. J. Turnbull	For the best Harness Mare	80 0 0		
	J. Macnamara	For the best Stallion Pony	100 0 0		
		For the second best Mule	30 0 0		
		For the best 2-year old Filly	100 0 0		
	W. W. Farquharson	For the second best Stallion Pony	50 0 0		
	Capt. C. L. Brown	For the second best brood Mare	200 0 0		

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	F. Vincent -	For the third best brood Mare -	150 0 0		
	D. Hutchinson -	For the fourth best brood Mare -	100 0 0		
	Nawab Nusser Ali Khan Bahadoor -	For the fifth best brood Mare -	50 0 0		
	W. Stalkartt -	For the best country-bred Saddle Pony over 12½ and under 14 hands	80 0 0		
	Rangoon Committee -	For the second best Saddle Pony -	50 0 0		
		For the best Mule -	50 0 0		
		For the best Pony Mare in foal -	60 0 0		
		For the best pair of Ponies -	...	50 0 0	
	F. B. Simson -	For the second best Pony Mare -	40 0 0		
	H. H. Maharajah of Bettiah	Portion of his donation of Rs. 500 to the Bay Horse exhibited by himself -	...	100 0 0	
		Country-bred Horses.			
	Maharajah of Bulrampore -	White Horse, 1st Prize -	100 0 0		
	Maharajah of Doomraon -	Black Horse, 2nd „ -	80 0 0		
	Siboo Sing -	Grey Colt, 3 years old, 3rd „ -	50 0 0		
	Mahomed Khan -	Small Dun, 4th „ -	50 0 0		
	Maharajah of Bulrampore -	5th „ -	40 0 0		
	Mahomed Khan -	Big Dun, 6th „ -	50 0 0		
	Ditto -	White Horse, 7th „ -	25 0 0		
	Ushruf Ali -	Ditto, 8th „ -	25 0 0		
		MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.			
		CLASS I.			
		Prime-movers.			
A.	Messrs. Grant, Smith & Co.	For the best horizontal non-condensing Steam Engine, single Cylinder, on a bed plate, from 8 to 16 horse-power, with boiler, &c., complete -	200 0 0		
B.	Messrs. Jessop and Co. -	For the best vertical non-condensing Engine, from 4 to 16 horse-power, on bed plate, with boiler, &c., complete -	200 0 0		
C.	E. Prestwich -	For the best *portable* double Cylinder Engine, from 10 to 18 horse-power, with driving pullies, to be used for general purposes, on four wheels and horse shafts -	200 0 0		
D.	E. Prestwich -	For the best Steam Cultivator accompanied with all necessary apparatus, such as windlass, anchor, carriages, ropes, porters, &c., and a set of ploughing and cultivating implements of the same kind and on the same scale as used at the latest period in England -	500 0 0	...	Medal.
	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.	For Howard's Steam Cultivator -	...	...	Ditto
E.	Messrs. Lepage and Co. -	For the best single Cylinder Portable Engine, either horizontal or vertical, equal to work up to from 2 to 6 horse-power in a moderate breeze of wind, and to be suitable for driving farm yard machinery, pumping water, and other purposes where regularity of speed is not essential -	100 0 0		

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—continued.

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
F.	Messrs. Lepage and Co. -	For the best horse or other cattle power works, with supporting frame and base plate for turning farm yard machines, pumps, &c. -	75 0 0		
G.	Ditto -	For the best portable horse or other cattle power works arranged on base plate, with or without wheels for locomotion, to be used for the same purposes as the D. arrangement, and for working various machines in the fields -	75 0 0		
H.	Ditto -	For the best horizontal or inclined cattle power works for all the previous named purposes, this arrangement being generally known as the American Cattle Power Mill -	75 0 0		
L.	B. Gower -	For the best Traction Engine -	100 0 0	...	Medal.
		IMPLEMENTS FOR TILLAGE.—CLASS II.			
1	Messrs. Lepage and Co. -	For the best Plough, suited for one horse or a pair of small bullocks, to be used for general purposes -	50 0 0		
2	Captain Mead -	For the best native or country-made Plough of wood, suited for a pair of small bullocks -	20 0 0	25 0 0	
3	J. Stalkartt -	For the best improvement on the country Plough, to be made of wood or iron, or a combination of both, adapted for one horse or a pair of bullocks, and to be used for general purposes -	100 0 0		
4	Messrs. Lepage and Co. -	For the best French Plough (or deep furrow) adapted for an elephant, or the equivalent number of horses or bullocks -	100 0 0		
5	Messrs. Barry, Smith and Co.	For the best Cultivator, Grubber, or Scarifier of light construction, and for use with a pony or single bullock, to work between Tea or Cotton rows, and for general purposes -	60 0 0		
7	A. S. Sawers -	For the best strong deep sub-soil. Cultivator adapted to be used with various kinds of tines for grubbing and scarifying, and arranged for elephant traction, or an equivalent number of horses or bullocks, or for steam traction -	150 0 0		
8	Messrs. Lèpage and Co. -	For the best Harrow for light land suitable for one horse or a pair of bullocks -	25 0 0		
9	J. Beecher -	For the best country-made Harrow for the same purpose, constructed of wood, iron, or both combined -	35 0 0		
10	R. P. Jenkins -	For the best Native Implement used as a substitute for the Harrow	20 0 0	20 0 0	
11	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.	For the best Clod-crusher adapted to Indian Agriculture, bearing in mind that a machine is required which must first pierce in order to breaking up the Clods -	100 0 0		

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
13	Pursuram Chowdry Rae Bahadoor -	For the best collection of Native Agricultural Implements used in the Bengal Presidency for the best Assamese Plough -	50 0 0	25 0 0	
14	Rajah of Vizianagram -	For the best collection of the same kind from the Madras Presidency	50 0 0		
16	Etawah Committee -	For the best collection of the same kind from the North-West Provinces and Oudh -	50 0 0		
18	Rangoon Committee -	For the best collection of the same kind from Arracan and Burmah -	50 0 0		
	Ditto -	For the best Winnowing Machine capable of being understood by ordinary cultivators -	...	25 0 0	
	E. Grey -	For the best Native Plough adapted to the soil of the 24-Pergunnahs	...	25 0 0	
	Khetternath Roy -	For the best improved Plough -	...	10 0 0	
		HOEING, DRILLING, AND SOWING MACHINES.—CLASS III.			
19	F. Collingridge -	For the best Drill Seed Sowing Machine, suited for flat land, and for various kind of seeds, such as oats, wheat, indigo, &c. -	50 0 0		
20	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.	For the best Dibble Machine or drop sowing Implement -	40 0 0		
22	Ditto -	For the best Horse or Bullock Hoe, suited for working between Drills	50 0 0		
23	Agricultural Society of Calcutta -	For the best Hand Hoe or Cultivator to work between Drills and green Crops -	25 0 0		
		FARM YARD IMPLEMENTS.—CLASS V.			
25	Messrs. Lepage and Co. -	For the best Thrashing Machine, of moderate size, to be worked by cattle power, and suited for wheat, oats, paddy, &c. -	100 0 0		
26	Ditto -	For the best Thrashing Machine, of a large size, to be worked by a powerful prime-mover, and to be well suited for paddy -	100 0 0		
27	Ditto -	For the best arrangement of Fanner for winnowing grain -	80 0 0		
28	Ditto -	For the best Chaff Cutter to be worked by hand -	30 0 0		
29	Ditto -	For the best Chaff Cutter, of a large size, to be worked by any of the powerful prime-movers -	75 0 0		
30	Ditto -	For the best Hand Bruising Mill, suited for crushing oats, gram, linseed, &c. -	50 0 0		
31	Ditto -	For the best Gram or Bean Splitter to be worked by hand -	40 0 0		
32	Messrs. Jessop and Co. -	For the best Cattle or Steam-power Crushing Mill for oats, gram, linseed, &c. -	75 0 0		
34	Messr. Barry, Smith & Co.	For the best large sized Oil Cake Crusher to be worked by power -	50 0 0		

Awards made by the Judges of the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—continued.

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
35	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.	For the best Root Cutter to be worked by hand or power -	25 0 0		
36	Ditto -	For the best Root Grating and Pulping Machine -	50 0 0		
37	Messrs. Lepage and Co. -	For the best American Maize or Indian Corn Sheller to be worked by hand or power -	40 0 0		
39	Ditto -	For the best collection of Feeding Troughs for cattle, sheep, pigs, and fowls -	40 0 0		
40	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.	For the best collection and arrangement for Stable Fittings, Utensils, &c., as used in England -	100 0 0		
		AGRICULTURAL CARRIAGES, HARNESS, AND GEARS.—CLASS VI.			
50	C. Ladd -	For the best, simplest, and most easy fitting Yokes for country bullocks for field or road use -	25 0 0		
54	Rangoon Committee -	For the best Elephant Harness for Cart or Field Implement -	75 0 0		
		DAIRY IMPLEMENTS.—CLASS VII.			
55	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.	For the best Churn, European or Foreign -	25 0 0		
59	J. Stalkartt -	For the best Collection of earthenware, glass, or emanelled Milk Pans	50 0 0		
		IRRIGATING MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.—CLASS VIII.			
60	W. Haworth -	For the best four pair bullock or horse-power Iron Persian Wheel, with gearing and capstan complete, arranged to be placed over wells, the water bucket wheel not to be less than 6 feet in diameter; wire ropes or chains, iron buckets to lift 25 to 35 feet, and to deliver the water at the surface of the ground	200 0 0		
64	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.	For the best cattle-power arrangement of Pump or Pumps for raising water from wells or tanks to the surface of the ground -	75 0 0		
65	Ditto -	For the best arrangement of the same kind in a portable frame on wheels, to be easily moveable from place to place, the suction pipe only requiring to be taken off -	75 0 0		
68	Messrs. Lepage and Co. -	For the best Centrifugal or Rotary Pump, with particulars as to the power required, the speed it must run to raise a given quantity of water to a stated height, and the increase of speed and power required for increased height of column of water .	150 0 0	75 0 0	
69	Rangoon Committee -	For the best collection of working models of Country Water Raising Machines for irrigating purposes	100 0 0	100 0 0	

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—continued.

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
70	Messrs. Barry, Smith & Co.	For the best arranged Portable Machine on frame and wheels, to work a common lift pump, by two to four men, to be easily moveable from well to well -	50 0 0		
	Messrs. Harton and Co. -	For the second best Drainage Pump	..	50 0 0	
	Messrs. Jessop and Co. -	Wheel Pumps -		...	Honorable mention and Medal.
		Miscellaneous Machines and Implements used in Agriculture and in the preparation of Agricultural Products for the market.			
71	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.	For the best Straw or Hayrick Stand of stone or iron -	25 0 0		
72	Ditto -	For the best Corn, Gram, or other Grain-holder on a large or small scale, having regard to preventing damp and destruction by rats or other vermin -	20 0 0		
74	Ditto -	For the best plain Wrought Iron Gates and Ports -	50 0 0		
76	Messrs. Bissonath Law & Co.	For the best portable Forge, with bellows, suited to farm yard purposes -	30 0 0		
	Captain Mead -	For the portable Forge, with tools	...		Honorable mention
77	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.	For the best collection of field and 2, 3, and 4 pronged Hoes of various sizes and forms known in Bengal as Kodalhis or Phorahs -	35 0 0		
	Ditto -	For ditto ditto ditto -	.	..	Ditto
78	Ditto -	For the best collection of Pick-axes, double and single points -	25 0 0		
	Ditto -	For ditto ditto ditto -	...		
79	Messrs. Barry, Smith and Co.	For the best Grindstone Iron Trough, suitable for Agricultural Implements -	25 0 0		
80	Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. -	For the best and lightest hand Truck for moving bags of Grain, boxes of Tea, &c. -	20 0 0		
	Messrs. Barry, Smith and Co.	For ditto ditto ditto -	...	...	Ditto
81	Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. -	For the best collection of Felling Axes of various sizes, Pruning Knives and Saws, Bill Hooks, and various kinds of Spears -	75 0 0		
	C. Ladd -	For Bush Scythes, Chopping Axes, &c. -	.	..	Ditto
82	Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. -	For the best collection of American Pruning Instruments and other hand tools used in Agricultural work -	50 0 0		
83	Ditto ditto -	Drainage Tools -	...	...	Ditto
	Ditto ditto -	For the best collection of hand Implements or tools used in draining operations -	40 0 0		
84	Justices of the Peace -	For the best specimen of draining Tiles and Pipes as used in England	50 0 0		
85	Heeraloll Seal -	For Tiles, &c. -	...		Ditto
85	Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. -	For the best Tile and Pipe-making Machine suited also to making Roofing Tiles -	100 0 0		
	The Rangoon Committee -	For Tiles, Pipes, &c. -	...	...	Ditto

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—continued.

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
		Brick Machinery.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
87	Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co. -	For the best hand-pressing Brick Machine for finishing hand-made bricks -	40 0 0		
	Ditto ditto -	Ditto ditto ditto -			Honorable mention.
89	Ditto ditto -	For the best large size Machine for making moist clay bricks, to be worked by any of the prime-movers	100 0 0		
	Messrs. Barry, Smith and Co.	Ditto ditto ditto -			Ditto
91	Aera Brick Works -	For the best Pug Mill -	50 0 0		
	Heeraloll Seal -	Country-made Brick Machine -			Ditto
		Tea-making Implements.			
106	Messrs. Mackey and Co. -	For the best arrangement of Tea Rolling Machine by steam power	100 0 0	100 0 0	
107	Messrs. Barry, Smith & Co.	For the best arrangement of Screens or other equivalent means for separating the various qualities of Tea, broken and dust, to be actuated by steam power ...	100 0 0		
110	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.	For the best arrangement of Saw Mills, and a series of wood-working Machinery, adapted for general purposes, but more especially as labor saving Machines in the construction of Tea Boxes and other wood packing cases used for various Indian produce ...	150 0 0	100 0 0	
		Oil Mills.			
111	Dr. Barry -	For the best arranged Oil Mill to be worked by cattle or other power, for the extraction of linseed, teel, mustard, and such like oils -	100 0 0	100 0 0	Ditto
114	Rangoon Committee -	For the best Oil Mill of native construction -			Ditto
		Rice Mills.			
115	Rangoon Committee -	For the best Machine to be worked by cattle or steam power for shelling paddy -	100 0 0	200 0 0	
		Indigo Machinery.			
117	Messrs. H. McLardy & Butler	For the best arrangement of Machinery for breaking Indigo Vats to be worked by cattle or steam -	200 0 0	200 0 0	
		Flour Mills.			
121	Messrs. Lepage and Co. -	For the best Mill to be worked by water or steam power -	...	...	Ditto
	Messrs. Atkinson and Co. -	For a Soojee-making Machine -	...	...	Medal.
		PRODUCE.			
		CLASS I.—GRAIN.			
		Wheat.			
	Mahomed Sadeck -	Benares, Bag No. 2, 1st Prize -	25 0 0		
		2nd „ -	15 0 0		
		3rd „ -	10 0 0		
	Sheo Golam Sah Bahadoor	Benares specimen, 2nd and 3rd „ -	.	55 0 0	
		Ditto, 5th „ -	...	10 0 0	

Awards made by the Judge at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—continued.

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.		Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
		Oats.		Rs. A. P.	R. As P.	
	—Banbury -	Gyah specimen,	1st Prize -	15 0 0	.	
		Benares ditto,	2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	—Vincent -		1st „ -	...	25 0 0	
	—Banbury -	Gyah specimen,	2nd „ -	...	25 0 0	
	—Fitzpatrick -		3rd „ -	.	25 0 0	
	—Banbury -	Gyah specimen,	4th „ -		10 0 0	
		Barley.				
		Benares specimen,	1st Prize -	15 0 0		
		Ditto,	2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	Goordharee Loll (Bhaugulpore) -		1st „ -	. .	15 0 0	
		Benares specimen,	2nd „ -	...	10 0 0	
		Ditto,	3rd and 4th „ -	...	3 0 0	
		Indian Corns.				
	Phooda Roy (Patna) -		1st Prize -	15 0 0		
	Maharajah of Hutwa -	Sarun specimen,	2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	Goordharee Loll -	Bhaugulpore,	1st „ -	...	10 0 0	
	Phooda Roy -	Patna,	2nd and 3rd „ -	.	25 0 0	
	—Fitzpatrick -		4th „ -	...	25 0 0	
	Phooda Roy -	Patna,	5th „ -	...	25 0 0	
		Bajra.				
		Specimen No. 72,	1st Prize -	10 0 0	10 0 0	
	Dr. Thompson -	Ditto No. 93,	2nd „ -	5 0 0		
		Jowar.				
	Dr. Hutchinson -	Arrah	-	10 0 0		
		Millets.				
	Ramsarun Sing -		-	25 0 0		
	Rajah Leela Nund Sing -	Specimen No. 101,	2nd Prize -	5 0 0		
		Scalded Rice.				
	— Wells -	Bancoorah,	1st Prize -	50 0 0		
	Sittanath Panjah -	Ditto,	2nd „ -	40 0 0		
	Raj Mundur -	Bhaugulpore,	3rd „ -	30 0 0		
	Pemkut Mundul -	Bhowanipore,	4th „ -	25 0 0		
	Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor	24-Pergunnahs,	5th „ -	20 0 0		
	— David -	Dacca,	6th „ -	15 0 0		
	— Millet -	Chittagong,	7th „ -	10 0 0		
	— Holm -	Dinagepore,	8th „ -	10 0 0		
		Unscalded Rice.				
	Ramessurpersad -	Gyah,	1st Prize -	50 0 0		
	Kumar Harendra Krishna -	24-Pergunnahs,	2nd „ -	40 0 0		
	Ramessurpersad -	Gyah,	3rd „ -	30 0 0		
	Kumar Harendra Krishna -	24-Pergunnahs,	4th „ -	25 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto,	5th „ -	20 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto,	6th „ -	15 0 0		
	Pritheeram Chowdry -	Gowalparah,	7th „ -	10 0 0		
	The Rangoon Committee -		8th „ -	10 0 0		
	Soally Mundul -	Best Rajshahye,	1st „ -	... .	20 0 0	

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.		Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Maharajah of Benares -	Best Paddy,	3rd Prize -	...	10 0 0	
	Moonshee Attimo Rahoomah	Best Beerbhoom,	5th „ -	...	10 0 0	
	— Wells -	10 seers best Rice,	6th „ -	...	5 0 0	
	Kumar Harendra Krishna -	1 md. Mooragachee Table Rice,	7th „ -	...	10 0 0	
	— Grant -	Best Bhaugulpore,	10th „ -	...	25 0 0	
	— David -	Best Aumun, Dacca,	11th „ -	..	15 0 0	
	Khetter Mohun Mookerjee-	Best sweet-scented, Bancoorah,	12th „ -	...	50 0 0	
	Heetloll Misser, 10 seers -	Best Table Rice, Burdwan,	13th „ -	...	50 0 0	
	— Grant -	Best Urwa, Bhaugulpore,	15th „ -	...	20 0 0	
	Heetloll Misser -	Best Burdwan Rice,	19th „ -	...	25 0 0	
	Ramessurpersad -	Gyah specimen,	20th „ -	...	15 0 0	
		CLASS II.—PULSE.				
		Gram.				
	Maharajah of Benares -		1st Prize -	20 0 0		
	Ditto -		2nd „ -	15 0 0		
	Ditto -		3rd „ -	10 0 0		
	Goordharee Loll -	Bhaugulpore		...	20 0 0	
	Maharajah of Benares -		3rd „ -	...	55 0 0	
		Peas.				
	Goordharee Loll -	Bhaugulpore	1st „ -	15 0 0	5 0 0	
		No. 14, Benares specimen,	2nd „ -	10 0 0	15 0 0	
		No. 66, ditto,	3rd „ -	5 0 0	15 0 0	
		Beans.				
	Rangoon Committee -	Specimen No. 758	1st Prize -	15 0 0		
	Ditto -	Ditto „ 759	2nd „ -	10 0 0		
	Goordharee Loll (Bhaugulpore) -	Ditto „ 754	3rd „ -	5 0 0		
		Kalaees.				
	Kumar Harendra Krishna	24-Pergunnahs,	1st Prize...	15 0 0		
		Specimen, Bag No. 16,	2nd „ ...	10 0 0		
	Mahtub Hosain ...	Nuddea, Moog, No. 830	...	...	50 0 0	
	Kumar Harendra Krishna	Moog, 24-Pergunnahs, No. 766	...	...	55 0 0	
		Specimen No. 766	...	...	8 0 0	
	Ally Khan ...	Best Mussoor, Monghyr, No. 774..		...	25 0 0	
	Rajah Leelanund Sing ...	Kalaees, Bhaugulpore, No. 803	...	...	15 0 0	
		Chillies.				
	Prawn Kisto Paul ...	Specimen No. 15,	1st Prize...	15 0 0	15 0 0	
	Dr. R. F. Thomson ...	Maldah,	2nd „ ...	10 0 0		
		CLASS III.—TUBERS.				
		Ginger.				
	Ranee Shyama Soondoree Debie ...	Berhampore,	1st Prize...	10 0 0	25 0 0	
	Dr. R. F. Thomson ...	Maldah,	2nd „ ...	5 0 0		

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
		Arrowroot.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	O. W. Malet ..	1st Prize...	15 0 0		
	Captain Forbes ...	2nd „ ...	10 0 0		
	T. Savi ...	Moishgunge, No. 961, 3rd „ ...	5 0 0		
		Tapioca.			
	Captain Forbes ...	Specimen No. 965, 1st Prize...	15 0 0	25 0 0	
	L. Nairne ...	Ditto „ 966, 2nd „ ...	10 0 0		
	E. Thompson ..	Ditto „ 967, 3rd „ ...	5 0 0		
		CLASS IV.—FIBRES.			
		Jute.			
	Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co. ...	1st Prize...	...	28 0 0	Two Extra Prizes and Medal.
	Kissen Chunder Sanyal ...	Mymensing, 2nd „ ...	50 0 0		
	Oulla Meety ...	Hooghly, 3rd „ ...	40 0 0		
	—David ...	Dacca, 4th „ ...	20 0 0	15 0 0	
	Callyprosono Coomar Bysack	5th „ ...	15 0 0		
	Johally Mundle ...	Rajshahye	...	25 0 0	
		Flax.			
	Dr. Bonavia ...	Lucknow ..	25 0 0		
		Sun.			
	Commissioner of Assam -	1st Prize -	25 0 0		
	—Christian -	Bancoorah, 2nd „ -	15 0 0		
	Sharodapersad Roy -	Burdwan, 3rd „ -	10 0 0		
		Rhea.			
	Commissioner of Assam -	- - -	50 0 0		
		Aloe.			
	Dr. J. Shortt -	Chingleput -	50 0 0		
	Dr. R. F. Thomson -	Maldah, Muter Fibre -	...	...	Honorable mention.
		CLASS V.—COTTON.			
	F. S. Brown (Penang) -	For Sea Island Cotton on the seed, ... 1st Prize	250 0 0		
	Moulvie Moula Buksh Khan, of Mozufferpore, Tirhoot -	Indigenous Cotton on the seed, ... 2nd „	150 0 0		
	Kenaram Ghose, of Beerbhoom -	Ditto ditto ... 3rd „	100 0 0		
	Ketternath Roy, of Joypore, Nuddea -	New Orleans Cotton, cleaned, ... 1st „	250 0 0		
	Maharajah of Bulrampore, in Oudh -	Indigenous Cotton cleaned, 2nd „	150 0 0		
	O. W. Malet, of Sooree, in Beerbhoom -	Egyptian Cotton cleaned, 3rd „	100 0 0		
	Gooroodass Dutt -	Ditto ditto -	...	100 0 0	
	Goordharee Sing -	Indigenous Cotton on seed -	...	100 0 0	
	O. W. Malet -	For the best sample of Cotton produced -	...	25 0 0	

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Revd. W. O'Brien Smith -	For the best and second best Cotton produced in 24-Pergunnahs -	...	75 0 0	Two Extra Prizes.
	Dr. R. F. Thomson -	For the best Semel Cotton -	...	200 0 0	
	Pritheeram Chowdhry Roy Bahadoor * -	For the best twenty seers of Cotton from Assam -	...	20 0 0	
	Messrs. R. Watson and Co.	For the best Cotton grown in Midnapore -	...	50 0 0	
	Ditto ditto -	For an excellent sample of Cotton grown at Midnapore from Egyptian seed -	...	...	Medal.
	Messrs. Fischer and Co., Salem -	For superior samples of Bourbon and other Cotton grown in Madras -	...	...	Ditto
	E. A. Wilson, Burhee -	For superior samples of different exotic and indigenous Cotton grown at Burhee -	...	...	Ditto
	Dr. Bonavia, Lucknow -	For excellent samples of New Orleans Cotton grown at Lucknow -	...	...	Ditto
	W. B. Nichol, Dinagepore -	Sample of New Orleans Cotton -	...	...	Honorable mention.
	Purta Sing, Bhaugulpore -	Ditto Indigenous ditto -	...	...	Ditto
	Dr. J. Shortt, Chingleput -	Ditto various ditto -	...	...	Ditto
	Agricultural Society, Madras	Ditto ditto ditto -	...	...	Ditto
	Captain Booth, Henzai -	Ditto Egyptian ditto -	...	...	Ditto
	Max. Liebert, Hazareebaugh	Ditto New Orleans and Egpytian ditto -	...	...	Ditto
	T. E. Todd, Assam -	Ditto Indigenous ditto -	...	...	Ditto
	H. H. Maharajah of Vizianagram -	Ditto ditto ditto -	...	...	Ditto
	Dr. R. F. Hutchinson, Arrah	Ditto ditto ditto -	...	...	Ditto
	M. A. David, Madapore -	Ditto Sea Island ditto -	...	...	Ditto
	J. Stalkartt, Ghoosery -	Ditto various ditto -	..	...	Ditto
		CLASS VI.—RAW SILK.			
		Wild Cocoons.			
	Maharajah Ramnath Sing -	Ranchee, Persian label, 1st Prize -	100 0 0		
	—Bunbury -	2nd „ -	60 0 0		
	G. H. Grant -	3rd „ -	40 0 0		
		Domesticated Cocoons.			
	Dr. Bonavia, Oudh -	1st Prize -	150 0 0		
	Sookloll -	2nd „ -	100 0 0		
	Messrs. R. Watson and Co.	Maldah 3rd „ -	50 0 0		
	Prankisto Roy -	Moorshedabad -	...	40 0 0	
	Kaleedoss Hazrah -	Beerbhoom -	...	25 0 0	
	Maharajah Ramnath Sing -	Ranchee, Persian label -	...	10 0 0	
	Bindaram Sein -	Beerbhoom -	...	10 0 0	
		CLASS VII.—DYES.			
	Messrs. R. Watson and Co., Midnapore -	Indigo, 1st Prize -	100 0 0		
	George Macnair, Jessore -	Ditto, 2nd „ -	50 0 0		
	Messrs. R. Watson and Co., Rajshahye -	Ditto -	...	50 0 0	
	Mahomed Chowdry, Beerbhoom -	Ditto -	...	40 0 0	
	H. Simson, Pubna -	Ditto -	..	25 0 0	

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864.—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Maharajah of Doomraon -	Safflower -	50 0 0		
	Messrs. Hamilton, Brown and Co., Mirzapore -	Lacdye (T. Lucas) 1st Prize -	25 0 0	10 0 0	
		Ditto 2nd „ -	16 0 0		
		Ditto ditto (T I) M 3rd „ -	12 0 0		
		CLASS VIII.—OIL SEEDS.			
		Linseed.			
	Mahomed Sadee -		50 0 0		
	Ranee Shyama Soondoree Dabie -	1st Prize -	30 0 0		
	Mahomed Sadee -	2nd „ -	20 0 0	10 0 0	
	Goordharee Lall -	3rd „ -			
	Gorachand Ghose -	For the best Linseed from Bhaugulpore -	...	30 0 0	
	Dwarkanath Roy -	For the best Linseed from Nuddea -	...	25 0 0	
	T. Gregg -	For the best Linseed from Burdwan	...	15 0 0	
	Bashy Sirdar -	For the best Linseed from Dacca -	...	10 0 0	
		For the best Linseed from Rajshahye	...	20 0 0	
		MUSTARD AND RAPE SEED.			
	Mohun Thakoor -	1st Prize	35 0 0	75 0 0	Four Extra Prizes.
		A Chattie of Rape Seed from Jessore, - 2nd „	25 0 0		
	Ruggoonath Dutt -	3rd „	15 0 0		
	Prosunno Coomar Tagore -	For one maund of the best Mustard Seed -	...	20 0 0	
	Mohun Thakoor -	A Chattie of Red Mustard from Jessore -	...	10 0 0	
	T. Gregg -	For the best White Mustard -	...	15 0 0	
	Shunker Dutt Thakoor -	For one seer of best Mustard Seed from Dacca -	...	15 0 0	
	Bendaram Sein -	For the best Mustard Seed from Bhaugulpore -	...	35 0 0	
		For the best Mustard Seed grown in Beerbhoom -	...	25 0 0	
		TIL SEED.			
			35 0 0	35 0 0	
		Bag No. 55, 1st Prize -	25 0 0		
	Ruggoonath Dutt -	Bag from Jessore, 2nd „ -	15 0 0		
	Joharut Sircar -	3rd „ -			
		For the best Til Seed grown in Rajshahye -	...	15 0 0	
		CASTOR SEED.			
	T. Gregg -		35 0 0	6 0 0	
	N. Bruce -	1st Prize -	25 0 0		
		2nd „ -			
		POPPY SEED.			
	Chundee Roodaneepersad -	A red Bag without No., 1st Prize -	10 0 0		
	Benares Specimen -	A Bag No. 56, 2nd „ -	5 0 0		
		SHELKANTA SEED.			
	Dr. R. F. Thomson -	1st Prize -	10 0 0		

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	Remarks.
		GROUND NUT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Rangoon Committee -	1st Prize -	15 0 0		
		COCOANUTS.			
	F. S. Brown -	Penang, 1st Prize -	50 0 0		
	Gungadoss Sein -	2nd „ -	30 0 0		
	Sum Sheer Ali -	3rd „ -	20 0 0		
		NIGOR SEED OR RAM TIL.			
	Maharajah of Vizianagram	1st Prize -	25 0 0		
	Joharut Sircar -	Rajshahye -	10 0 0		
		CLASS IX.—TOBACCO.			
		Rungpore sample, 1st Prize -	50 0 0	100 0 0	
		Ditto, 2nd „ -	30 0 0		
		Ditto, 3rd „ -	20 0 0		
	Muddun Takoor -	Bhaugulpore -	...	50 0 0	
	Mohadeb Mundel -	Nuddea -	...	50 0 0	
	J. J. Shillingford -	Purneah -	...	60 0 0	Three Extra Prizes.
	Dr.—Anderson -	Two boxes Penang Tobacco -	...	...	Medal.
		A box Assam Tobacco -	...	...	Honorable mention.
	Rajah Leelanund Sing -	Bhaugulpore -	...	..	Ditto
	Syed Nawab Ally Khan -	Salempore -	...	...	Ditto
	Raj Gunga Sing -	Bhoor -	...	...	Ditto
	Aga Mirza -	Burmah Tobacco -	...	..	Ditto
	Ditto -	Kolodine ditto -	...	...	Ditto
		One bale, no name -	...	...	Ditto
	—Onract -	Manufactured Cigars -	...	...	Ditto
		CLASS X.—TEA.			
	J. E. Todd -	For the best collection of Teas, 1st Prize -	150 0 0		
	Jorehaut Tea Company -	2nd „ -	100 0 0		
	Takour ditto -	3rd „ -	80 0 0		
	Govt. Factories at Kumaon	For superior collection of green Teas 4th „ -	50 0 0		
	Ramghur Tea Company -	Extra, 1st „ -	150 0 0		
	Messrs. McMillan and Co. -	Akyab ditto, 2nd „ -	100 0 0		
	The Indian Tea Company -	1st „ -	...	125 0 0	
	H. Story, Lockington, Kumaon -	2nd „ -	..	75 0 0	
	The Tulwaree Tea Company	3rd „ -	...	50 0 0	
	Central Cachar ditto -	For the finest Tea from the Lower Provinces of Bengal (flowery Pekoe)	...	50 0 0	
	Dehra Doon Tea Company	....	...	...	Medal.
	Konsanie Tea Company -	....	...	...	Ditto
	Cachar Tea Company -	....	...	...	Ditto
		Neelgherry Tea -	...	...	Ditto
		Chittagong Tea -	...	...	Ditto
	Konsanie Tea Company -	....	...	..	Honorable mention.
	Indian Tea Company -	....	..	..	Ditto
	Central Cachar Tea Company -	J. H. Donald—Gold Medal and			Ditto
	Cachar Tea Company -	....	...	...	Ditto
	Dehra Doon Tea Company	....	...	...	Ditto

Awards made by the Judges at the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*concluded.*

No. in Prize List.	Name of Party to whom awarded.	Specimen for which awarded.	Government Prizes.	Extra Prizes.	REMARKS.
		CLASS XI—COFFEE.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Sergeant O'Neill -	Penang, 1st Prize -	100 0 0		
	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea and Coffee Company -	2nd „ -	50 0 0		
	A. A. Anthony -	Penang -	..	...	Honorable mention.
	M. Betts -	Berhampore -	...	...	Ditto
	Captain R. N. Taylor -	Madras -	..	...	Ditto
		CLASS XII.—SUGARCANE.			
	E. Horsman, M. P. -	Penang Sugarcane, 1st Prize -	50 0 0		
	Eng Sween, Chinaman -	Rangoon ditto, 2nd „ -	30 0 0		
	Narian -	Ditto ditto, 3rd „ -	20 0 0		
	E. Horsman, M. P. -	For the best specimen -	..	10 0 0	
	Bissenda Narain Sahoy, Tirhoot -	For the best Bombay Sugarcane grown in Bengal -	..	25 0 0	
	Moulvie Mahomed -	For 10 best Canes produced in Pubna	...	10 0 0	
	Ditto -	Fot the best Sugarcanes from Pubna	...	25 0 0	
	Nowcooree Sirdar -	For 12 best Canes grown in Nuddea	...	10 0 0	
	Kumar Harendra Krishna for a Ryot -	For the best Sugarcane from Hooghly	...	25 0 0	
	Nowcooree Sirdar -	For 5 Sugarcanes, sample of production of one beegah in Nuddea -	...	25 0 0	
	Mohunt Gworree	For best Sugarcane from Beerbhoom	...	25 0 0	
	Rajah Pertab Chunder Sing Bahadoor -	For the best Bombay Sugarcane from 24-Pergunnahs -	...	16 0 0	
		GOOR.			
	Dwarkanath Roy, Burdwan	For the best Goor -	...	50 0 0	
	Ditto ditto -	For the best specimen of Goor -	...	10 0 0	
	Ditto ditto -	For the best quality of Cane Goor	...	25 0 0	
	Chunder Shekur Roy -	For 10 seers of best Khajoor Goor from Nuddea -	...	20 0 0	
	Messrs. Kelly and Saintsbury	For the best half maund of Sugar produced and refined in the District of Jessore -	...	50 0 0	
	—Minchin, Madras -	For Loaf Sugar and Sugarcandy -	...	...	Ditto
	Rampersad Moira -	For refined Sugar -	...	...	Ditto
	Rajah Radakant Deb Bahadoor -	Ditto (Suckchor) -	...	...	Ditto
	Maharajah of Benares -	For several samples of good Sugar	...	...	Ditto
	Bindabun Holroy -	... ... -	...	...	Ditto
		CLASS XIII.—OTHER KINDS.			
	Maharajah Ramnath Sing, Hazareebaugh -	For the best Honey in Comb -	15 0 0		
	Colonel Guthrie -	For the best Honey of any kind -	...	5 0 0	

From J. A. CRAWFORD and A. M. DOWLEANS, ESQUIRES, Honorary Secretaries, Bengal Agricultural Exhibition, to Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, —(dated the 5th May 1864.)

We have the honor to forward herewith the final Report as adopted at a Meeting of the Central Committee held at the Metcalfe Hall on 2nd instant, together with the Reports of the Judges in the various Sections, and a Statement of the Accounts, which we are desired to request you will lay before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Report of the Central Committee on the results of the Bengal Agricultural Exhibition of 1864.

The Committee, in their Report dated the 7th November 1863, explained the arrangements made by them in furtherance of the objects of the Exhibition, and they have now the honor to report on the practical results attained.

2. It is not surprising that an undertaking so novel in its character, and depending for support chiefly upon a class of people who did not realise the true scope and object of the Exhibition, should have failed at first in calling forth that active co-operation which the Committee were anxious to secure. An impression seemed to prevail that one of the primary objects in view was to secure either donations towards the expenses of the Show, or subscriptions of local prizes, and, as all sums similarly contributed were published in the *Gazette* with the names of the donors, each day's dawk brought from the several Local Committees a long list of monetary contributors. The natural result was that after a short time the Central Committee found themselves in this difficulty, that whilst numerous prizes were offered for a variety of local productions, it was extremely doubtful whether any of the specimens to which such special prizes were to be awarded would be forthcoming.

3. The Central Committee therefore deemed it advisable to adopt every means by which the erroneous impression which appeared to exist could be removed, and they requested the Presidents of the several Local Committees to explain fully to the Native gentlemen residing within their respective Circles that the primary object of the Exhibition was to bring together for comparison and competition from every part of the country specimens of local productions, as well of Live Stock and Agricultural Produce as of Agricultural Implements, and that contributions of such specimens would be far more acceptable than money donations or subscriptions for special prizes.

4. These efforts on the part of Local Committees proved perfectly successful, and the Returns of specimens tendered for contribution on the part of Native producers and others were such that the Central Committee were under the necessity of making arrangements for additional space, in order to admit of the exhibition of the varied contributions in their respective classes.

5. In addition to the prospect of a full representation of the products of Bengal thus secured, the Benares Committee intimated their intention of contributing a large number of Live Stock from the North-Western Provinces, and lists were received from the Committees, in British Burmah and Province Wellesley, comprising valuable contributions of both Live Stock and Agricultural Produce which it was proposed to send to the forthcoming Exhibition. Similar communications were received from Madras, and included large and most interesting collections of Agricultural Implements and produce, as well as some Cattle forwarded by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and several European gentlemen, who appeared to take a lively interest in the undertaking.

6. The Returns received with regard to Native Agricultural Implements, as well as the applications from local importers of English Machinery for allotment of space, accompanied by a full description of the Machines and Implements they proposed exhibiting, embraced so large a number and so great a variety that, in addition to the space originally reserved for that Department of the Show, it was found necessary to appropriate two other sheds which were intended for the special accommodation of Prize Cattle.

7. These demands on the space at their disposal gave an assurance to the Committee that the proposed Exhibition would consist not only of a worthy representation of Agricultural Products of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oude, Madras, British Burmah, and the Straits Settlements, and of the Agricultural Implements, &c., continuing in use in their countries, but that it would also comprise a complete collection of Machinery and Implements which are in common use in England and America with such decided success as to afford an undeniable proof of the advantages resulting from the practical application of modern science to the purposes of Agriculture.

8. With such satisfactory prospects before them, the Committee now turned their attention to the best means of securing the attainment of the real benefits expected to result from the first Bengal Agricultural Exhibition. It appeared that in the first place it was of paramount importance to induce Native Agriculturists to come to see the collections of products gathered from various parts of India, and compare their respective merits, as also the Implements used in their cultivation, and to witness the improvements that are effected by the application of various Machines and Implements unknown to Native Cultivators, but already most successfully used in Europe.

9. Another and most important point was to induce Zemindars and others to avail themselves of the opportunity of comparing the Cattle bred in various parts of India, whether such were the progeny of animals peculiar to Districts, or the result of cross-breeds, or imported Cattle. Considering that in any case, in the first instance, the proper selection of breeding Cattle has the most beneficial effects on the progeny raised from them; and secondly, that the nature of pasture available in each locality exercises a powerful influence upon the condition of animals, and that such varies according to soil and atmospheric causes, the Exhibition would afford the means of judging how far Cattle bred in one District could, in their opinion, thrive in another, and the extent to which cross-breeds, being the progeny of imported animals, improved local Live Stock, or the reverse; and lastly, the beneficial effects on the young stock in breeding from properly selected Cattle as compared with the miserable results coming under daily notice when breeding stock is carried on without any reference to the requisite essentials on either side. It was therefore parti-

cularly desirable that those more individually interested in Agricultural pursuits should be induced to come down to the Exhibition and judge for themselves.

10. All these points being fully explained by the Local Committees the most hearty co-operation ensued. Zemindars from all parts of the country intimated their intention of visiting the Exhibition, and many Native gentlemen of wealth from the Mofussil applied for space whereon to pitch tents for the accommodation of their retinue. Several of the most influential Talookdars of Oude decided upon coming down to Calcutta, whilst a number of Burmese made up their mind to accompany the contributions from British Burmah to the forthcoming Show. Efforts were likewise made to send down large numbers of Ryòts at the expense of private individuals, whilst the British Indian Association set the example of voting a special sum to pay for the free admission of a certain number of Ryots who might be disposed to come to Calcutta for the purpose of seeing the Exhibition. This example was soon followed by several Native gentlemen of this City, who forwarded subscriptions towards the same object.

11. The support thus received from every quarter having removed any doubt that might have existed as to the result of the undertaking, the Committee, with a view to make due provision for the requirements of every branch of the Exhibition, deemed it advisable that there should be a division of labor. Its numbers, therefore, constituted themselves into Sub-Committees, undertaking the special supervision and control of the following Departments, *viz*:—

The Conservancy of the Yard.
Police arrangements.
Machinery and Implements.
Horses, Ponies, Asses, and Mules.
Bulls, Cows, Buffaloes, Sheep, and Goats.
Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits.
Produce of the Soil.
Produce of the Dairy, the Pen, and the Hive; and Decorations, Music, and Refreshments.

12. But, notwithstanding this distribution of duties, the Sub-Committees experienced considerable difficulties in completing their arrangements so as to have every thing ready on the day of opening. This arose chiefly from the circumstance that the bulk of the contributions from the several Committees did not reach the Exhibition until within a few days of its opening, whilst a large number of articles arrived only in the course of the following week. Moreover, many packages were received without any outer mark of the place whence sent, whilst their contents were, in many instances, either indistinctly labelled, or not labelled at all, so that it was almost impossible to identify them. This was more particularly the case in the Produce Department, for, as specimens could only be forwarded in such a manner as the limited means of the District allowed, some were received in tin canisters, some in small boxes, and others in bottles, bags, jars, &c., and in a great many cases the original label either came off, or became quite obliterated. The consequence was that, although after much trouble most of the specimens themselves were identified, it was impossible to get any clue as to the place from which they had been despatched.

13. The Committee also made arrangements for the publication of a classified catalogue of all the contributions on view, and each Sub-Committee undertook the compilation of its own particular section. In order to render such catalogue available to visitors on the very day of the opening of the Exhibition, it was determined that the same should be compiled from the Returns forwarded by the several Local Committees in anticipation of the receipt of the contributions themselves, and be printed forthwith. Difficulties, however, arose, which prevented these arrangements being carried out *in toto*, for it was found that many of the Agricultural Implements entered in the Returns under a particular heading did not correspond with the classification laid down in the Committee's Circular, whilst several specimens of Live Stock, such as, for instance, eighty horses arrived on the last two days preceding the Exhibition, of which the Committee received no advice until the animals were actually in the Exhibition Yard. Others again, which it was the intention of contributors to send to the Exhibition, were never despatched, or substituted by animals coming within a different classification.

14. All these drawbacks necessarily delayed the issue of the printed catalogue, whilst that portion of it which related to Produce, and which was compiled upon the strength of Returns from Local Committees, owing to the causes explained in a preceding paragraph presented the singular anomaly that many specimens mentioned in the catalogue actually could not be found, whilst there was a variety of others of which no mention whatever was made in it.

15. Though it is undeniable that these various drawbacks entailed much unnecessary trouble upon the several Sub-Committees, and had the effect of somewhat retarding the labors of the Judges, yet it is but fair to make due allowance for the difficulties which must have been experienced by the several Local Committees in bringing together and forwarding the contributions from their respective Districts. It must be remembered that in the majority of cases Local Committees had to time the despatch of the contributions from their Districts according to the available means of transport, and that, in most instances, such contributions had to be forwarded in the original package in which received. It was therefore impossible to avoid some confusion, and the same will occur even in a future, unless the facilities of inland transport shall have considerably increased, and the means for landing heavy Machinery be better adapted to the requirement of the occasion.

16. The Exhibition was duly opened on the appointed day and the contributions on view were arranged in three great Classes, viz., Live Stock, Machinery and Implements, and Produce, and comprised—

LIVE STOCK.

147 Bulls and Cows bred in the Lower Provinces, in the North-Weatern Provinces, in various parts of India, imported English Cattle, and cross breeds.
34 Pairs of Draught Cattle from various parts of India.
29 Buffaloes—Bulls and Cows.
4 Pairs of Draught Buffaloes.
20 Rams, Ewes, and Wethers.
16 Imported Sheep.
28 Goats and Buck Goats.
146 Horses, comprising thorough breds, Arabs, Brood-Mares, Colts, Fillies, Hackney Mares, and Geldings and Ponies.
2 Mules.

435 Head of Poultry, comprising Game and Chittagong Fowls, Fowls imported and bred in India, Guinea Fowls, Bantams, Capons, Geese, Ducks, and Turkeys.
8 Rabbits; and
91 Pigeons.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

582 Varieties of Machines and Implements, comprising fixed and moveable Steam-Engines; Steam Cultivators; Hoeing, Drilling, and Sowing Machines; Irrigating Machines worked by Steam, Wind, and Cattle power; Brick Machines; Fibre preparing Machines; Cotton Gins; Tea-making Machines; Oil. Rice, and Flour Mills; Indigo Machinery, together with numerous specimens of Implements used for the purpose of Agriculture, the Farm Yard, and the Dairy.

PRODUCE.

2,034 Specimens of Produce, comprising Cereals, Pulses, Tubers, Fibres, Cottons, Silk, Dyes, Oil Seeds, Tobacco, Teas, Coffee, and Sugar.

17. It does not come within the province of the Central Committee to offer any opinion on the merits of the collection on view, but they may mention that not less than

377 Specimens of Live Stock,
93 „ „ Machinery,
192 „ „ Agricultural Products.

obtained money prizes aggregating Rupees 30,260, whilst several others were awarded either Medals, or Certificates of Honorable Mention.

18. In noticing the Reports of the Judges on their respective Sections, copies of which are annexed to this Report, the Committee desires to express their sense of obligation to the gentlemen who so kindly undertook the duty at a very short notice. Though these Reports are highly interesting and instructive, they are not so complete as it is desirable they should be, inasmuch as several of the most important Machines, such as Cotton Gins, Flour and Rice Mills, and several others, from unforeseen causes, were not in a sufficiently forward state to be exhibited in working order, and have had to be passed over by the Judges. In another section two of the Judges were absent, whilst the third one suddenly fell ill, and was therefore unable to attend. But with these exceptions the Reports form a valuable record of the merits of a number of specimens that came within the particular observation of the Judges, and the suggestions, which are the result of a practical acquaintance with the subject, will prove of great advantage on any future occasion.

19. Before entering upon the financial results of the Exhibition, the Committee wish to draw attention to the powerful aid they have received from the parties named in the margin, whose hearty co-operation has been the means of securing a large collection of Live Stock, Agricultural Machinery, and Produce. Whilst the Committee thus take an opportunity of publicly acknowledging the services rendered in furtherance of the object in view, they have awarded to each of the parties abovenamed a Silver Medal in commemoration of the first Bengal Agricultural Exhibition.

Government of the North-Western Provinces.
Government of the Straits Settlements.
Chief Commissioner of Oude.
Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.
The Madras Committee.
Dr. Hunter, Madras.
W. S. Halsey, Esq., Secretary, Benares Committee.
E. Fowle, Esq., Secretary, Rangoon Committee.
His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.
His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram.
The Maharajah of Benares.
The Hon'ble Rajah Deonarain Sing.
Rai Narain Doss.
Rai Nursing Doss.
Baboo Damuda Doss.
Baboo Aishwarya Narain Sing.
Moonshee Kefaetoollah, Assam.

20. The Committee have likewise awarded a Medal to the British Indian Association for its co-operation in inducing wealthy Zemindars and others to send down their ryots to see the Exhibition. The Committee were also of opinion that a similar distinction was equally due to Messrs. R. C. Lepage and Co., Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co., Messrs. Barry, Smith and Co., Messrs. Jessop and Co., and E. Prestwich, Esq., who displayed great enterprise in indenting from England for a large assortment of Machinery and Implements for the special purpose of exhibiting them at the Agricultural Show.

21. The Committee would also tender their hearty thanks to the Heads of Departments and Officers named in the margin, who rendered most valuable aid; indeed, without the assistance received from them, it is very doubtful whether a great portion of the Machines could have been landed and conveyed to the Yard in time for the opening of the Exhibition.

Ordnance Department.
Presidency Executive Commissariat.
Department of Public Works.
Master of H. M.'s Mint.
Master Attendant.
Superintendent of H. M.'s Dock Yard.
Commissioner of Police.
Magistrate of Alipore.

22. The various Local Committees throughout Bengal have exerted themselves with praiseworthy zeal, and the result of their exertions must be as gratifying to them as it is to the Committee to bear witness to their successful labors.

23. It is somewhat difficult to state with accuracy the actual number of people who visited the Exhibition. Computing it by the sale of tickets of admission, there must have been 42,348 paying visitors, but this includes season ticket-holders, who, it may be presumed, visited the Exhibition Yard more than once. On the last day, on which the visitors were admitted free of charge, an account was kept of those passing the entrance gates, and the Returns showed the surprising number of 26,419. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that fully 70,000 people visited the Exhibition; and if it be considered that it comprised a great number of Natives from the Mofussil, it affords a most undeniable proof of the interest which the undertaking created among a class of people to whom the real scope and object of the Exhibition was unknown, and who at first looked upon it with suspicion, and with an apprehension that the Agricultural Show was merely the cloak for devising some means of additional taxation, or had some other hidden object in view.

24. Considering the variety of classes, castes, and respective disposition of character of the visitors, it is extremely gratifying to the Central Committee to state that there was not a single instance in which the interference of the Police was required. It is true crowds very often congregated at particular places, and that in these places there was occasionally a great pressure. This was particularly the case around the Machine Sheds, where visitors appeared to have been most anxious to get a sight of the practical working of

Machines of the existence of which they had no previous conception. This circumstance alone speaks highly in favor of the interest excited by the Exhibition.

25. Although the whole of the Implements, Produce, &c., were exhibited in open sheds on mere platforms, and without any special protection, but few complaints were preferred about missing articles. In fact, the only claims made were for a few specimens of manufactured silk, cotton cloths, and a churn. The former were missed on the day of the Flower Show, and the latter is supposed to have been taken away by mistake, another churn having been found in another shed, the owner of which cannot be ascertained, and which as yet remains unclaimed.

26. It affords the Committee particular satisfaction to state that during the whole time the Exhibition was open not a single accident occurred within the Yard. Considering the ferocity of several of the Cattle surrounded by crowds of spectators, and roused by the sound of the Bands which played on the grounds, every precaution was taken for properly securing the animals within their stalls, and though some of them did at times, in spite of all precautions to the contrary, manage to get loose, they were almost instantly caught without much difficulty. One buffalo bull, however, which appeared to have gone mad, managed to get loose from its shed, but fortunately ran straight out of the compound. In its onward course it came upon a horse which it gored to death. Its further progress was, however, soon arrested, it having been shot in one of the southern Suburbs.

27. The Committee will now proceed to the financial result of the Exhibition. From the Statement which is annexed it will be observed that the total receipts from every source, including the advance of Rs. 50,000 from the Government of India, amounted to Rupees 1,21,927-1-9 against an expenditure of Rupees 1,16,540-10-1, leaving a cash balance of Rupees 5,386-7-8 in the hands of the Committee as shown in the margin.

Receipts ...	Rs.	1,21,927	1	9
Disbursements	„	1,16,540	10	1
Balance ...	Rs.	5,386	7	8

To this balance has, however, to be added a sum of about Rupees 14,700 outstanding assets now in the course of realisation, so that the total sum which the Committee will be able to return to Government will amount to Rupees 20,000, reducing the actual cost of the undertaking to Rupees 30,000, for which it will be necessary to apply for a grant to the Government of India.

28. With regard to the receipts the Committee would observe that their anticipations have been fully realised. Considering the novelty of the undertaking, the great aim of which was to interest in it the Natives of this country, it must be admitted that the fact of the sale of admission tickets having produced a sum of not less than Rupees 40,394-10-3, all of which nearly was obtained during the first week of the Exhibition, affords an undeniable proof of that aim having been attained, whilst the liberal subscriptions for extra Prizes and donations towards the expenses of the Exhibition, amounting to Rupees 20,891-8, show the spirit with which the public have supported the undertaking, and the Committee have particular pleasure in offering their warmest thanks to the respective donors for their liberality.

29. The Committee regret to say that the expenditure has considerably exceeded the original estimate; but this has been unavoidable. As this was the first attempt at getting up an Exhibition in which, when organised and carried out, were to be collected together the pick of the various kinds of Live Stock from the different Districts of India, each in its class—the best samples of the Agricultural produce of the country in their several sections and series—and specimens of all the different Machines and Implements to aid the Agriculturist in the successful cultivation of his land which the skill of the machinist and mechanic could produce, all to be contributed by private individuals—and as the great object in view was to induce Natives interested in the development of the Agricultural resources of the country to come and see the collection, it became the duty of the Committee to give the widest publicity to the proposed Exhibition, as also to afford Exhibitors every possible aid and facility, especially to those who offered to import and exhibit a variety of valuable Machinery commonly employed in Europe in Agricultural operations, but the use of which was neither known nor understood in this country.

30. In furtherance of these views, pamphlets, discourses, and prize lists were printed in the Bengalee, Oordoo, and Persian languages for distribution throughout Bengal; hand-bills in English and in two Native languages were posted at all the Railway Stations of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and South-Eastern Railways, and advertisements relating to the Exhibition were published in the English and Native Newspapers, all of which, together with the printing of a catalogue, involved an expenditure of nearly Rupees 6,000. A great portion of this might be avoided on a future occasion.

31. It was also evident that, in order to enable visitors to judge of the merits of the various Machines requiring steam power, it was necessary to exhibit them at work. It would have been quite impracticable to allow each Exhibitor to make his own arrangements in that respect, because it would have led to general confusion, and resulted in a display of chimnies, funnels, boilers, and steam pipes, which each would have set up in accordance with his own requirements, regardless of appearance or safety to the adjoining bamboo sheds. The Committeee there- fore deemed it advisable to follow the plan of the Exhibition in London and Paris, by providing steam power for those requiring it, thereby limiting the expense to which Exhibitors would be put to the mere cost of fitting, and the setting up of the Machines on proper platforms, for which latter even bricks, soorky, and lime were placed at their disposal free of charge.

32. This arrangement, however, necessitated the construction of special sheds, which, with a view to guard against the accident of fire, had to be covered with corrugated iron. To provide the required steam power boilers had to be fixed, a chimney built, steam pipes laid down, and shafting put up, all of which, together with the cost of coal consumed, absorbed the large sum of Rupees 37,199-12-5, and indeed the expenses under that head would have been still greater had not the boilers and a large portion of the shafting been obligingly lent for the occasion. The sheds themselves have been sold to the Magistrate of Alipore for the mere cost of the material used in their construction, leaving a difference of nearly Rupees 26,000, which must be considered as the expenditure out of pocket.

33. It appears to the Committee that, with the exception of sheds required for the protection of Machinery, all other expense in connection therewith might be greatly reduced. It is but right that Government should give every assistance in its power to bring prominently to the notice of the Indian Agriculturist the means and appliances which are being used with such decided advantages in Europe; still there must be a prescribed limit to such assistance. Exhibitors do not show Machinery merely for the purpose of adding to the display of the Exhibition, but with the view of its ultimate sale. If, therefore, Government provides the means for the landing of such Machinery and its conveyance to the Exhibition grounds, and moreover places at the disposal of the Exhibitor the material required for the construction of platforms, &c., it may be fairly assumed that all the aid that could reasonably be expected, has been accorded. To exhibit Machinery at work is entirely a matter for the consideration of the Exhibitor, whose object it is to get a purchaser for the same. But as in the arrangements for providing steam power it is necessary that an uniform system should be adopted, the best plan would be to have a general contractor who would undertake the setting of boilers, laying of piping, erection of chimney and fixing of a shafting, charging a certain rate or percentage to all Exhibitors requiring steam power. Could this plan have been adopted on the present occasion, it would have reduced the expense in connection with Machinery by fully Rupees 12,000.

34. A heavy expenditure has likewise been incurred in the adaptation of the grounds to the purposes of the Exhibition. Among this the cost of the gates of admission, of turnstiles, platforms, &c., has absorbed the large sum of Rupees 5,500, and yet it would have been impossible to devise anything cheaper that could have been carrired out within so limited a period and equally answered the purposes. On a future occasion handsome iron gates might be imported from England, which would certainly find a purchaser at full cost, or at all events result in a mere trifling loss, as was the case with the iron hurdles on the present occasion.

35. The Committee take this opportunity of recording their obligations to Colonel Dennis, C. B., Commanding Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment, Colonel Luard, Commanding the 25th Native Infantry, and Captain Hodgson, Commanding the 31st Native Infantry, to whose courtesy they were indebted for the presence at the Exhibition of the Bands of their respective Regiments, which played daily at stated intervals and formed in themselves an additional attraction to the Show. It was necessary, however, to provide the means of travelling as well as of subsistence for the bandsmen, and this, together with the charge made for the use of the Town Band, together with the cost of refreshments supplied to them, amounted to Rupees 1,695-12.

36. But though the expenditure in its branches has been heavy, and the financial result is not exactly what could have been wished, yet the Committee think that, considering the scope and object of the undertaking, its merits must not be judged by its pecuniary results, but by the benefits which may reasonably be expected to accrue from it in future years. There can be no noubt that as a first attempt the late Agricultural Exhibition has been eminently successful. It has been the means of bringing together a collection of the products of the country and of European Machinery and Implements, such as has never before been seen in any part of India, and it has induced a large number of Natives to break through their habitual aversion to travelling. Men who had never before left their Native Zillahs, not only came and saw the Exhibition, and were gratified at the result of their journey, but returned to their homes with the conviction that the undertaking had neither a political nor any financial object in view, but that it was set on foot with the sole intention of showing the people of this country the respective productions in Live Stock and Agricultural produce from the different districts of Bengal and other Provinces; the results obtained by the introduction of cross-breeds; the Implements at present in use in different localities; and the scientific appliances used in Europe for Agricultural purposes, many of which might be adopted with great advantage in India. The purchases of Machinery and of Agricultural Implements made at the Exhibition by Native gentlemen from the Mofussil afford an undeniable proof that there is no want of disposition to give those modern appliances a fair practical trial, whilst the liberal and numerous prizes held out and awarded to specimens of Live Stock will have the effect of securing greater attention to Cattle-breeding and Agriculture; and by rousing a spirit of competition, result in a general improvement in the Cattle bred in this country. This, of course, cannot be the work of a moment; but the Committee are confident that, should another Exhibition be determined upon a couple of years hence, not only a marked improvement in all branches of Agricultural industry will be perceptible, but that the people themselves will be most anxious to give every support to an undertaking which at first from its novelty was not correctly appreciated by them, but the object and benefits of which they now clearly understand.

37. The Committee were anxious to submit their Report as early as possible, but they were of opinion that any Report would be imperfect unless accompanied by a Statement showing the financial result of the undertaking, Such a Statement could not be prepared until the actual liabilities of the Committee could be fully ascertained. Moreover, it appeared most desirable that the prizes awarded by the Judges should be distributed without delay, and this necessarily took some time, since abstracts of prizes awarded to Mofussil contributors had to be prepared for each Local Committee, and to be accompanied by a Treasury Transfer Receipt for the amount awarded. Then followed the distribution of the Prize Certificates and of Honorable Mentions, and lastly the transmission of the Medals. In addition to this, several of the specimens sold on account of private contributors had to be accounted for; but, as the final account sales were not received from the auctioneers until the 11th of last month, the Statements for each individual exhibitor could not be made out until some days after, when the same were transmitted either to the claimants direct, or through Local Committees, being, in each instance, accompanied by a remittance of the sale proceeds.

18. Local Exhibitions have everywhere been attended with such beneficial results that they have become regular institutions, and the Committee have no doubt that the necessity of holding another one again in Bengal will sooner or later force itself upon the consideration of Govern-

ment. Should such be determined upon, the Committee would most strongly recommend that two years', but, under no circumstances, less than eighteen months' previous notice should be given thereof. It is but fair to English manufacturers, as well as to the Committee which may have to undertake the management, that they should have ample time to mature their arrangements. Considering that it takes some time to pack and ship Machinery from England; that the average run of Ships coming round the Cape extends over a period of four months; that the landing of such Machinery at Calcutta is attended with numerous difficulties and delays; and that, moreover, in the absence of those facilities which are introduced into almost every Port in Europe and America, Machinery above a certain weight cannot be landed without the aid of the Superintendent of Her Majesty's Dockyard at Kidderpore, it will be admitted that these several circumstances are productive of great delay. Moreover, it must be remembered, that all such Machinery is brought out only in component parts, which require to be put together and set up by professional men, who, laboring under the difficulty of procuring a sufficiency of manual labor, are often unable to complete the work undertaken by them within the stipulated time. The late Agricultural Exhibition fully corroborates these views of the Committee. Though, owing to a greatly increased rate of ordinary wages, a number of artisans were secured to push on the work in the Machinery Department, nothing would induce them to work beyond the ordinary hours, and when, on a particular occasion, more than double the pay was given to them for night-work, not one of the artisans made his appearance next day, and it was impossible to procure substitutes at any price.

39. But even with a previous notice of eighteen months, the Committee having the management of the Exhibition would find themselves pressed for time, unless different arrangements can be made from those on the last occasion. Owing to the climate, an Exhibition could not be held at a later period than the middle of January; and, considering that nothing can be done at the Show Yard itself until after the rains, it is clear that the time within which sheds, &c., have to be constructed is much too short. Nothing would be gained by purchasing the material before the rains, for the greater portion of it would be so much injured by damp, even if kept in godowns, as to become absolutely unfit for use.

40. It has been suggested by various parties interested in the productions of India that the next Exhibition should comprise also a complete collection of manufactured articles, both Indian and Foreign. The Committee are afraid that such would be impracticable, unless a special building were constructed, in which valuable fabrics could be protected, not only against atmospheric influences, but more especially against depredations. There can be no doubt that the splendid Silk and Cotton fabrics of India would greatly add to the display of the Show, but they would at the same time increase the risk and responsibility of the Committee without producing corresponding benefits, the great object at present being the improvement in the breed of Cattle and in agricultural produce.

41. Before closing this Report, the Committee would offer the following suggestions, which might be acted upon with advantage on the next occasion:—

1st.—That the Exhibition be opened on the 1st of January and continue open for a fortnight.

2nd.—That all work connected with the construction of buildings, sheds, &c., be done by contract.

3rd.—That the Rules of the Central Committee with regard to the time for receiving Returns, as well as the contributions themselves, be most strictly adhered to.

4th.—That the prizes be confined to those published by Government, but that donations from private individuals be received only for the conveyance of Ryots to the Exhibition, or for the purposes of the general Exhibition Fund as in England.

5th.—That all samples of produce, unless *bonâ fide* made a present of, be declined, the offer of liberal prizes being a sufficient inducement to those who consider their particular produce to be such as can stand successful competition. This would limit contributions to first rate and really deserving specimens.

6th.—That the Judges of Produce examine the various specimens and pronounce their awards at least one day previous to the opening of the Exhibition, because samples, by being exposed to heat, dust, and night dew, naturally deteriorate.

7th.—That a printed catalogue of the collection on view be rendered available on the morning of the opening of the Exhibition.

42. The Committee would finally recommend that, with the view to commemorating the first Bengal Agricultural Exhibition, each exhibitor be presented with a Bronze Medal, and a copy of the catalogue *and* the awards made by the Judges, and of the Judges' Report.

A. Grote,
President.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

Cattle.

Although the number of cattle exhibited was considerable, and the quality on the whole good, we were able to award only fifty-eight of the ninety-four Government prizes offered; some few were withheld from there not being any animal deemed deserving, but the greater portion from there being no entries.

For instance, in the Series I., Class I., Section I., "Bulls bred in the Lower Provinces," there were no 3-year old Bulls entered, and of 5-year old, 2-year old, and yearlings, two of each age only were awarded the first and second prizes, no third prizes being given.

So likewise as regards the "Cows bred in the Lower Provinces," for which twenty-five prizes were offered and thirteen only awarded, the entry of 5-year old and upwards being numerous, whilst there was only one 4-year old, and no yearling.

The same remarks apply to the cattle from the Upper Provinces and from other parts of India, under which latter head very few entries were found.

The English imported cattle and the cross-breed, the immediate progeny of imported cattle, were largely represented, and all the prizes under these series were awarded in full.

The cattle bred in the Lower Provinces sent to the Exhibition were almost entirely of the large Up-country breed, and the entries of the breed of cattle in general use in Lower Bengal were very scanty.

As we believe that this indigenous breed is the only one suited to the country, looking to the climate and the food given to their cattle by the ryots generally, we consider this absence of exhibitors may have proceeded partly from the belief that it would be useless to compete with the larger sized cattle; we would therefore recommend that in future there should be a separate series for the smaller breed of cattle.

If this recommendation should be attended to, care should be taken to have it understood that the prizes would be awarded to those animals of the breed which combined size with the other qualities desired, otherwise it may happen, as appears to have been, in some degree, the case on this occasion, that the entries for the smaller breed may consist chiefly of Ghynees, which are entirely useless for any Agricultural purpose.

The cross-breed cattle were rather numerous, and for dairy purposes they are probably an improvement on the pure country breed, provided they are well fed and protected from the weather; but the examination of this class has satisfied us that no good result for Agricultural purposes is to be expected from crossing the smaller Bengal cattle with English.

The only really fine animal of the cross-breed is No. 144, a bull bred by Dr. Farrell, and said to be by a short-horn bull from an Up-country cow, and this result of that cross makes it desirable that some further experiments should be made in the same direction; but we do not recommend the use of English bulls of the smaller breed.

The cross-breeds reared near Calcutta were generally from Alderney blood, and there was such a general want of size and power that we should not recommend those who are trying cross-breeding to continue in this line, although, indeed, we have great doubt whether the small Bengalee cow will throw good produce to any large sized imported bulls.

The short-horn bulls and cows imported by the Rajah of Bulrampore were very good, as was also a 12-month old bull of the same breed imported by Dr. Barry, and the prizes for this class were nearly all carried off by these short-horns, the only exception being the third prize for cows awarded to Major Bishop for a cow apparently of the Sussex breed.

As before stated, it is our opinion that, if any experiment should continue to be made in breeding from imported cattle, the short-horns should be used; but we are not inclined to expect much from the attempt, especially as regards the cross with the small cows of the Bengal breed.

Class I.—Section I.—Series VII.

Buffaloes.

We have very few remarks to make under this head. We thought both the bull and cow to which the first prizes were awarded very good, though not of a very large breed. The Rangoon buffaloes were very large, and it appeared to us inferior to those named for the purposes required in this part of India, though they may be more active and may require less food than their size and appearance led us to expect.

Class II.—Section VI.

Agricultural Carriages—Harness and Gears.

The entries under this Section were very few, and we were able to award only two prizes, one for an elephant harness to the Rangoon Committee, and one to Mr. Ladd for bullock yokes.

These yokes, if not themselves quite adapted to the country bullocks, seem to us to contain two principles which may be applied with advantage, viz., the ring to which the pole of the cart or plough is attached, which allows a certain play without working the yoke across the neck, and the fitting and fixing of the yoke itself to the neck.

J. Beckwith.
G. Macnair.
C. Ladd.

Class I.—Sections II., III., and IV.

Horses, Ponies, Asses, and Mules.

The total number actually exhibited under these Sections amounted to 146* out of 150 which had been returned for exhibition. The four which did not put in an appearance were a thorough-bred mare, a yearling filly, and two ponies from Pubna.

* Thorough-bred Horses	...	7
Arab Horses	...	9
Brood Mares	...	16
2-Year old Colts	...	5
3-Year old Colts	...	5
Yearling Fillies	...	2
2-Year old Fillies	...	2
3-Year old Fillies	...	4
Hackney and Harness Mares and Goldings	...	16
Stallion Ponies	...	2
Ponies	...	40
Country-bred Horses	...	34
Khorasan	...	1
Persian	...	1
Mules	...	2
		146

Thorough-bred Horses.

Of the seven horses exhibited in this series, five only were entered for show under the terms attached to the Prize List. Of these five two only appeared to us to be worthy of prizes, and to these we have awarded the first and second prizes, the first prize going to the chesnut English horse Crassus by Emilius out of Variation, which, though now nineteen years old, appeared wonderfully fresh and is entitled to the prize we have awarded to him, both from his blood and the known and proved excellence of his stock. Crassus is the property of Mr. G. J. Wallace, of Monghyr.

The second prize fell to the lot of the roan bay horse Pelisser by the Cure out of Countess of Burlington, the property of Mr. S. A. Apcar, of Alipore.

Arab Horses.

Of the nine exhibited, only two were shown under the terms of the Prize List, and these two were so inferior that we have altogether withheld the Prizes in this class. The other seven were exhibited not at all for competition for the prizes, but on the chance of being sold.

Brood Mares.

Of the sixteen mares exhibited, four were disqualified from the fact of not being in foal or having a foal at foot. The whole of the Prizes in this class have been awarded in the following order:—

The first prize to the chesnut country-bred mare "Grace Lee" by Crassus out of a Red Cross Knight mare, the property of Mr. G. J. Wallace.

The second prize to the dark bay English mare "Nina" by "Cotherstone" by "Touchstone,"

the property of Captain C. L. Brown, of Dinapore.

The third prize to the chesnut English mare Queen Victoria by Slane, bred at the Royal paddocks at Hampton Court, and now the property of Mr. F. A. Vincent, of Barh.

The fourth to a chesnut country-bred mare by Crassus out of a Red Cross Knight mare, the property of Dr. Hutchinson, of Arrah.

The fifth to a grey Arab mare, the property of Nawab Nusser Ali Khan, of Balligunge.

Colts.

In the yearling class there was no show. Of the 2-year old colts the three exhibited by Government ranked above the others in the order below noted:—

The colt by Stanley-dam, No. 1495, by Mystic E. The colt by Apolloniusdam, No. 1672, by Duncannon E. The colt by Valentine out of a Zemindary mare.

As Government did not, however, compete for the prizes, the prize in this class was awarded to a bay colt by Selim out of Fanny, the property of Mr. G. J. Wallace.

In the 3-year old class the dark bay colt by Chest. Buffer, bred at the Kerantadhee Stud, took first honors, and the colt by Collector, bred at Haupper, second place; for the reason given in the last paragraph, the prize was awarded to a bay colt by Pelissier out of Coquette, the property of Mr. S. A. Apear, of Alipore.

Fillies.

Two yearlings only were exhibited, both the property of Mr. S. A. Apear, and the prize was awarded to a filly by Pelissier out of Lady Macdonald.

In the 2-year old class there were again but two competitors, the prize in this class falling to a chesnut filly by Sotterly out of a Red Cross Knight mare, the property of Mr. J. Macnamara, of Arrah.

3-year olds.—Of the four exhibited in this class, composed of two exhibited by Mr. G. J. Wallace and two by Government, Mr. Wallace's chesnut filly by Crassus out of Eastern Maid carried off the prize with the greatest ease.

Hackney and Harness Mares and Geldings.

Of the sixteen exhibited in this class, four were barred from competition from the fact of not being country-bred. Out of the remaining twelve, there was no difficulty in awarding the prize for the best harness mare to a chesnut mare by an Arab out of a Belooch mare and bred by Colonel M. J. Turnbull, the prize for the best hackney being carried off by the bay mare exhibited by the Maharajah of Burdwan.

Stallion Ponies over 12½ and under 14 hands.

The two ponies exhibited in this class were, in our opinion, entitled to the prizes given, and which were awarded in the following order:—

To Mr. J. Macnamara's grey Cabul pony Wanderer, and to Mr. W. W. Farquharson's grey Cabul pony.

There were only two mare ponies exhibited under the terms of the prize, viz., the grey mare from Rangoon to which the first prize has been accordingly awarded, the second being awarded to Mr. H. B. Simson's pony mare "Kiss-me-quick."

The best draught or saddle pony in the exhibition was a chesnut pony bred and exhibited by Mr. W. Stalkartt, of Ghoosery, to which the prize was awarded.

Of the prizes offered for the different series of ponies under 12½ hands, there is not one which we have thought proper to award, there being no entries worthy of notice.

We have been very much disappointed in not seeing any entries of the class of ponies ordinarily used by the Natives in their common hack carriages. These prizes were especially set apart for this class of ponies in the hope of obtaining a good show of them, and of teaching the owners of such by the award of the prizes what are the requisite points of a good draught pony. It is curious to note the utter absence of competition in the very class which should have produced the greatest number of exhibitors.

There were no asses exhibited.

Of mules there were two, to each of which we have awarded a prize, the mule exhibited by the Rangoon Committee taking the first, and Mr. J. Macnamara's mule the second prize.

Of the fifteen extra prizes offered, we have thought it our duty to award but three; in some cases there were no entries, and in others, such as for instance, for local prizes, the animals exhibited were either too small or so bad as to be beneath notice.

The three prizes we awarded are—

	Rs.
For the best horse selected by the Committee, awarded to Mr. G. J. Wallace's Grace Lee	75
For the best country-bred mare and foal, to the same	50
For the best pair of ponies—to—the pair exhibited by the Rangoon Committee...	30

The large number of Native dealers who exhibited their horses were, as is usual, all in expectation of prizes, for which, under the terms of the prizes, they were all barred from competition. A very considerable saving having accrued from the non-award of prizes in one or two classes, and the want of competition in others, we were induced to recommend and have since been authorized to award to various Native exhibitors prizes as noted below:—

To the Maharajah of Bettiah's bay horse, part of his donation of Rupees 500 ...	Rs.	100
To the white Persian horse, the property of the Maharajah of Bulrampore ...	„	100
To the black horse, the property of the Maharajah of Dumraon ...	„	80
To Siboo Singh's grey horse ...	„	50
To Mahomed Khan's dun bay horse ...	„	50
To the Maharajah of Bulrampore's grey horse	„	40
To Mahomed Khan's dun bay horse...	„	30
To Mahomed Khan's white horse ...	„	25
To Ushruf Ali's white horse ...	„	25

Mr. W. Tayler's Khorasan horse we consider entitled to honorable mention, but not being entered to cover mares, no prize could be awarded to him.

The prizes thus given will, we trust, be an incentive to the Native dealers to exhibit again at any future opportunity, and at the same time be a guide to them as to the class of horses they should exhibit.

J. Beckwith.
J. A. Crawford.
B. Parrott, *Major,*
Stud Department.

Sheep and Goats.

The first thing that struck the Committee in their inspection of the sheep submitted to them was the very great inferiority, as a general rule, of the animals exhibited by Native competitors to those brought forward by the European community. From the specimens exhibited by the former, it was evidently entirely unknown to them that the object of the Exhibition was to show animals calculated to improve the breed. Hairy creatures with enormous horns were of frequent occurrence. One ram was said to have maintained a combat with a tiger; in another instance a poor woman actually brought carefully wrapped up in her chudder what might have been supposed to be a baby. On examination it proved to be a small black kid of the ordinary Bengalee breed, born with three legs instead of four! It appeared to have been the idea that anything strange or unusual was what was wanted; there were, however, some favorable exceptions, viz., the specimens exhibited by Cheboo Llama, of Thibet, and Baboos Ramlochun Ghose, Seopersaud Sing, and Chunder Bhoosun Banerjea, whose names appear among the prizemen.

2. The sheep exhibited by the Europeans were for the most part in fine condition, well cared for, and remarkably good specimens of their class; it would have been hard to find at any exhibition of sheep a prettier sight than the pens shown by Mr. T. C. Trotter, of Patna, of four beautiful Patna ewes washed till they were as white as cotton, and by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal of ewes and lambs, which might have been a study for an artist. The Committee were sorry to find that they were disqualified for a prize on account of their being of various ages.

3. The imported sheep were not many; a Southdown imported by Dr. Barry, to which the highest prize was awarded, was a remarkably fine specimen; there were also some good Merinos from the Cape of Good Hope; they were selected by Mr. Michael Von Breda, and considered to be good specimens of the finer wooled breed; their price was £25 for the rams, and £15 for the ewes. The object in sending the sheep was to draw attention to the Cape Colony as a source of supply to this country. The rest of the imported animals consisted of Doombas and Arab sheep; the latter with fine haired coats, and perfectly unsuited for improving the breed in this country either in wool or mutton. From the former a selection might be made which would improve the wool in some degree, but they could not, of course, compete in that respect with either the Southdown or Merino breeds.

4. It was not to be expected that at the first Exhibition many sheep would be shown in which improvement of the Native breeds had been attempted: a pen of four ewes of the Bengalee breed crossed with the North China breed, the wool of which is very soft, though less thick in the fleece than the European sheep exhibited by Mr. Grote, and a very handsome ewe sent down by Mr. Davis, of Dacca, however, were sufficient to show what could be done in this way; while the ram from Patna stock, bred in Beerbhoom by Mr. Malet, winning the prize against animals selected by Mr. Kelly, of Lohanipoor, from the District of Patna itself, was a good example of what may be done by care and good feeding. The several pens exhibited by Mr. Tayler, of Patna, were remarkably good specimens, and proved satisfactorily that much might be effected in the improvement of the Native breeds by selection without admixture of foreign blood.

5. It will have been observed that by far the greater number of prizes were taken by the Patna breed of sheep; the Committee would wish to observe that this breed is deserving of every encouragement; it possesses the quality of being easily fattened, and producing excellant mutton, and the wool, if allowed to grow to its full length, is of fair marketable quality. The Committee are informed that the usual practice at present is to clip the sheep three times in the year, which, as regards the wool, is manifestly objectionable. Several of the animals exhibited had their wool of the natural length, though frequent washing had, in most instances, deprived it of the unctuous feel so desirable and so prominent in wools of the superior class. The beautiful lambs in the pen of the Lieutenant Governor, bred at Alipore, and in the pen of Mr. Malet, (which last were of the second generation, bred at Sooree, Beerbhoom,) show that the breed can be as successfully cultivated in Lower Bengal as in Behar itself; and the Committee would be glad to see it displace the miserable little Bengalee sheep now seen about the country, though they are aware that these last also might be much improved by judicious selection and crossing.

6. The Committee beg to suggest that at any future Exhibition it would be an improvement if the sheep were divided into two classes, wool producers, and mutton producers; and considering that wool is of very great commercial importance to the whole community, while the quality of the flesh is only appreciated by the European minority, it would be advisable, the Committee think, that the larger prizes should be given to the wool producers.

7. The Committee were sorry to observe that in the Kindred Department of Farm Yard produce but very few specimens of wool were exhibited.

8. As to the goats, which were also the subject of inspection by the Committee, there is not much to be said; nothing very prominent in the way of excellence was brought forward; there were a very few Hill goats, from which the Committee were informed that the "Pushmina," or wool used in Cashmere shawls, was procurable; but as this is only produceable in the colder climate of the Himalaya, and not in Bengal, there was not much attention paid to it. The best goats were of the Jumna-Pari breed, and among those the finest specimens as to size were some sent down by Mr. Hume, of Etawah, and the best milkers were exhibited by Mr. Tayler, of Patna. Many finer specimens of the goat tribe have often been seen by the Committee than any of those that were exhibited.

9. Taken as a whole, the goats and sheep, and especially the latter, were a satisfactory lot, and the Committee trust that the manner in which they have awarded the prizes will, with the suggestion they have taken the liberty to offer regarding wool producers, show the community to what particulars their attention should be directed.

O. W. Malet.
Thomas Atkinson.
J. Floyd.

Class I.—Section VII.

Poultry.

Conformably with the permission granted, the sheds originally erected and set apart for the Poultry Yard were exchanged with those prepared for the Dairy Produce. This interchange was attended with great benefit to our Department as admitting of more sun throughout the day (which is most essential for the well doing of animals which were, prior to their being forwarded to the Exhibition, at large throughout the day), and we believe of equal benefit to the Dairy Produce Department, as providing a shed which was for a greater portion of the day in the shade.

Two sheds, Nos. 51 and 52, in the centre walk were thus assigned to the Poultry Department, each measuring in length 120 feet by 20 feet in breadth. These sheds were constructed of bamboo and mat, and were surrounded on all sides by a verandah made of mats 6 feet in width.

The sheds having been originally constructed in conformity with those erected for Live Stock throughout the Yard could not, without much extra trouble and expense, have been altered; but we would notice that they were not sufficiently broad or high to admit of the animals being fairly exhibited or provided with sufficient air and light.

Shed No. 52 was assigned to the classification and arrangement of fowls, bantams, capons, and pigeons, and shed No. 51 to that of turkeys, geese, ducks, and rabbits.

In the former all the animals were raised from the ground on a platform 2½ feet in height, and in the latter, with the exception of the rabbits, which were arranged in hutches 3½ feet from the surface, all animals were enclosed in pens on the ground.

The pens occupied the central 10 feet of the building, while the outer portion of 5 feet on either side was set apart as a pathway for spectators; one single doorway divided in two for entrance and exit to and from each shed was found requisite for each building, and the arrangement not only prevented the ingress of dogs and vermin, but admitted of the spectators, by proceeding in one line from pen to pen, seeing the animals well, without being crowded or jostled.

Shed No. 52.

In this were constructed eighty enclosures for "pens of fowls," numbering five or four according to the series under which they competed, measuring 3 feet by 4 in depth, and 2½ in height. These enclosures were constructed of bamboo and matwork on the sides and back, with a line of galvanized net wire stretched in front from end to end; above these were placed boxes measuring 9 feet in length by 2½ in height, constructed of ¾ inch pine planks with galvanized net work stretched over the front and top, the backs and divisions of the cages being of ¾ inch pine plank. These cages were divided in accordance with the size of the birds expected to arrive, some in four, some in five, and some in six divisions. Four of these cages were divided in two in their height to admit of the pigeons, the lower division, 1 foot 4 inches, being set apart for larger pigeons, such as Carriers, Sherazies, and Golahs, and the upper, 1 foot in height, to those breeds of smaller size.

In each compartment tin troughs, water-tight, 3 inches in length and 2 in depth, were fastened three inches above the floor, vessels for water and food placed loose in the cages being liable to upset and always unsightly.

The entrance to each pen and cage was by a door from behind; each pen was cleaned out daily, and sand and saw dust thrown lightly into every compartment twice during the day.

The fowls were fed on common old rice in the husk, and every alternate day with a small quantity of husked rice and chopped lettuce leaf. Pigeons were fed on the common pigeon pea; this was found necessary, as most of them had been in the habit of feeding on peas previous to the Show; but this causes the pens and the feathers of the birds to become fouled and unsightly.

The fowls and pigeons that were supplied from Calcutta and the Suburbs were brought to the Show in good order; many of those from the Mofussil arrived in bad condition from having been confined in unsuitable and small cages for many days. Some were even brought from great distances with their legs tied, and were unable to stand, and were unfit for exhibition, and returned accordingly.

Annexed is a List of the prizes that have been awarded by us to the several successful exhibitors.

Owing to the difficulty that arose in our minds as to the distinction to be made between Series I—"Fowls bred in India," and Series V—"Country-bred fowls," we deemed it necessary to make some alteration in the Prize List and to amalgamate the two, giving separate prizes for pens of five and pens of four, and we moreover considered it requisite to substitute for prize 89 one for "country-bred fowls of the Shanghai and Cochin species."

This we deemed essential so as to admit of the other classes of smaller sized country-bred fowls being able to compete among themselves, and at the same time leave the amount of the original prize offered for "country-bred" fowls to the Shanghai and Cochin species. We moreover deemed it advisable to award an extra prize for the most perfect pen of country-bred fowls in the Show with reference to their uniformity of shape, plumage, and suitability to the climate. This prize was awarded by us to a pen of fowls sent by Major Agnew from Gowhatty, birds much resembling the Chittagong breed, though more brilliant in plumage and erect in carriage.

These fowls attracted our particular attention, on account not only of their general appearance, but of the manner in which they had undergone a long journey in confinement. This pen of poultry (one cock and three hens), which was presented to the Show by Major Agnew, realized Rupees 40 at the auction sale.

The second prize, No. 101, for the pen of four imported geese, we reduced to the number of three geese, to admit of competition among several who had not been able to exhibit the whole number provided for in the original Prize List.

We now come to the description of fowls exhibited.

Game fowls were but very poorly represented, only two "pens" were exhibited, and the best of these contained mixed specimens. A few single cocks and hens were deserving of merit, but, considering the valuable birds that are known to exist in India, and even in Calcutta, we admit that we were disappointed in our expectations regarding this particular class.

The prize for the best game cock was awarded to a bird of Colonel Stephenson's breed (yellow); for the best hen also one of the same breed (yellow). The second prize was awarded to a black-breasted red cockerell, more with reference to his carriage

and feather, than his powers of endurance in the contest. We are aware that in England the prize for game birds is awarded solely with reference to the brilliancy of plumage, the graceful carriage and the absence of the white feather, but we have been disinclined to accept these qualifications in total disregard of the known leading points of the Indian-game cock, viz., the eagle eye, the natural (uncut) clean comb and wattle, the broad and partially naked chest, the muscular thigh, and clean, sinewy leg, the strong broad beak, and the thin wiry feathered tail; in short we do not consider the English game fowl, "Coq D' Angleterre" of Buffon, and the Asiatic game cock to be in any way assimilated to each other, and in point of carriage and endurance we have no doubt that the English bird would in combat soon succumb to the bravery and endurance of his Asiatic name-sake.

Chittagong.—A few pens of these fowls were sent from Chittagong, but none containing specimens worthy of special commendation. These fowls are especially hardy, and when crossed with the Native Bengalee fowl, produce poultry most suitable for the table. The other country-bred fowls, with the exception of two pens of the Darjeeling breed, which contained some fine specimens, were badly represented; some cotton feathered (chiefly cocks) and Spanish fowls were deserving of attention.

Shanghai Species.—Country-bred fowls of the Shanghai species fully merited the prizes that were awarded them: these fowls we consider hardy, good layers, and well suited for domestic use, and the most likely to improve the breed of the ordinary Bengalee fowl.

Imported Fowls.—Of these but three pens were exhibited, one of Cochin China (English), one of grey Sussex, and a third of no specific class (English); none of these were deserving of particular notice.

Six imported Cochin China hens from the farm-yard of Mr. W. Stalkartt were magnificent specimens; unfortunately no cockbird of the same species accompanied them.

Bantams.—There was, as we expected, a great variety in this class, some of the specimens of which among the smooth legged were exceedingly rich. A white cock (China) to which the first prize was awarded, and a pen of white with black edges from Japan (also a first prize), were most attractive; some of the Japanese and Rangoon bantams were also exceedingly good.

Several pens of miscellaneous fowls comprising Rumpkins, Kaffrees, Spanish, Poland, pure jungle fowl, and a pair of white pigeon fowls from Buddruck were exhibited. With the exception of the last named, which are a novelty to us, none were remarkable.

Guinea Fowls.—These were fairly represented, and to two pens from the Lohanipore farm, which had been confined for a long time, the prizes were awarded.

These birds, though living in their natural state chiefly on insects, during their confinement in pens thrived and apparently improved on their unvaried diet, the common unhusked rice.

Capons.—Some thirteen pens of these birds were exhibited in numbers varying from two to a dozen; the finest specimens were received from Assam and gained the prize. These birds we found thrive best alone, and not, as some were sent, in numbers, where the master bird prevents the others from moving within the pen, and overfeeds himself on the food of his companions.

Capons if allowed to be caged in numbers are proned to chicken-pox, which would be most destructive in a Show, and we would recommend their always being caged alone or in small numbers.

Pigeons.—A large variety, consisting chiefly of Sherazies, Tumblers, and Fantails, with other fancy kinds, were exhibited and attracted considerable attention.

The Sherazies from Benares were particularly fine. Some of the finest birds of pure and well defined color had been ingeniously disfigured by inoculation with parti-colored feathers, and were lost to the eye of the real pigeon fancier; nevertheless some birds that were displayed in their natural colors were excellent.

A large variety of fancy pigeons belonging to the Messrs. Wood were most attractive. Simavias, Lalalca, Sishood, Pouter (one pair), Patna Golahs, and Tumblers were among the most prominent. Some curly feathered Fantails, Trumpeters, and Monghyas sent for exhibition and not for competition were highly approved of.

With this series terminated the shed No. 52, and we have the satisfaction to report that but one capon among upwards of five hundred head of birds died during the Show, the rest having been delivered to their respective owners.

We would notice several instances of fowls being injured during the Show owing to the owners having described and despatched them as "a pen of fowls," whereas it was evident that they had never *all* been together till the Show commenced, the consequence being that the new comers were much mutilated by their overpowering companions and obliged to be removed, thus destroying the pen and the owners' chance of securing a prize.

Shed No. 51.

In this Department sixty-six compartments, 3 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 3 feet in height, were assigned for the turkeys, geese, and ducks.

The compartments were made of stretched wire from end to end, the divisions being made of matwork, and the top covered with thin wooden frame work of 9 feet by 3, overlapped with iron net work.

Matting is not suitable for geese, especially at this time of the year when they are nesting, and soon gets destroyed by the birds.

The divisions might have been made in net work, but it would have been expensive, as the net when once cut is unsaleable, which we considered deserving of our attention. We would mention that scarcely six yards of netting were wasted, the smaller pieces having been used in covering the pigeon boxes.

The turkeys, consisting of twenty-two pens, were on the whole satisfactory, with the exception of the first prize pen, which to the Judges appeared to be either imported or the first produce; they were small but hardy. These birds do not stand long confinement, and being deprived of the sun, soon pine. They were fed with sattoo, bran, and rice in husk, and but one bird which was very sick when it arrived was lost during the Show.

These birds thrive and look well in a Show on the ground, but care should be taken that they have sand or saw dust in abundance to prevent cold, to which Indian trukeys are very subject.

Three turkeys, from Motihari, a cock and two hens, priced at Rs. 10 and sold the first day the Show opened, though small, and not successful in

securing a prize, appeared to us a superior class of bird, as being hardy and well suited to the climate of Bengal. These birds, though confined for upwards of a fortnight, left the Show Yard at the close of the Exhibition in full health.

Geese, imported.

The imported specimens of geese, both English and China, were remarkably fine. One pen of English geese from Howrah were deserving of the highest commendation, and gained several prizes.

The China imported were very fine; but we question whether they are not better suited for ornamental lakes andt anks than for the table.

The country-bred specimens, with one or two exceptions, were not deserving of special notice.

Ducks.

This series we regretted to find but most imperfectly represented; the whole of the specimens, with the exception of one imported drake, were small and demanded little attention.

Rabbits.

But twelve rabbits were sent to the Show, though we had provided accommodation for as many as eighty, and those that did reach us were small.

In this shed one goose and one turkey died during the Show, the latter being, as above stated, in a very weak state when it arrived.

On the whole subject we would report that the collection of poultry and pigeons was good and most interesting, and, considering the novelty of the attempt, we may state that it far exceeded our expectations, and reflects great credit to the numerous exhibitors who have in the first Exhibition of this kind come forward to promote the interests of the Exhibition, and to whom our best, best thanks are fully due.

Viewing this part of the Exhibition in a financial point of view, we would conclude our Report in remarking that we fully anticipate that the greater portion, if not the whole, of the expenses will be repaid by the sale of the cages which have been constructed with a view to future sale, and for the purchase of which during the Show and up to the present date there are numerous applications coming in.

The sum of Rupees 70 was expended in establishment previous to and during the Show.

Several pens of poultry were sold privately during the Show at very high prices, and constant demands were being made in the Office for purchase of those exhibited.

One country-bred Cochin cock was sold for the sum of Rupees 100, and many others might have met with purchasers had the owners been disposed to part with them.

C. F. MONTRESOR.
DEBENDRO MULLICK.
S. P. GRIFFITHS.

CEREALS, PULSES, AND TUBERS.

Section I.—Cereals.

The exhibition of wheats was very good, and of rice and paddy the specimens sent were very numerous, though some of the best descriptions of moongy and of table rice were wanting. Bajra, jowar, and millets were few in number of specimens.

The best wheats, oats, and barley were from Benares. Of rice the first specimens of scalded came from Bancoorah and 24-Pergunnahs; and of unscalded from Gyah and 24-Pergunnahs. We had some difficulty in awarding the local prizes for rice in consequence of defective arrangement of the specimens (above 600 in number) in the sheds.

Of paddy the best specimen was from Benares, the bara paddy raised yearly by the Rajah from seeds obtained from Peshawur. We were unable sufficiently to discriminate between the many specimens of ordinary paddy, so as to admit of our awarding the local prizes. This difficulty should be borne in mind on future occasions by parties offering prizes for rice in the husk.

Section II.—Pulses.

The best specimens of gram were from Benares. In peas and beans the exhibition was poor; but there were numerous specimens of kalaees, the best of which came from 24-Pergunnahs.

Section III.—Tubers.

The exhibition of potatoes, sweet potatoes, and turmeric was too poor in specimens to admit of our awarding any prizes. Five specimens, however, of all these tubers were shown at the Belvedere Vegetable Show on Saturday. There was not much competition in ginger, arrowroot, and tapioca.

General Remarks.

The arrangement of the specimens in these three sections was imperfect, and our time was unnecessarily taken up by having to look for specimens entered in the Catalogue, some of which indeed we could not find. It took us nearly two days to go through the specimens, 991 by Catalogue, but really many more. In future Exhibitions we suggest that more pains be insisted on in the proper classification of specimens, and greater accuracy in the composition and printing of the Catalogue and Prize Lists. Exhibitors naturally expect their respective contributions to be examined side by side by the Judges when the latter are making their awards.

It would be well perhaps were the Judges or other equally qualified persons to be associated in future with those who undertake the arrangement of the specimens.

A. GROTE.
S. A. APCAR.
PEARY CHAND MITTRA.

I have signed, but I regret I cannot agree in the tenor of paragraph 1 under the head of General Remarks. I am of opinion that the arrangement of the specimens in these three sections was not such as could be wished. In future Exhibitions no specimen not actually received should be catalogued, no bag or basket without label or number be kept, and that all the specimens be classified and numbered consecutively, so that each collection or department may be in one place. It would greatly facilitate the adjudication if the numbering were made also with reference to the districts whence the specimens have been received. I offer these suggestions in no depreciatory spirit, as every allowance ought to be made for this first attempt towards getting up an Exhibition on such a large scale.

PEARY CHAND MITTRA.

COTTON.

Among the samples exhibited, there are very few that are of the weight prescribed in the Prize List, viz., five seers; and still fewer that are accompanied by the requisite certificate from the Local Committee of the District in which they were grown, as to what quantity of produce the several specimens represent. Many are also without either the name of the exhibitor, or the place of growth, and others bearing the first have no indication whatever of the place where the cotton was produced.

These omissions on the part of exhibitors render it impossible to the undersigned to do justice to particular specimens exhibited, which in themselves are worthy of notice, and which might have competed for the prizes offered by Government, or otherwise for one of the extra prizes offered by individual donors, had the conditions of the competition been complied with.

We beg also to bring to your notice the names of those gentlemen who have sent samples of cotton to this Exhibition which are either not of the prescribed weight, or do not represent sufficient quantity of produce, or from other causes are not entitled to compete for any of the prizes in either list, but which are yet well deserving of honorable mention in this Report.

First Prize, No. 27, Rs. 250.

F. S. Brown, Esq., of Penang, for Sea Island variety of cotton on the seed; the certified sample of ten maunds grown on the Battakawan Estate, Province Wellesley; Catalogue No. 1112.

Second Prize, No. 27, Rs. 150.

Moulvie Moula Bux Khan, of Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, for indigenous cotton on the seed; the certified sample of ten maunds; Catalogue No. 1107.

Third Prize, No. 27, Rs. 100.

Kenaram Ghose, of Beerbhoom, for indigenous cotton on the seed; the certified sample of ten maunds; Catalogue No. 1119.

First Prize, No. 28, Rs. 250.

Ketternauth Roy, of Joypore, Nuddea, for New Orleans variety of cotton cleaned; the certified sample of ten maunds; Catalogue No. 1133.

Second Prize, No. 28, Rs. 150.

Maharajah of Bulrampore, Oudh, for indigenous cotton cleaned; the certified sample of ten maunds; Catalogue No. ——

Third Prize, No. 28, Rs. 100.

O. W. Malet, Esq., of Sooree, Beerbhoom, for Egyptian variety of cotton cleaned; field culture; crop not gathered; Catalogue No. 1120.

Extra Prizes.

Rs. 100 presented by Baboo Kaliprosono Sing.

Gooroodass Dutt, Ooltadangah, for Egyptian variety of cotton cleaned, asserted to be the sample of ten maunds grown in Ooltadangah, 24-Pergunnahs; Catalogue No. 1125.

Rs. 100 presented by J. Furlong, Esq.

Gordharee Sing, of Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, for indigenous cotton on the seed, and two pieces of cloth; Catalogue No. 1108.

Rs. 25 presented by Kenaram Ghose.

O. W. Malet, Esq., of Sooree, Beerbhoom, for best sample of cotton produced in Beerbhoom; Catalogue No. 1120.

Rs. 50 and 25 Rs. presented by Koomar Narendra Krishna.

Rev. W. O'Brien Smith, Sunderbunds, for best and second best samples of cotton grown in 24-Pergunnahs; Catalogue Nos. 1150 to 1152.

Rs. 200 presented by Dr. J. B. Barry.

Dr. R. T. Thompson, Maldah, for best specimen of semel cotton, not less than 500 lbs.; Catalogue No. 1126.

Rs. 20 presented by ——

Britheeram Chowdhry Roy Bahadoor, of Gowalparah, for best twenty seers of cotton from Assam; Catalogue No. 1116.

Rs. 50 presented by ——

R. Watson and Co., of Midnapore, for best cotton grown in Midnapore; Catalogue No. 1134.

We beg also to propose that Silver Medals be awarded to the following exhibitors, viz.:—

To Messrs. R. Watson and Co., for an excellen sample of cotton grown at Midnapore from imported Egyptian seed; field culture.

To Messrs. Fischer and Co., Salem, for superior excellence of samples of Bourbon and other varieties of cotton grown in the Madras Presidency.

To E. A. Wilson, Esq., Burhee, for samples of superior excellence in quality and condition of various descriptions of exotic and indigenous cotton grown at Burhee; field culture.

To Dr. Bonavia, Lucknow, for excellent samples of first and second year's crop of New Orleans variety of cotton grown at Lucknow, and for surpassing intelligence and zeal in promoting generally the growth and improved cultivation of both exotic and indigenous cotton.

The names of those exhibitors entitled to honorable mention in this Report are—

W. B. Nichol, Esq., of Dinagepore	... For New Orleans.
Purha Sing, of Bhaugulpore	... Indigenous.
Dr. J. Short, of Chingleput	... Various.
Agricultural Society of Madras	... Various.
Captain Booth, of Henzai	... Egyptian.
Max. Liebert, of Hazareebaugh	... New Orleans and Egyptian.
T. E. Todd, Esq., of Holongapai, Assam	... Indigenous.
His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram	... Indigenous.
Dr. R. T. Hutchinson, of Arrah	... Indigenous.
M. A. David, Esq., of Madupore	... Sea Island.
John Stalkartt, Esq., of Ghoosery	... Sea Island. Descriptions of cotton.

STEWART DOUGLAS.
THOMAS HENRY MOSLEY,
MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

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SAFFLOWER AND LAC DYE.

In consequence of the samples of safflower and lac dye having (excepting in two instances) no labels upon them to indicate by whom they were

sent for exhibition; or from what District, we have found it impossible to award the prizes satisfactorily.

Of safflower the best sample exhibited had a card upon it bearing the name of the Maharajah of Doomraon. To that sample we award the Government prize of Rs. 50, but having no means of distinguishing the others, we cannot award the other prizes offered.

Of lac dye there were three samples, one from Messrs. Hamilton, Brown and Co., the others bore no labels, but upon the cakes of dye there are stamps by which they may be recognized. We award the prizes as follows:—

To the mark T. Lucas, the first prize, best specimen ... Rs. 25 & Rs. 10

To Messrs. Hamilton, Brown and Co., second prize, second best specimen ... ... „ 16

To the mark TL M { third prize, third best specimen „ 12

With regard to the Native dyes, we regret that, in the absence of our colleague, Baboo Prosono Coomar Tagore, we are unable to pronounce any judgment, as they are not articles of export from Calcutta, and we are consequently unacquainted with their merits.

S. P. Griffiths.
P. Aubin.

Tobacco.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, I regret to say that I have not been able to meet my colleagues; therefore what I send is only the result of my private opinion and judgment.

To facilitate the award of prizes to the tobacco in my absence, I have given a certain number of marks to the different specimens showing the relative value of each sample.

I regret to say that, owing to the want of proper labelling and numbering of the samples, I have been compelled to avail myself, in some cases, of the little information given by scraps of paper attached to the bales or boxes.

Classification of Samples.

Name of locality where produced.		*No. of marks.*
Rungpore, one Sample, No. 1 Ditto, three ditto, Nos. 2, 3, and 4		100
Two boxes Penang Tobacco ...		90
Bhaugulpore	ditto ...	70
Nuddea	ditto ...	60
A Box, Assam	ditto ...	60
Bhaugulpore	ditto ...	60
Salimpore	ditto ...	50
Bhoor	ditto ...	50
Purneah	ditto ...	40
Shahabad	ditto ...	30
Monghyr	ditto ...	25
Burmah	ditto ...	20
Rolodine	ditto ...	20
One Bale, no name	ditto ...	15

Charles Fabre Tonnerre.

Tea.

Neilgherry Tea.—This is a fairly-made tea for a first attempt, but contains a large quantity of reddish brown leaf, caused by a portion of it being rather too old when picked. It has the flavor of a brown leaf China tea, but much wanting in strength, and therefore unsuitable as a mixing tea, strength more than flavor being the great desideratum in East Indian teas. It is this quality that gives the high market value to the general run of the teas produced in this country. Probably this would have been of much better quality, and of a more marketable appearance had it been prepared by a practical tea-marker.

Chittagong Tea.—This tea appears to be a mixture of all the qualities produced with many red leaves and stalks. It is broken and dusty, and evidently prepared by a party somewhat inexperienced in the manipulation of tea. It has a very strong full flavor, a quality highly appreciated in the English market for mixing purposes. (Indian teas are seldom used by themselves, but are brought by the dealers to mix with the more flavory but weaker teas from China and Japan.)

We consider that this first attempt to produce tea in this new district is highly satisfactory, and if care and experience be brought to bear upon its cultivation and manufacture,, that it promises well for the future prospects of this neighbourhood as a tea-growing district.

J. H. Haworth.
J. Thomas.
C. P. Inkskipp.

Coffee.

We have the pleasure to report on the coffees shown at the late Exhibition at Allipore.

All the samples exhibited were much of the same class, having a fair gold berry, bright color, and a uniform clear face.

We are unable to go into detail as to flavor, as there was not the necessary convenience, apparatus for roasting, &c., &c.

J. H. Haworth.
C. J. Inskipp.

Note.—It was impossible to report fully on these samples. Coffee, to be properly tested, must be first roasted, then pulverised and infused, and the infusion carefully tasted. It may appear an excellent article in its crude state, but when tested in the manner above described, will sometimes be found unclean, and almost unfit for use.

The coffee roasters commonly used (in roasting large quantities) are useless when a small quantity only is to be dried; the coffee would get burnt and spoilt. I do not at all suppose a proper coffee roaster is procurable in Calcutta.

C. J. Inskipp.

Machinery.

Steam Ploughs.

We, the undersigned Judges of the machinery and other implements, &c., included in Class II., Sections I, VIII, and XV, beg to forward you the following report:—

Owing to the backward state of the machinery, &c., we were not able to award the prizes until yesterday, and the accompanying list shows to whom the prizes have been given.

In Class II, Section I, we deemed it advisable to withhold the prizes I, J, and K in Prize List, as there were no exhibitors under I and K, and the only turbine under J we deemed unworthy of a prize. For prize E in the same Section the wind engines exhibited were unworthy of notice,

and we took it upon ourselves to give that prize to the best single cylinder portable engine.

For prize D there were two competitors, Messrs. Fowler and Messrs. Howard.

In testing the comparative merits of these two systems, we directed our attention to—

1st—The of cost work done.

2nd.—The quantity and description of work done.

3rd.—The practical or agricultural value of that work.

Fowler's apparatus ploughed in one hour and four minutes 37,620 square feet at an average depth of eight and a half inches with a four furrow plough, and with a seven tyne scarifier cultivated in twenty-nine minutes 25,992 square feet, making a total of land cultivated in one hour and thirty-three minutes 63,612 square feet, at a cost of Rs. 6-9-10, or Rs. 1-7-9 per beegah.

Howard's apparatus ploughed in one hour and ten minutes 20,520 square feet at an average depth of eight inches with a three furrow plough, and with a fine tyne cultivator cultivated in thirty-nine minutes 25,992 square feet, making a total of land cultivated in one hour and forty-nine minutes 46,512 square feet, at a cost of Rs. 5-14-3, or Rs. 1-13 per beegah.

The quality of the work done was in favor of Messrs. Fowler's apparatus, both ploughing and cultivating, on account of the land being more thoroughly broken and better turned over.

Fowler's plough was worked with a fourteen horse-power engine, and Howard's with a ten horse-power engine.

Class II, Section VIII.

For Nos. 61, 62, 63, 66, and 67 in Prize List, no awards were made on account of there being no articles exhibited worthy of the prizes.

Clase II, Section XV.

For Indigo vat beating machinery the prizes have been awarded to Mr. A. Butler for his very excellent arrangement. The cotton presses exhibited not having shown any improvement either in "speed or power on the presses now used," the prize was withheld.

We would recommend that at the next Exhibition the prizes should be awarded previous to its being opened to the public; and we hope that the experience now gained will lead to a better arrangement of articles under their different classes.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th Jan. 1864.

HENRY CARRICK.
THOMAS KENNY.
WILLIAM MACNAIR.
D. W. CAMPBELL.
H. HYDE.

MACHINERY.

On the 30th January we forwarded a hasty note of the prizes awarded to the exhibitors of certain machinery. In continuation we now submit a further report on the machinery exhibited under Sections I, VIII, and XV, Class II, of which we had the honor of being nominated Judges.

PRIME-MOVERS, STEAM.

A.—Horizontal Non-condensing Engines.

Of this class seven engines were exhibited, viz., four by Calcutta Firms, who had imported the engines in ordinary course of business for sale, three expressly imported for the exhibition.

There was no particular excellence in any of these engines: all were ordinary and cheaply constructed, and exhibited no late improvements or any special qualities demanding attention.

The prize was awarded to No. 7, an engine of sixteen horse-power.

The class of engine is one for which there will be a great and increasing demand, and we think that, had a longer notice been given, a greater number and better engines would have been exhibited.

B.—Vertical Iron Condensing Engines.

No engines of this class were specially imported for the Exhibition, but four engines were exhibited by Calcutta Firms, who had imported them in ordinary course of business for sale.

Three of these were for general work, and one specially adapted for pumping.

The engines were all of very ordinary make. The prize was awarded to No. 19, a six horse-power engine.

C.—Double Cylinder Portable Engines.

Of this class, four engines were expressly imported for the Exhibition. All were of good construction as ordinarily made by the several makers.

There was, however, no difficulty in awarding the prize to Messrs. Fowler's engine as the best and most useful engine of its class.

D.—Single Cylinder Portable Engines.

No prize was allotted for this class of engine, but as seven engines expressly imported for the Exhibition were exhibited, and as the prize for a wind engine could not be awarded in its own class, we took upon ourselves to recommend the transfer, and we awarded the prize to this class of engine.

The engines were all well made serviceable engines, as ordinarily constructed by the several makers, and the prize was awarded to the best and most useful engine No. 10 of eight horse-power.

Without entering into the consideration of the designs on which these portable engines have severally been constructed, we would wish generally to point out certain points of construction that should be attended to in engines intended for India.

We suggest that the wheels and carriages should be invariably made of iron, and that no wood should be admitted into the construction.

That all those moving parts now constructed of cast-iron and liable to irregular strain should be made of wrought-iron; that the manufacturer should bear in mind that these engines will have to work many hundred miles away from any possible means of repair, and that they are more liable to injury from unskilled hands in India than they would be in Europe.

That in this climate the fewer bright parts about an engine the better; that in every engine there should be a locked safety valve; and that all engines of this class should be locomotive.

II.—Prime-movers, Wind Engines.

We consider it to be a matter of great regret that there were no engines exhibited under this class worthy of notice.

There is a great field open in India for wind engines, in some parts for irrigation, and in many parts for general purposes, and we cannot but think that a well constructed wind engine would be found thoroughly adapted to the people and their wants in many parts of this vast and varying country.

Looking, therefore, to one of the ends of such Exhibitions as the present one, viz., the directing of public attention in the right direction, we would urge that in any future Exhibition attention should be directly and indirectly drawn to wind engines.

We anticipate that little will be done in this country in the matter, and therefore suggest that designs be invited from those countries where wind engines are found to work well and are in daily work.

III.—Prime-movers, Water.

No water wheels were exhibited, and only one turbine, but so inferior in design and construction as to preclude the possibility of awarding a prize.

IV.—Prime-mover, Cattle-power works.

Three sets of these cattle-power works were exhibited; all were imported expressly for the Exhibition. The prize was awarded to No. 30, an excellent arrangement moderately priced.

We think these machines well adapted to the wants of the country, and that they will be a successful introduction.

V.—Traction Engine.

Only one traction engine was submitted to us, and the prize was awarded to it. The engine was constructed in India, and is more of a road locomotive than traction engine.

Two other engines, viz., Fowler's and Aveline's, were afterwards exhibited.

The latter, if it had been in time, would have gained the prize, as it is a useful well constructed engine, and well adapted to the country, being also available as a stationary engine for general purposes, and coming nearly to what we proposed, that portable engines should be locomotive.

IRRIGATING MACHINERY.

A.—Persian Wheel.

The prize was awarded to the only wheel exhibited. This machine, though faulty in many respects, is a great advance on the Native wheel, and is a useful, serviceable irrigating machine. Its price is moderate, and as such it will supply the condition for which the prize was given.

B.—No fixed irrigating pump for wells were exhibited.

C.—A portable irrigating machine on wheels was exhibited, and received the prize given for that class of machine.

D.—Centrifugal Pump.

All the pumps exhibited under this class were by the same maker. The prize was therefore awarded to the best adaptation of the machine, which was a pump fixed to a portable engine by Messrs. Ransome and Sims.

There were six pumps of this class exhibited in full work, and all deserving of commendation.

E.—Portable Pump.

There were a number of pumps of this description exhibited, and the prize was awarded to an arrangement of the Californian pump, which pumps we consider to deserve special notice.

A series of Norton's V. pumps were exhibited; we considered this pump deserving of high commendation and awarded it a silver medal. It is a pump well adapted to the wants of this country.

We have to remark that though in the V. Pump and in Gwynus centrifugal pump, the irrigation and water raising machines for irrigating with low lifts were represented, there was a total absence of machines to irrigate from deep wells, and we suggest that in the notice for any future Exhibition, the work to be done should be fully set forth.

A small American chain pump was exhibited, but it was too small to serve any practical purpose.

Several collections of models of country irrigating machines were also exhibited; there were many of them deserving of notice, and the prize was awarded to a very excellent arrangement of the tilting trough from Burmah, by which the labor of one or more men was adapted in the most economical way.

Indigo-beating Machine.

Three model machines were exhibited under this head, and the prize was awarded to a construction No. 117. This machine doubtlessly does to a certain extent the work required of it, and is the best machine we know of, but we cannot but think that there is a great field open to machines in this manufacture, and we would suggest that, with the notice of any future Exhibition, a memorandum (drawn up by some qualified manufacturers and chemists) be annexed for the purpose of showing what is required.

Saw Mill.

Only three were exhibited. These were circular saws of ordinary construction deserving no particular notice.

There were mortising and tenoning machines exhibited, but they hardly came within the scope of the Exhibition. It is to be regretted much that no machine was exhibited which would fully meet the condiiton set forth, viz:—

Machines adapted to Tea Box making.

We consider that it is very desirable to introduce such machinery, and that ample time and detailed explanation should be given to the public of acknowledged requirements previous to any future Exhibition.

Presses.

The presses exhibited did not posses any improvement sufficient to warrant a prize being given.

Two presses were exhibited, one an ordinary screw press of good workmanship, and the other a hydraulic press, too slow in action to be deserving of any commendation.

Rice Mill.

There was only one mill exhibited under this class, and it was of Native construction from Burmah. We considered its construction to have so much merit that a prize was awarded.

In closing this Report, we desire to offer a few remarks on the question of machinery for India; for the daily increasing cost of labor and the bad quality of that labor, the introduction of European capital, and European example, is creating an increasing demand for machinery to such an extent as to call for the serious consideration of the Government, of the public, and of the manufacturer.

We think the machinery may be divided into two classes:—

1st.—Existing perfected machinery, already at work in Europe, to be selected for and introduced into India.

2nd.—Special machines for special wants of the country and its manufactures, to be designed and constructed.

For the first of these, viz., for the introduction of existing machinery, this Exhibition has done much. Messrs. Ransome and Sims have, through Messrs. Lepage and Company, very wisely sent out an Engineer to see what is wanted, and to advise his Firm as to the requirements of the country. Messrs. Thomson and Company have selected their own machinery. We think the greatest credit is due to these two Firms for the enterprize exhibited.

Whatever progress is made will be due to the Exhibition, and though for some time to come that progress may be slow, we think that a step is taken, that the next Exhibition will show great progress, and that agricultural and other machinery has got a firm footing in India.

For the second of these, viz.—

The designing and constructing of special machines for special purposes of the country and its manufacture.

The subject is surrounded with difficulties, and it appears to us that as yet no steps have been taken in the right direction.

The Exhibition shows a lamentable, though not unexpected, absence of mechanical talent in the matter of special machinery for Indian requirements.

We think this arises from the fact that Indian manufacturers, though they well know their wants in machinery, can have no mechincal education or knowledge, and can meet with no consulting mechanics in the country to supply such and to carry out their ideas.

In England and Europe there are scientific and practical men whose sole employment it is to embody and mature the ideas, and to supply the wants of manufacturers ; but in India these men are not available.

We are aware that enterprizing men with good but crude ideas (having spent large sums in endeavoring to construct machinery for special purposes) have partially succeeded, but we are also aware that many have failed, generally from deficiency of the necessary mechanical knowledge. It may be thought that such failures affect the individual only, but we would point out that these failures are not confined to the individual concerned or to the loss of his money, but that they affect the public in every instance in the introduction of machinery by the fact of failures having occurred.

The Exhibition having forced this question on our attention, we have sought for a remedy, and we would suggest that, whenever possible, as in the cases of Tea Planters and Indigo growers, &c., that they would be wise to join to share the expense of bringing out to this country competent and scientific mechanics to correct the work to be done, and thereon to design and construct machinery for the purpose.

We think that for the present, such machinery would be best constructed in England, and that if one sufficient data got into English manufacturer's circles, we should have as many and as well constructed machines for tea and indigo as we now have for oil and sugar.

That the establishment of consulting mechanics in India would follow quickly on the steps taken.

If these steps were taken at once, the next Exhibition will assuredly show a good collection of tea and indigo manufacturing implements.

Finally, looking to the time necessary to obtain machinery from England, we would advise that at least eighteen months' notice be given of the next Exhibition.

We would advise that the Exhibition should provide engine power and steam power separately, and that the arrangement should be matured by a Committee of Engineers, at least six months prior to the date of opening.

HENRY CARRICK.
THOMAS KENNEY.
W. MACNAIR.
D. W. CAMPBELL.
H. HYDE.

DAIRY AND MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS II.—SECTIONS VII AND IX.

Section VII.—Dairy Implements.

There were five prizes offered in this Section, but competitors for only two of them. There was no competitor for the best butter worker, nor for the best collection of butter prints, and only one for the best country made churn. One was exhibited in shed No. 1, not mentioned in the Catalogue, but it was scarcely worthy of the name of a churn.

It is remarkable that there were not more competitors for these prizes, as the articles for which they were offered are of the character which Native mistrees can make very well at a small cost. We think encouragement should be given to men of this class to exhibit on their own account at any future Exhibition.

The two prizes competed for were "for the best churn" and "for the best collection of earthen-ware, glass, or enamelled milk pans."

Five descriptions of churns were exhibited, two of wood, three of metal ; the latter provided for the regulation of the temperature of the cream while being churned by means of an outer chamber, into which hot or cold water could be introduced as necessary.

A churn exhibited by the Agricultural Society had a thermometer attached to the inner chamber, which showed the temperature of the cream.

The principal advantage which the prize churn seemed to possess over some of the others was the facility it offered for being cleaned ; all the parts could be easly taken asunder and thoroughly washed, an arrangement which is always very desirable, but in this country it is especially so.

There were three competitors for the best milk pans ; of these one collection was of wrought and cast-iron enamelled by Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Company, one of country-made earthen-ware by Baboo Heeralall Seal, and one of European made earthen-ware by Mr. Stalkartt. Those of enamelled wrought-iron were very nice pans, but we are of opinion that for cleanliness, coolness, and neatness, those of European earthen-ware are by far the best suited for this country.

The earthen-ware pans made at Pattragatta are very excellent specimens of Indian manufacture. Although the regulations did not permit us to award a prize for them, we think the exhibitor deserves very great credit and encouragement ; and we have no doubt that, after more experience in manufacture, he will be able to produce earthen-ware of a very superior quality.

Section IX.—Miscellaneous Machinery and Implements used in Agricultural and in the preparation of Agricultural produce for the Market.

Seventeen prizes out of twenty-one were competed for in this Section. There were no competitors for the prizes offered "for the best specimen of wooden gates for temporary fencing," "for the best specimen of galvanized iron fencing," &c.

"For the best wrought-iron roof to carry corrugated galvanized iron or other light material suited to the climate."

"For the best dry clay brick machine to be worked by steam power."

The only one of those prizes for which Native workmen were at all likely to compete is that for wooden gates for fencing, and as this idea was quite new to them, it is not to be wondered at that they did not compete. It is, however, to be regretted that some patterns were not exhibited, as there is ample room for their use in Bengal, if made cheap and easily erected.

The iron wire fencing and iron roofing could only be expected from European manufacturers. It is surprising that some specimens were not exhibited, but the omission is not a matter of much importance, as the best specimens can be seen on the Railway works now being carried out in Bengal.

The dry clay brick-making machine must be heavy and expensive, and a machine for which there is not likely to be much demand in this country for a long time, so that it is not surprising that there were no exhibition.

Of the larger and more expensive articles for which prizes were awarded in many instances, there was no *competition*, or only one specimen. In other cases there were only two or three exhibitors.

There was very fair competition for the prizes offered for small implements, such as field hoes, pick-axes, felling tools, pruning instruments, draining tools, &c., but they were nearly all exhibited by Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Company, who were very far above all competition in this class of implements; indeed the variety exhibited by them was ample to satisfy the most varied tastes.

There was only one brick-making machine worked by steam. It was by J. Whitehead; the prize was given to it, because it was the only one, not on account of any merit which we were able to discover in it; indeed, we do not think that machines which require the clay to be cut by wires are suited to this country. In some cases machinery is useful, but we think that by using simple pug mills to temper the clay well, tables and well-made moulds to mould the bricks, well levelled ground to dry them on, and careful handling when going into the kiln, bricks can generally be made better and more economically than by the machine. It was only necessary to see the bricks made in this way in the Exhibition Yard by Natives from the Akra brick fields to be quite convinced on the subject; the bricks made in this way were of very superior quality, indeed equal to any English brick. The way in which they were manufactured shows very forcibly what can be done by Natives properly taught. They were digging the earth with spade, wheeling it in barrows on narrow planks, moulding standing up, and doing each work really well.

There were only two brick-pressing machines, one of iron and one of timber. The iron one by J. Whitehead is a very complete machine, and would be very useful to builders requiring smooth bricks, who will not take the trouble of pugging and moulding properly. The wooden press exhibited by Baboo Heeraloll Seal is also a useful machine.

There was only one exhibitor of a straw or hay rick stand, Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Company. The stand was, however, a very useful one, light, easily erected, and of moderate cost.

There were only two gram-holders exhibited, but they also were cheap and useful articles.

There were three patterns of iron gates; they were all of very fair quality; that to which the prize was awarded is light, strong, and moderately priced.

There were several portable forges; that to which the prize was awarded is the fan-blast. We think this the most compact and lasting arrangement for such forges.

The forge exhibited from the Shergotty Bridge Works is ingenious and useful; it is a modification of the Burmese box bellows. A set of tools of Native manufacture exhibited with it are creditable pieces of Native workmanship.

The various specimens of Native bellows and forges exhibited by the Rangoon Committee, though hardly portable, fairly came within this class; they and the collection of Burmese implements generally deserve especial mention; the variety and usefulness of the implements exhibited exceed those of any other Native collection.

On the whole, we think the Exhibition in these Sections very promising for a first attempt. There was no doubt a want of exhibition of Native productions, but with the example of the present Exhibition before them, and with proper instructions and encouragement when another is approaching, there is every reason to hope that a great improvement will be seen.

H. LEONARD.
W. CLARK.
E. HICKMOTT.

CLASS II.—SECTION XII.

"For the best arrangement of Tea-rolling Machine by Steam power," exhibited by Messrs. Mackey and Co., No. 492.

This implement, though very imperfect and tried under disadvantageous circumstances, is, we conceive, a step in the right direction. We therefore award the prize more with a view to encourage the further development of the idea than for any positive merit we have been able to discover in the implement itself. It is the only one of the kind exhibited.

"The best Machine for sifting, sorting, and fanning the Tea," No. 493, exhibited by Messrs. Barry, Smith and Co.

2. This, though simply a winnowing machine, has power sufficient to effect the separation of the teas into different qualities without the aid of sieves, but requires further improvement to entirely supersede hand-sieving.

3. The machine exhibited by Dr. Barry under Section V, 185, Series 3 F., combining the principle of winnowing and sieving, is worthy of high commendation. But although we consider it right in principle, it is so defective in adjustment and detail that we cannot award it a prize.

4. A tea-roasting machine exhibited by Messrs. Mackey and Company, No. 492. Roasting being

the least expensive part of manipulation, greater efficiency must be the object aimed at. Although failing to realize this condition, we consider that by a little more care in construction, and perhaps the addition of a wire brush to the spiral blade, this object might be attained; or it may be that a revolving cylinder on the principle of a coffee-roasting machine would answer the purpose.

5. *For drying Tea.*—An ingenious model has been exhibited by Dr. Barry, which, if effective in practice, would greatly economise space and time. The principle is to force, at a greatly accelerated speed, heated carbonized air through the mass of tea, and the effect should certainly be to dry it more quickly, but whether more effectively, could only be determined by such a practical trial as the Judges regret they have been unable to give.

Before closing this Report, we beg to draw attention to a Burmese implement for sifting flour, which, combining with simplicity of construction, a decided improvement on the hand sieve, realizes its peculiar action by mechanical contrivance, and by a proper arrangement of the sieves might be adapted to the separation of tea.

G. WILLIAMSON, *Jr.*
JAMES DAVIDSON.
MAX. LIEBERT.

CLASS II.—SECTIONS XIII, XIV, AND XVIII.

Section XIII.—Steam Oil Mill and Machinery by Martin Samuelson and Company, Hull, exhibited by Dr. Barry.

This being the most complete and best oil mill exhibited, though not coming within the objects and requirements of the Exhibition, is entitled to "honorable mention" and to the prize named.

Section XIII, No. 506.—A Burmese oil mill, well finished and complete of its kind, but apparently much the same as the oil mills at present used by the Natives of Bengal, entitled to "honorable mention."

Section XIV, No. 520.—Corn or flour mill, worked by steam, suited for general use, but too expensive to be adapted to the objects and requirements of the Prize List, entitled to "honorable mention."

Section XVIII, No. 533.—Worked by hand or might be by bullocks, suitable for general use, but from its high price does not meet the requirements of the Prize List.

There are also a variety of hand flour mills in Sections XIV and XXII, priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 225, in consequence of which they cannot be considered as meeting the objects of the Prize List, but entitled to "honorable mention."

We regret that we have not been able to meet Mr. Sutherland, the gentleman appointed by the Committee to co-operate with us in examining the articles.

R. DUNCAN.
JOHN LAWRIE.

AGRICULTURAL GEAR AND HARNESS.

Having been requested by the Committee of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" to act on their behalf as Judge in the matter of the prize which the Society have offered for an improvement on the bullock's yoke now used in Bengal, I this forenoon, on receipt of a note from Mr. Crawford, visited the Agricultural Exhibition for the purpose of inspecting the competitive articles. My anticipation was that I should have had the advantage of acting in concert with yourself and the other gentlemen who form the Judges on implements, &c., in general, but I regretted to find that your visit was already over.

My duty is, of course, entirely confined to the question respecting the yoke, and the adjudgment or otherwise of the Society's prize, it having been understood that a Member of the Society's Committee should be one of the Judges; and I now beg permission to submit to you the impression which my inspection of the several articles and subsequent information have formed in my mind:—

1st.—That none of the yokes or harness fully or immediately meet the object desired by the Society; and that I should not therefore be justified in recommending the award for them of the prize in question.

2nd.—That the padded collar, or rest, invented by M. Nielly, of Chandernagore, and the American yoke exhibited by Mr. Ladd, appeared to offer the greatest promise of utility, and are most valuable as suggestive of a principle of construction which may, by further adaptation or improvement, furnish the required desideratum.

3rd.—That in most other articles of mechanism exhibited on occasions of this kind, we have the advantage of seeing the perfect machinery or implements tested by work and application, but that in the matter of the bullock's yoke and harness, which are required to meet a variety of considerations or circumstances, aad therefore peculiarly demand trial or practical illustration; this advantage has, of course, not been afforded.

4th.—That until consulting with Mr. Ladd (after my return from the Exhibition) and in the absence of *explanation* of the American yoke, I thought Mr. Neilly's invention, which removed the friction of the yoke from the neck of the bullock, gave the greatest promise of the object sought, but that under the assurance given me by Mr. Ladd, whose practical knowledge of these things lends so much weight and value to his opinion and advice, I have been led to doubt whether the heat generated by the *pad*, rendering the skin tender, may not be a serious drawback to its value; and on the other hand the application of the American yoke, or an adaptation of it to the carts and cattle of Bengal requires, I think, trial to afford assurance that some medium between the wood and the skin of the animal is not needful to obtain the protection which is required.

Under these impressions I am led to the conclusion that the prize offered by the Society should remain open to future award until opportunity be afforded of judging of the merits of the implement exhibited or of improvements upon them by experiment or trial.

In the interim I am sure the warmest acknowlodgments of the Society are due to Mr. Ladd, to Messrs. Monteith and Company, and M. Neily for the very valuable efforts made in the cause of humanity.

C. GRANT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Agricultural Exhibition of 1864.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Loan advanced by the Government of India - -	...			...			50,000	0	0
Subscriptions received for Local and Extra Prizes and Donations toward the expenses of the Exhibition -	...			22,546	8	0			
Less amount to be returned to contributors - -	...			1,655	0	0			
							20,891	8	0
Realized by sale of Tickets -	...			39,421	14	3			
Contributions for free admission of ryots - -	...			981	12	0			
							40,394	10	3
Received from the Great Eastern Hotel Co. for the privilege of selling refreshment -	...			500	0	0			
Ditto from Mr. Murray, ditto -	...			500	0	0			
							1,000	0	0
Proceeds of Horses, Cattle, and Poultry sold by Messrs. Hunter and Co. as per their Account Sales, No. 544	1,073	10	3						
Ditto ditto „ 545	301	4	9						
Ditto ditto „ 546½	304	8	3						
Ditto ditto „ 549	30	5	9						
Ditto ditto „ 550	356	15	3						
Ditto ditto „ 556	45	1	3						
				2,111	13	6			
Proceeds of Sheds, Iron Netting, Produce, Samples, &c., sold by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.	...			4,937	12	9			
				7,049	10	3			
Less proceeds paid to private contributors -	...			1,103	10	9			
							5,945	15	6

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Preparation of Agricultural Show Yard.									
Paid for fencing the Show Yard and repairing Committee Room -	...			1,079	12	6			
„ Mr. Stalkartt for Hurdles and Iron Netting as per Invoice and Receipt -	5,940	14	7						
„ Less chargeable to Poultry Shed	512	0	0						
				5,428	14	7			
„ For revetting Hurdles -	...			290	10	0			
„ For Entrance Gates, Turnstiles, &c. - -	...			5,500	0	0			
							12,299	5	1
Cost of Bamboo Sheds.									
Paid Grees Chunder Bose and Co. for supply of materials as per Bill dated 24th November -	3,240	0	3						
„ Ditto, 17th December -	3,334	10	0						
„ Ditto, 16th January -	2,018	7	0						
„ For Implements, &c. -	155	7	9						
„ Expense of building Sheds, including clearing and setting out grounds -	3,601	1	3						
„ Mr. Montresor for Model Shed	326	15	3						
				12,676	9	6			
Cost of Machine Sheds.									
Paid Lepage and Co. for corrugated Iron - -	5,231	12	0						
„ Burn and Co. for Saul wood -	333	0	0						
„ Bartlett and Co. for Canvas Purdahs -	262	0	0						

Received from the Justices of the Peace for Iron Hurdles sold to them -	3,420	0	0	Paid Mr. Gwyther for erecting Sheds, &c. -	18,681	14	6			
Prizes returned by the Commissioner of Assam -	75	0	0	„ Lepage and Co. for belting, &c.	224	14	0			
Received from F. O. Mayne, Esq., C.B.	200	0	0					24,734	0	6
				PRODUCE SHEDS.						
				Paid for 1,200 boxes for samples of produce -	330	4	0			
				„ Sumboo Chunder Ghose for writing 800 Bengalee labels -	40	0	0			
				„ Mahomed Jaun for writing 800 Oordoo labels -	32	8	0			
								402	12	0
				HORSE SHEDS.						
				Paid Mr. Gwyther for 200 Rings -	100	0	0			
				„ For forty Buckets, at 12 annas	30	0	0			
				„ For forty Landthorns -	18	0	0			
				„ Sergeant feeding Horses -	50	0	0			
								198	0	0
				CATTLE SHEDS.						
				Paid for 200 Gumlahs -	10	9	9			
				„ Jessop and Co. for Chains -	107	4	0			
				„ Sergeant feeding Cattle, &c. -	50	0	0			
								167	13	9
				POULTRY SHEDS.						
				Paid Mr. Dobson as per Bill -	73	11	3			
				„ Thomson and Co. for Oil Cans and Tacks -	25	0	0			
				„ For twenty Jallahs and four Water Cans -	22	4	6			
				„ Mr. Gwyther for material supplied	194	4	0			
				„ For Deal Planks, Nails, &c. ...	339	2	0			
				„ For Iron Netting, Twisted Iron, and Stretchers, &c. ...	512	0	0			
				„ Sergeant for feeding and superintending ...	70	0	0			
								1,236	5	9
Carried over	1,21,927	1	9	Carried over ...	...			2,004	15	6	49,709	15	1

Receipts and Disbursements of the Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward	1,21,927	1	9

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward				2,004	15	6	49,709	15	1
Machine Sheds.									
Paid Mr. Gwyther for Bricklayers and Filters ...	2,870	13	0						
„ Mr. Gwyther for Engineering Work ...	2,991	4	0						
„ Mr. Gwyther for setting up Pumping Machine ...	1,239	6	0						
„ Jessop and Co. as per four Bills...	1,778	9	6						
„ T. E. Thomson and Co. as per two Bills ...	452	0	0						
„ Teil and Co. ...	187	8	0						
„ Superintendent of Dock-yard ...	186	1	7						
„ Master of the Mint ...	352	12	3						
„ Mr. Campbell, of the East Indian Railway ...	300	0	0						
„ Presidency Executive Engineer for Lime ...	213	12	0						
„ Ditto ditto ...	273	9	7						
„ Boat-hire for Bricks and Soorkey	387	6	0						
„ Cartage for Bricks and Soorkey...	327	0	0						
„ Ditto ditto ...	70	10	0						
„ Beerbhoom Company for Coal ...	656	11	0						
„ Apcar and Co. ditto ...	103	0	0						
„ Thomson and Co. ditto ...	45	0	0						
„ Ditto for removing Latho ...	20	5	0						
„ Bill of Chief Officer *Koladine* ...	10	0	0						
				12,465	11	11			
Decorations, &c.									
Paid Dr. Shircore for Chairs ...	338	0	0						
„ Mr. Gwyther for posts for Tent-pole ...	65	8	0						
„ For Town Band ...	678	0	0						

					„ Ditto to Mr. Murray as per two Bills ...	1,017	12	0			
					„ Coolies for Band Stands ...	5	14	0			
					„ Mr. Kenney for carriage hire ...	27	8	0			
					„ Bartlett and Co. for decorating Tents, &c. ...	82	0	0			
					„ Coolies returning Tables to Barrack Master ...	35	2	0			
					„ For broken Tables ...	51	4	0			
					„ For Coolies ...	38	9	0			
					„ Burn and Co. for Souvenir Room	204	0	9			
					„ Bartlett and Co. ...	417	8	0			
									2,961	1	9
					FOUNTAIN.						
					Paid Mr. Gwyther ...	91	0	0			
					„ Jessop and Co. ...	5	15	0			
					„ Bill for Lime ...	18	14	0			
					„ Conveyance of Bricks from Acra	51	2	3			
					„ T. E. Thomson and Co. for Lead Pipes ...	9	0	0			
									175	15	3
					HORTICULTURAL SHOW.						
					Paid Agricultural and Horticultural Society ...	.....			292	15	0
					CONSERVANCY.						
					Paid as per Bill ...	1,801	7	9			
					„ Overseer ...	50	0	0			
									1,851	7	9
					FEEDING CATTLES.						
					Paid Mr. Taylor as per Bill ...	3,010	5	6			
					„ Messrs. Hunter and Co. as per Bill ...	27	0	0			
									3,037	5	6
Carried over ...	...	...	1,21,927	1	9	Carried over ...	...		22,789	8	8	49,709	15	1

Receipts and Disbursements of the Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—*continued.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward	1,21,927	1	9

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...	...			22,789	8	8	49,709	15	1
RAILWAY CHARGES.									
Paid Eastern Bengal Railway Co. as per Bill ...	10	5	0						
„ Return Passage of three Cattle Attendants ...	22	0	0						
„ Return Passage of one Cattle Attendant ...	2	0	0						
„ Return Passage of two Cattle Attendants ...	10	0	0						
„ Return Passage of two Cattle Attendants ...	16	0	0						
„ Boat-hire for animals from Howrah ...	4	8	0						
„ Passage to Benares ...	542	13	0						
„ Mr. Mayne ...	125	0	0						
„ „ Peacock as per Bill ...	2	14	0						
				735	8	0			
POLICE.									
Paid Police for preservation of order ...	.....			130	0	0			
ADVERTISEMENT AND PRINTING CHARGES.									
Paid *Exchange Gazette* for advertisements as per fourteen Bills ...	.....			169	1	6			
„ *Englishman* for advertisements as per fourteen Bills ...	.....			458	3	0			
Paid *Hurkaru* for advertisements as per twelve Bills ...	.....			286	8	0			
„ *Phœnix* for advertisements as per four Bills ...				136	12	0			
„ *Allahabad Press* for advertisements as per Bill ...	.....			34	14	0			

					„ *Probhakur* for advertisements as per five Bills ...	.....		77	0	0
					„ *Poorno Chundrodoy* as per two Bills ...	.....		65	6	0
					„ *Hindoo Patriot* as per two Bills...	.....		15	8	0
					„ *Bengallee*, as per one Bill ...	.....		4	14	0
					„ Miscellaneous Native Papers as per Bills ...	.....		236	2	0
					PRINTING CHARGES.					
					Paid Baptist Mission Press for Persian Circular ...	15	0	0		
					„ Baptist Mission Press for Prize Lists ...	138	8	0		
					„ Baptist Mission Press for Persian Discourse ...	96	0	0		
					„ Baptist Mission Press for Bengalee Discourse ...	60	0	0		
					„ Baptist Mission Press for Oordoo and Persian Discourse ...	137	8	0		
					„ Bengal Printing Company for Bengalee Posters ...	74	0	0		
					„ Bengal Printing Company for Placards ...	15	0	0		
					„ Bengal Printing Company for Oordoo and Nagree Placards ...	96	4	0		
					„ Comyn and Co. for English Posters ...	100	0	0		
					„ Azeemoodin, Translator of Posters ...	40	0	0		
					„ Issurdundun Nundee, Nagree Writer ...	20	0	0		
					„ Bengal Printing Company for printing Numbers, Circulars, and portion of Catalogue, as per three Bills ...	678	0	0		
					„ Comyn and Co. for 15,116 copies of Numbers, Receipts, Class Tickets, &c. ...	615	8	0		
Carried over ...	...	...	1,21,927	1	9	Carried over ...	...		25,159	6	2	49,709	15	1

Receipts and Disbursements of the Agricultural Exhibition of 1864,—concluded.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brough ftorward	1,21,927	1	9

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...	...			25,159	6	2	49,709	15	1
Paid For 10,000 Admission Tickets ...	325	0	0						
„ For Shed Numbers ...	10	0	0						
„ For Catalogue ...	850	0	0						
„ Alipore Jail Press for Notices ..	57	9	9						
„ Comyn and Co. for colored Labels ...	47	0	0						
„ Ditto for Certificates, Prize Labels, &c. ...	289	0	0						
„ Ditto for Circulars ...	55	0	0						
„ Bengallee Press for Prize Lists ..	500	0	0						
„ Baptist Mission Press for 1,000 Prize Lists ...	239	0	0						
„ Comyn and Co. ...	25	0	0						
„ Bengal Printing Company ...	4	8	0						
				4,487	13	9			
CHARGES, GENERAL.									
Paid for superintendence as per Bill...	2,241	10	8						
„ Captain Hyde for Medals as per Bill ...	1,906	7	8						
„ For Stationery as per nine Bills...	109	3	2						
„ For Cooly and Cart hire as per seven Bills ...	37	5	0						
Paid Peons' and Durwans' Wages ...	80	14	10						
„ Clerks and Extra Writers ...	659	9	9						
„ For Telegrams as per three Bills.	2	0	0						
„ For die for Medals as per Captain Hyde's Bill ...	707	5	9						
„ Landing charges per *Shannon* and *Newcastle* ...	81	7	6						
„ Mint Master for Rozettes ...	11	13	9						
„ Thomson and Co. for Nails, Badges, &c. ...	141	10	0						
„ Lepage and Co. for Hand Bills...	11	0	0						
Contingencies as per List ...	72	8	0						
				6,063	0	1			

Minute by the HON'BLE CECIL BEADON, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,—(dated Darjeeling, the 21st May 1864.)

When it was first proposed to hold an Agricultural Exhibition in Calcutta, and the Government of India was asked to give its approval to the undertaking, I stated that the advances to be made for the objects of the Exhibition would not exceed Rs. 50,000, and that the whole of this would probably be covered by the payments to be made by the public for admission. I added, however, that the object was one which, in my opinion, was of sufficient importance to justify the outlay of that sum.

2. The Government of India, considering the object to be deserving of cordial encouragement and support as one full of future benefit, accorded its prompt support and sanctioned the advance of Rs. 50,000 for the purposes of the Exhibition. The plan of the undertaking expanded considerably as the details of it came to be developed by the Central Committee, and instead of being confined, as was at first projected, to the Cattle, Produce, and Implements of Bengal, it came to embrace the Cattle and Produce and Implements of several other important Provinces of India, as well as Agricultural Machinery of an expensive and elaborate kind from Europe and America.

3. This extension of the plan of the Exhibition increased immeasurably both its attractiveness and its utility, but it added considerably to its expense. Nevertheless, owing to the generous contributions of the public, the avidity with which large numbers of every class of the community crowded to the Exhibition, and the good management of the Central Committee, although the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,16,540, the receipts, including Rs. 14,700 of outstanding assets in course of realization,* have come to Rs. 86,627, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,913, or in round numbers Rs. 30,000, to be defrayed by the State. It will be seen from paragraph 32 of the Committee's Report that this excess of disbursements over receipts is due almost entirely to the expenditure necessary for setting up the large machinery and providing steam-power to work it; while, on the other hand, paragraph 28 of the Report shows that the amount directly contributed by the public was considerably more than was anticipated.

* Most of this has since been realized.

4. When the results of the Exhibition, as detailed in the Central Committee's Report in the Prize List, and in the Report of the Judges, are duly weighed—when it is considered how much more was accomplished than was originally designed—when the direct contributions of the public, amounting to Rs. 20,891, (besides the sum realized by the sale of tickets,) are taken into view—when it is borne in mind that a far larger expense than this must have been incurred by exhibitors and visitors, and that while Railway and Steam Navigation Companies carried passengers and goods free or at a reduced charge, many gentlemen, European and Native, official and private, gave their valuable time and services gratuitously, and exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner to forward the objects of the Exhibition—when we remember the great concourse of Native gentry from almost all parts of India, many of whom had never before left their districts, and to whom most of the principal articles exhibited, especially in the Machinery Department, were novel and instructive—and when we reflect on the benefits, economical, social, and political, which may be expected to ensue, nay which have ensued, from such a gathering of people brought together for the common purpose of aiding to promote the agriculture of the country—I think it must be acknowledged that this comparatively small sum of three thousand pounds has been most profitably and beneficially, as it has been legitimately, expended.

5. The marked personal interest taken in the Exhibition by its Patron, the Viceroy, the part he took in the opening ceremony, and his frequent presence both in the yard and at the steam plough trials, afforded the highest encouragement to all, and contributed in a material degree to impress upon the minds of the Native Zemindars and other agriculturists the importance and reality of the occasion. I trust I may be permitted to express my grateful thanks to His Excellency, and also to the Members of His Excellency's Council, and the Chief Justice, (the Vice Patrons) for their countenance and support.

6. From the Government of India generally; from the Governments of Madras, the Straits Settlements, and the North-Western Provinces; from the Chief Commissioners of Oude and British Burmah, and from His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, the Central Committee received most valuable aid, which I desire very thankfully to acknowledge.

7. To the President and Members of the Central Committee, particularly those who took an active personal share in the direction and arrangement of the various Departments of the Show; to the Members of the several Local Committees, both in Bengal and elsewhere, particularly those of Benares and Rangoon; to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal; to the heads of Public Departments by whom assistance was rendered to the Central Committee; to the Railway and Steam Navigation Companies by whom articles and exhibitors were conveyed either free or on favorable terms to and from the Exhibition; to the Judges; to those, whether individuals or societies, who contributed prizes and other donations; to the exhibitors, especially those who imported valuable steam and other Machinery from England for the purpose; and to the Executive Officers employed by the Committee, the thanks and congratulations of the Government are justly due. These I have already expressed in person, and now record.

8. Especially have these acknowledgments been deserved by the Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. J. A. Crawford and A. M. Dowleans, of whose indefatigable exertions and judicious management in the midest of other engrossing official avocations, I cannot speak too highly. Mr. Dowleans' experience at the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 was of great value, and he applied it with ability and zeal to local circumstances.

9. If I allude to the defects of arrangement which the Central Committee candidly acknowledge in their Report, it is without the faintest intention of imputing blame, and solely with a view to point them out as beacons for the future. Considering the novel, experimental, and tentative character of the Exhibition; the expansion of its scope after the date for holding it had been fixed; the absence, until a late period, of any one who had practical knowledge of the details of such an undertaking; the difficulty of obtaining accurate and timely Returns; the inattention of contri-

butors and others to the rules laid down for their guidance, and the defective means of carriage and other appliances existing in the country, it may well be a matter of congratulation that these defects were so few and comparatively unimportant. Certain it is that they did not, in the estimation of the public, interfere with the pecfect success of the Exhibition. Whatever mistaken impressions may have existed as to the intention with which the Exhibition was founded, and it must be admitted that these were at one time serious and disheartening, there can be no doubt that they are now entirely removed; that the Native community is now thoroughly satisfied as to the utility of such Exhibitions; that the attention of the Native Zemindars and gentry at large has been given, as it never was given before, to the concerns of practical agriculture, and that there prevails a very general desire that the Exhibition should be repeated and become as it were a permanent institution. I entertain no doubt whatever that when the proper time comes for holding another Exhibition of this kind, the experience now gained will enable those who may have the management of it to make it still more complete than the first, and that the support it receives from the Native public will be many fold greater than on this occasion. The valuable suggestions made in the last three paragraphs of the Committee's Report will then no doubt be duly borne in mind.

10. As one instance, among many, of the beneficial effects of the Exhibition, I may mention that I have lately received from a Native Zemindar of Bengal a proposal to establish an Agricultural College near Calcutta, together with the offer of a donation towards its permanent endowment.

11. The proceedings of the Central Committee are entirely approved and sanctioned.

12. The Reports of the Judges are of great value, and suggest important matter for the consideration of all who are interested in the improvement of the Live Stock and Agricultural Products of the country, in the adaptation of European Machinery to Indian agriculture, and in the construction of special Machinery suited to local wants. The Report on the steam plough trials possesses peculiar interest. It is much to be regretted that owing to the circumstances referred to in paragraph 18 of the Committee's Report, the Reports of the Judges on Produce are less complete than they should have been.

13. The impression made upon my mind by the Exhibition itself, by the Reports of the Committee and of the Judges, and by such indications of general opinion as I have been able to gather, is, that in future it will be better to confine the objects of an Agricultural Show to Cattle and Produce, and that Agricultural Machinery and Implements would find a more proper place in a general Exhibition of industrial art.

14. A Cattle and Produce Show is necessarily on of short duration, the accommodation it requires is of a very temporary and inexpensive nature, and the arrangements it requires are simple. On the other hand, Machinery, Implements, and industrial products require, for their proper reception and security, expensive and semi-permanent buildings and fittings, and may be exhibited to the best advantage for a considerably longer time. The Machinery Department of the late Exhibition suffered, and was of much less use both to exhibitors and to the public than it ought to have been, owing to the ephemeral character of the whole affair. It would have been impossible to keep the Live Stock together for more than a week, but a week was much too short a time for the Machinery to be seen and to produce its full effect on the public mind. Yet at the end of the first week, after the Live Stock had been dispersed, a general impression prevailed that the Exhibition was over, and though the Machinery remained on view for some days longer, very few people went to see it, except on the last day, when admission was absolutely free. It is obvious also that while great advantage would arise from having annual Shows for Cattle and Produce, there is a little to be gained by such frequent Exhibitions of Machinery and Implements.

15. Again, as regards Live Stock, the experience we have gained from the late Exhibition and from those held as subsidiary to it in several Districts, teaches us that Calcutta is much too distant from most parts of Bengal to answer as a place of annual Exhibition, and that while annual Shows in different parts of the country would be of infinite use in stimulating local improvement in the breeding and care of Cattle, and are indeed absolutely required for that purpose, a general Show once in three or four years at the Presidency would suffice for emulation and comparison among the breeders in all parts of Bengal and in other parts of India within reach.

16. The above remark applies in nearly an equal degree to cereals and other vegetable produce.

17. What, therefore, I propose is that Local Agricultural Shows for Live Stock and the products of agricultural labor should be held annually in different parts of the country. The primary object of each Show should be to encourage agriculture and the breeding of Cattle in the Divisions in which it might be held, but the produce of other Divisions should not be excluded. I would have one of these Shows every year in each Division, not always in the same District or in the same place, but in each District of the Division in rotation, and at such times and places as from time to time might be considered most suitable. It would probably be advantageous to connect these Shows with the great annual Fairs which are held at different places on stated days, and at which great numbers of people always congregate for purposes of trade. The management of these Shows should be under the general direction of the Commissioner of the Division, assisted by such gentlemen as might be associated with him for the purpose. For each Show I would give a grant of Rs. 3,000 for prizes, it being understood that the public would contribute at least an equal amount, and that eventually these Shows should be self-supporting. This would involve at first an annual expenditure of Rs. 30,000 for the promotion of agriculture in the ten Divisions of Bengal, a sum for which the object in view is far more than fully adequate, and the outlay of which will equally benefit the Government and the country at large. The recent orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Commissariat Commission suggest one important advantage to the public service, which the institution of annual local Cattle Shows and their due encouragement are likely, above all other means, to secure.

18. As a necessary complement of these annual Divisional Shows, I would have a Central Agricultural Show in Calcutta every three years, at the

beginning of January, for Live Stock and Agricultural Produce of every kind, and perhaps for simple Agricultural Implements, but not for Machinery. Ploughing matches, however, should form an essential part of the Show. These Central Shows would, I believe, be self-supporting from the outset The first of them should be held on the 1st January 1867, and the local Shows of that season would be preparatory and subsidiary to it. If I am in India at that time, the ground at Alipore on which the recent Exhibition was held will be available for the purpose.

19. For Agricultural Machinery and all other products of industrial art, an altogether different kind of Exhibition is required. For this a special building of ample dimensions must be erected, temporary indeed and removable, but substantial and capable of receiving large Machines to be worked by steam, and of providing room for all the fabrics and other products of industry and skill that may be collected, after due notice, not only in Bengal, or even in India, but from all parts of the world. An Exhibition of this kind should be opened about the 1st November, and should remain open for four months, so as to be on view during the whole of the cool season. The outlay for such a building and for other necessary preparations on a proper scale would no doubt exceed a lakh, or perhaps two lakhs of Rupees, and though a large proportion of this would certainly be recovered by the sale of tickets and the disposal of materials, I am not prepared to say that some part of the cost would not become a charge upon the Government. Still it is unquestionable that the country would derive vast benefit from such an Exhibition, and if the Government of India see no objection, I would propose that it take place in 1869-70, that is to say, in little more than five years from the present time, and that hereafter due notice should be given, and ample time afforded, both to exhibitors and to those who may have the management of the Exhibition, to make every preparation necessary to ensure success.

CECIL BEADON.

Resolution by the Government of India, Home Department,—(dated Simla, 29th July 1864.)

Read again the following papers on the subject of the Agricultural Exhibition held at Alipore in January last :—

1. From Government of Bengal, No. 1401, dated 24th March 1863, and enclosures.
2. Resolution, Home Department, No. 2688, dated 28th April 1863.
3. Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2010, dated 13th May 1863.

Read a letter from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No 2509, dated 31st May 1864, enclosing the Report and accounts of the Central Committee, together with a Minute by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor dated the 21st idem.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has perused with much satisfaction the Report of the Central Committee, and he fully concurs with the Lieutenant Governor in his estimate of the general success and the excellent results of the Exhibition.

2. Four propositions are submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, viz.—

1st.—To write off Rs. 30,000 out of the Rs. 50,000 advanced on account of the expenses of the Exhibition in May 1863.

2nd.—To expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 annually for local Agricultural Shows in Bengal, to commence with the next cold season.

3rd.—To hold a Central Agricultural Exhibition in Calcutta every three years.

4th.—To hold a general Industrial Exhibition at Calcutta in 1869-70.

With reference to the first proposition, the Governor General in Council remarks, that at the time the advance of Rs. 50,000 was made, it was expected that the amount would "probably be covered by the payments to be made by the public for admission to the Exhibition." The papers now submitted by the Government of Bengal, however, show that the Exhibition grew far beyond the limits at first intended, and that the expenses were proportionably increased. Although, as stated by the Lieutenant Governor, the amount directly contributed by the public was considerably more than was anticipated, the excess of disbursements over receipts has amounted to about Rs. 30,000, and it is to write off this sum that the sanction of the Governor General in Council is solicited. His Excellency in Council entirely concurs in the remarks contained in the 4th paragraph of the Lieutenant Governor's Minute, and in His Honor's opinion that this expenditure of £3,000 is well justified by the results obtained. This proposition will, therefore, be referred to the Financial Department for the necessary formal sanction.

4. As regards the second proposition to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 annually for the promotion of an Agricultural Show in each of the ten Divisions of the Lower Provinces, the Governor General in Council is willing to sanction at once the proposed outlay for the first year, and to promise, subject to consideration in each year with reference to the state of the general finances, that it shall be renewed so far as may be requisite in the following years, if the result of the local Exhibitions shall be such as to lead the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor General in Council to the conclusion that the expenditure is useful and beneficial. The Governor General in Council observes that if the Divisional Reports are received by the Lieutenant Governor within six weeks of the closing of the Exhibitions, there will be ample time to decide on the character of the results obtained before it is necessary to advertize the Exhibitions of the ensuing year. Indeed, it may happen that modifications will recommend themselves to the Lieutenant Governor, as for instance, possibly the union of two or more of the Divisions, so as to have a smaller number of Exhibitions, or any other change. Also it may appear that so large a contribution by the State will not be required even in the second year. For the Governor General in Council is glad to perceive that the Lieutenant Governor asks for a grant *not* exceeding Rs. 30,000, and that he would have it understood that these Shows shall eventually be self-supporting. The necessary formal sanction on this point also will be accorded in the Financial Department.

5. As the Lieutenant Governor expects that the triennial Central Agricultural Exhibition at Calcutta will be self-supporting from the outset, no orders seem required from the Government of India.

6. The fourth and last proposition submitted by the Lieutenant Governor, namely, to hold a General Industrial Exhibition at Calcutta in 1869-70, is one which the Governor General in Council will submit, with his cordial support, for the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

The following Circular Letter and Resolution are published for general information:

No. 2246.

CIRCULAR.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

To

ALL THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Simla, the 31st August 1864.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit, for information Resolution of the Governor General in Council, in the Financial Department, on Municipal Police.

2. The main principles laid down in this Resolution are—

1st.—That the cost of Police, maintained expressly for the service of any city or town, should, as far as practicable, be defrayed by the inhabitants.

2nd.—That the inhabitants should raise the funds required for this and other municipal purposes, in such manner as they may think proper, subject to the approval of the Local Governments; and,

3rd.—That the approaching expiration of the Income Tax, combined with the increase of expenditure arising from the augmentation of prices and wages and the demand for improved administration in every department, makes it very desirable that the transfer of the charge of the Municipal Police, from Imperial to Local Funds, should take place as soon as the subject can be fully considered.

3. It is the desire of the Governor General in Council to leave to the Local Governments and Administrations the greatest possible freedom in the application of these principles, according to the circumstances of the different parts of India, and the habits and wishes of the inhabitants of the several cities and towns; and it is also his wish that the necessary arrangements should be made, as far as possible, by local legislation.

4. The points which will have to be provided for are described in the Resolution; and an analysis has been furnished of all the existing legislation on the subject, in order to give every facility for framing new measures.

5. Attention is also requested to the passage quoted from the Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated the 16th of March last, in which it is proposed that the inhabitants of cities and towns should be vested with the power of raising funds for educational purposes, as well as to the other objects indicated in the following and concluding paragraph of the Resolution.

6. But, in the degree in which the Governor General in Council thinks that measures of the nature of those indicated are required, both for the permanent improvement of the country and for the purpose of meeting the present financial exigency, he is desirous of obtaining for them the mature consideration of the authorities charged with the local administration of the different Provinces of India. His Excellency in Council has also sufficient reliance upon the intelligence and public spirit of the communities affected by these measures, to feel persuaded that, when their nature and object are fully explained, they will be accepted as being, under all the circumstances, necessary for the general welfare.

7. You are, therefore, requested to take this important subject into early consideration, and to favor the Governor General in Council with opinion of the expediency of the proposed measures, and to suggest any amendments which may appear to be necessary to promote their satisfactory working; on the understanding that the Provinces which are provided with Local Legislatures will legislate on the subject, and that the authorities in the other Provinces will report what legislation is required.

8. You are also requested to furnish the Government of India with the best information that can be obtained, under each of the following heads:—

1st.—The present cost of the Police of each city and town;

2nd.—The portion of this cost which may be considered to be for the Police maintained expressly for the service of such city and town, and, therefore, fairly chargeable to the Municipal Fund; and,

3rd.—The sum now contributed towards the expense of the Police from Municipal Funds.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Resolution of the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department,—(*No.* 2245, *dated Simla,* 31*st August* 1864.)

The moneyed classes do not pay their fair share of taxation.

One argument was generally accepted, both in England and India, in support of the Income Tax, which remains unanswered to this day—that the moneyed and trading classes, who reside and carry on their business in towns, do not pay their fair share of taxation.

At the same time, owing to the number of persons congregated in a small space, and the increased facilities for and incentives to crime, the expense of Police protection is greater in town than in country.

The three alternatives consequent upon the expiration of the Income Tax and the general demand for increased expenditure.

The Income Tax will expire on the 31st of next July; and the diminution thereby caused in the annual revenue, taken together with the greatly increased expenditure arising from the general augmentation of prices and wages and the demand for improved administration in every Department, Civil and Military, renders it absolutely necessary either to renew the Income Tax, or to impose new taxes, or to transfer to Local Funds a portion of the charge which is at present included in the Imperial Budget.

The inequality between the taxation of the rural and town population did not always exist.

The inequality between the taxation of the rural and town population did not exist under the former Native Governments. The land tax in the rural districts was balanced by duties upon articles of consumption, and by house taxes and cesses upon trades in towns. The town-duties were abolished in the Bengal Presidency in 1835. The cesses upon trades, known as Muhtarafa, an Arabic word meaning "miscellaneous," were abolished at Bombay in 1844; but they survived at Madras for seventeen years longer, until they made way for a general license tax upon trades and professions, which was withdrawn before it had well begun to be collected. These taxes, although discontinued for ordinary fiscal purposes, were, with some necessary modifications, unobjectionable as local municipal cesses self-imposed by the inhabitants for definite objects connected with their own interests; and, in fact, they are the same imposts which municipalities have since been empowered by law to impose, de novo, for purposes of local improvement. The intention was to transfer these taxes, both in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, from the Government books to those of the municipalities. This was actually done in the Sattara Districts with such success, that, out of 336 towns and villages in the Bombay Presidency to which the Municipal Act XXVI of 1850 had been applied in 1855, so large a proportion as 292 were places within the Sattara Province.

The ancient Police of India municipal.

The ancient Police system of India was strictly municipal. Both in town and country, the chowkeedars were appointed and paid by the people. Upon this was engrafted the Thanna Police, who were appointed and paid by the Magistrate, and were stationed in such proportions and at such points as was necessary to control the Municipal Police and to enforce his orders. The Thanna Police has now been elaborated into the Constabulary Force, the estimate for which, for the present year, is £2,358,540, besides about £150,000 contributed by the municipalities.

But this contribution by no means represents the full extent to which the old sound institution still exists. There are few parts of India in which the inhabitants of villages and small towns do not provide their own chowkeedars, either by direct payments to them in money or kind, or by a commuted allowance included in the land revenue assessment. In large towns our practice has been very irregular. Formerly the tendency of our administrative arrangements was to absorb the Municipal in the Thanna Police; but, of late, there has been a growing tendency towards a return to a more correct principle.

Steps taken to return to the ancient principle. Act XXVI of 1850.

Act XXVI of 1850 provides a municipal machinery for "making, repairing, cleaning, lighting, or watching any public streets," &c., and for preventing nuisances and making improvements of any kind. This Act is applicable to the whole of India, and the municipal arrangements in the interior of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies have been entirely based upon it; but it is merely an enabling Act, being dependent for its being put in force upon a voluntary movement on the part of the inhabitants. The essence of the Act is contained in the 6th Clause, which provides for the appointement of Municipal Commissioners; and in the 7th, which authorises them to prepare rules, with the approval of the Local Government, for carrying on their functions. The necessary funds are to be raised by "house assessment or town duties, or otherwise."

Municipal arrangements in the interior of the Bombay Presidency.

In the Bombay Presidency, arrangements had existed from an early period for levying municipal taxes of various kinds for various purposes, in the towns of Sholapore, Gogo, Ahmedabad, Dhollera, Nasik, Belgaum, and Surat; but the first general impulse to municipal improvement was given by a letter, dated the 30th of May 1836, from Sir W. Macnaghten, then Secretary to the Government of India, to the Bombay Government.

"The attention of the Supreme Government has recently been attracted to the question of providing means for carrying into effect such municipal improvements as may be necessary or desirable for the security or comfort of the numerous opulent and populous towns throughout India.

"It has occurred to His Lordship in Council that as the town-duties have now been given up within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the inhabitants of the large towns may fairly be called upon to contribute to defraying the expense of such improvements as are required for their own convenience; and that within the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay (where the town-duties have not yet been given up) it may be proper that a portion of that impost may be reserved, when the boon that has lately been granted to the towns of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal may be extended to those of Fort St. George and Bombay.

"It is desirable, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, that some general plan should be devised to meet the municipal contingent expenses of the nature adverted to, and, in order to obtain the best available materials for forming an opinion on the subject, I am directed

to request that you will, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, obtain replies from the several Magistrates within the Presidency of Bombay to the following queries :"—

In June 1840, the Bombay Government (Sir J. R. Carnac being Governor) submitted to the Government of India a scheme which provided for the abolition of the then existing town-duties, and for their re-imposition on a modified system, the proceeds being appropriated "exclusively to purposes connected with the comfort, protection, and advancement of those persons by whom such duties would be paid." To this the Government of India replied that it was necessary totally to abolish the town-duties, as well as the other extraordinary and multifarious exactions known as Muhtarafa, and suggested that the local municipal objects to which those taxes had been partially devoted should be provided for by the imposition of a house-tax assessed on rents.

In September 1843 and June 1844, Sir George Arthur recorded Minutes, pointing out the excessive filthiness and consequent unhealthiness of the towns in the Bombay Presidency, issued a circular on the subject to the Revenue and Judicial Officers throughout the country, and submitted to the Government of India drafts of two Acts,—one for the abolition of the town-duties and Muhtarafa, and the other for enabling the inhabitants of towns to make proper provision for municipal purposes. Again, in 1848, the attention of the Bombay Government was earnestly directed to the subject of municipal reform by the proceedings of Mr. J. D. Inverarity in the Belgaum Collectorate, which afforded satisfactory evidence of the willingness and ability of the people, under judicious direction and assistance, to undertake and carry out local improvements within their own districts. After this, Act XXVI of 1850 was passed; and by the end of 1855, it had been applied to 336 towns and villages in the Bombay Presidency, which number was increased, on the 31st of December 1858, to 352. Mr. G. Inverarity now writes—"the Municipal Act for the Mofussil has been a great success in this Presidency. All the largest towns have worked it out thoroughly, and really make a very good show under local management."

Arrangements in the interior of the Madras Presidency.

Act XXVI of 1850 is the only law applicable to the interior of the Madras, as well as to that of the Bombay Presidency. Under the provisions of this Act, Municipalities have been formed at Vizagapatam, Bellary, Cuddalore, and perhaps at a few other places; and grants in aid of funds locally raised have been made in the hope that the Municipalities will soon become self-supporting.

Act XX of 1856. Section 2.

A step in advance was taken in Northern India by the enactment of Act XX of 1856. This is primarily a Police Act, applicable to every city, station, town, suburb, and bazar in the Presidency of Fort William, to which the Local Government may extend it by notification in the official Gazette, with the exception of Calcutta, of agricultural villages, and of any places in which there is not a Police station under an Officer of a grade not below that of Jemadar. The Magistrate determines the number and wages of the chowkeedars in certain proportion to the houses, and of Jemadars and Inspectors in certain proportion to the chowkeedars.

Sections 7, 8, and 23.

Sections 10 and 11.

The tax to be levied for the purposes of the Act may be either "an assessment according to the circumstances and property to be protected," or "a rate on houses and grounds according to their annual value," as the Local Government, on the report of the Magistrate and Commissioner of Circuit, may decide; but, in the former case, the aggregate sum raised is not to exceed an average of two annas a month on each house, and no house is to contribute more than the pay of a chowkeedar of the lowest grade; and, in the latter case, the rate is not to exceed 5 per cent. on the annual value of the houses and grounds. After paying the charges of collection and the wages of the chowkeedars and their Officers, "the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of Circuit, appropriate any sum which may be available, to the purpose of cleansing the city, town or place, or of lighting or otherwise improving the same," and he is to be assisted by a panchâyat consisting of persons appointed by him either for the whole place or for any divisions of it, who, among their other functions, are to "give notice to the Magistrate of any neglect or misconduct on the part of any chowkeedar within the district for which they are appointed, and to give notice of any vacancy which shall occur in consequence of the death or absence of any chowkeedar, or from any other cause."

Section 36.

Section 14.

Section 30.

Exertions have, from time to time, been made to give effect to this Act in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh.

Action of the Government of the North-West Provinces under the last mentioned Act.

In a Circular letter of the Government of the North-West Provinces, dated 17th May 1861, it was directed that the necessity of extending the operation of Act XX of 1856, or alternatively of introducing the system of town-duties or octroi should be pressed upon the Magistrates, where the municipal contributions to the expense of the Police fell short of what might be reasonably expected; and in a Resolution of the same Government, dated 2nd July 1861, paragraph 18, the Lieutenant Governor gave the following directions:—"It is expected that all cities and mofussil towns, bazars, &c., to which Act XX of 1856 may have been, or may hereafter be extended, or in which the system of town-duties or octroi may have been or may hereafter be introduced, shall defray the entire cost of the Police which has been allotted to to them, respectively. And it will be the duty of all Magistrates of Districts to provide adequately for this demand upon their Municipal Funds." And further, in paragraph 22, it is enjoined that "the Inspector General of Police, whenever he may find that the cost of the Police, in any city, town, or bazar, is not covered by the contributions to the General Police Fund, will call on the Magistrate of the District to make up his contribution to the amount required; or if the municipal collections should not admit of this, then to increase the assessment in such degree as he may find practicable, without exceeding the limitations imposed by Section 11, Act XX of 1856."

Action of the Government of the Punjab.

Great progress has been made in the Punjab in the formation of municipalities charged with providing for their local Police. Committees are annually elected by the delegates or panchâyats of the trades or callings. No new tax or increased rate is imposed without the consent of the Committee. After defraying the cost of collection and of the Police, the Committees decide upon the manner in which the remainder of the funds is to be expended; they control the conservancy and drainage, the supply of water, the construction of wells, tanks, and other buildings, the lighting, paving, and general regulation of streets and bazars; and provide for the proper execution of all works which it may be resolved to undertake. The avowed object is to confer upon the people the legal power of imposing municipal taxes, of expending them, and checking the accounts; and the Lieutenant Governor "wishes the arrangements to be made in a liberal spirit, and to result in the establishment of a real control over local affairs by the representatives of the towns-people."

At first the funds set apart for the Police of towns were not to be at the disposal of the Committees; nor was the Police in any degree subject to their control, though suggestions concerning its working were invited from them. But in August 1863 this rule was relaxed, and the Municipal Police was at the same time introduced into all the minor towns throughout the Punjab. The rules then laid down were as follows:—

I.—No increase of cost of the Municipal Police is to be allowed without the sanction previously obtained of the Lieutenant Governor, and in submitting any proposition involving increase, it must be shown clearly that there is an undoubted necessity for it, and that the funds of the municipality can bear the enhanced cost. The schedules of Municipal Police cost are to be framed according to the scale sanctioned by Government, by the District Superintendent of Police, in consultation with the Municipal Committees and the Deputy Commissioner, and to be submitted to the Commissioner for sanction. The opinion of the Native community or Committee, as the case may be, is to be taken, and should be well weighed. Any change not involving increase of cost can be sanctioned by the Commissioner.

II.—The Municipal Police is to be extended to every city, town, and market town in which Police are paid by a tax, levied in a manner other than that usual for the maintenance of rural Police in an agricultural village. The Commissioner will decide in each case of doubt; and in every case his sanction to the transfer of the Municipal Police to the Police Department will be necessary.

III.—So long as the total sum set apart by the Local Government or the Commissioner, as the case may be, for the Municipal Police in any town is not exceeded, the Inspector General may fix whatever rates of pay for the Municipal Police he considers proper.

IV.—Contingencies for oil, repair of arms, relief, medical allowances, and clothing are to be controlled by the Commissioner. The opinion of the Municipal Committees regarding these charges should be taken.

V.—On the understanding that all Municipal Police taken over by the Inspector General, are appointed Members of the Police Force, under Act V of 1861, and are vested with the powers, functions, and privileges of a Police Officer, the Lieutenant Governor directs that all sums which, in the case of regular Police Officers, would be paid to the Superannuation Fund, shall, in the case of the Municipal Police, be likewise paid into that fund. But all monies which, under Act V, are directed to be paid into the General Police Fund, shall, in the case of the Municipal Police, be credited to the Municipal Fund.

These proceedings are based upon Resolutions of the Government of the Punjab, sanctioned by the Government of India.

Appendix No. 1, page 14.

As an example of successful Municipal administration, applicable in its main features to the whole of India, three documents from the Punjab Government Gazette, dated respectively in September and December 1863, and July 1864, have been placed in the Appendix.

Action taken in reference to Oudh.

The Municipal arrangements of Oudh were in like manner regulated by orders of the Chief Commissioner, approved by the Governor General in Council, until the passing of Act XVIII of 1864. By this Act a Municipal Committee is appointed for the city of Lucknow, consisting of twenty-five Members, of whom six are to be ex-officio, and the rest are to be annually elected by and from amongst the inhabitants of the city, according to such rules as may be laid down by the Chief Commissioner. The appointment of the non-official Members is to be subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, who also has the power of removing from office any non-official Member of the Committee, and, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, of suspending or limiting any of the powers of the Committee. The Municipal Committee is charged with the functions of conservancy and improvement usually entrusted to such bodies. The Municipal Fund is composed of "all such monies as the Chief Commissioner or any other person shall, from time to time, make over to the Municipal Committee for the purposes of the Act, and all fines levied under the Act." The chief source of income is from a town-duty or octroi, the arrangements relating to which are prescribed by the following Sections of the Act:—

Sections 2 to 5.

Section 7.

Section 12.

Duty to be levied on articles taken into Lucknow for consumption there.

XIII. Duties on such things, and at such rates as the Chief Commissioner shall, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, from time to time declare, shall be levied in respect of the said things when brought into the city of Lucknow for consumption or use therein. The said duties shall be collected by such persons and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner shall direct. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner to farm or let out the collection thereof for such period or periods as he shall think fit, but he shall in every case lay down rules as to the mode of levying and collecting the duties, and such rules shall have the like force and effect as bye-laws duly made by the Committee.

Produce of collections on duties how to be applied.

XIV. All monies received on account of the duties aforesaid, if the same be collected directly under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, and all monies received from the farming or letting out the collection of the duties, shall be paid into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Chief Commissioner. Out of the monies paid in under this Section, the Chief Commissioner shall (after defraying the costs of collection if any) make over to the Committee, for the purposes of this Act, such sum, not being less than one-third of the monies so paid in, as shall, to the Chief Commissioner, seem proper.

By the 21st Section, the Governor General in Council has the power of extending the Act to any place under the immediate administration of the Government of India; and, by the 22nd Section, the Chief Commissioner of any place to which the Act may be so extended, may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare that all or any of the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 shall be of no effect in such place, and may also, with the like sanction, define the persons or property within such place to be taxed for raising the monies necessary for the purposes of this Act, whether by house-assessment or town-duties or otherwise, the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed, the manner of raising and collecting them and ensuring the safety and due application of them when collected, provided that no tax-duty or other rate shall be levied under this Section in any place in which duties are levied under Section 13 of this Act."

The Bengal "District Municipal Improvement Act"

By Act III of 1864 of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council, Act XX of 1856 was repealed so far as it affected the Provinces administered by the Lieutenant Governor, and an improved District Municipal system was established, the leading features of which are as follows:—

Section 3.—The Lieutenant Governor may, from time to time, define the limits of any town, suburb, station, bazar, village, or tract of country in the vicinity, not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta; and declare to be united, for the purposes of the Act, any number of such places or any parts of them; and may declare who shall be deemed inhabitants, within the meaning of the Act, of any such place, and by what name it shall be designated.

Sections 6, 7, 8.—The Municipal body in every such place is composed of the Commissioner of the Division, the Magistrate of the District, and the Executive Engineer, who are ex-officio Municipal Commissioners, and of any number, not less than seven, of the inhabitants who may be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. The Magistrate of the District is ex-officio Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for each place within the district under its charge.

Section 12.—"All monies, rents, and profits received by the Municipal Commissioners of any place, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called the Municipal Fund of such place, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind, which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act."

Sections 26 *and* 35.—The principal assets of this fund are an annual rate not exceeding 7½ per cent. of their annual value, which the Municipal Commissioners are authorized to impose upon all houses, buildings, and lands; and a tax which the Lieutenant Governor is empowered to levy, at rates specified in a Schedule annexed to the Act, upon all carriages, horses, and elephants kept within the limits of the place.

Section 34.—"The Municipal Commissioners shall set apart, out of the annual rate, a sum sufficient for the maintenance of Police Officers appointed under Act XX of 1856 or Act V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*, provided that the number of Police Officers to be so maintained shall not exceed the proportion of one Police Officer to twenty-five houses."

Sections 15 *and* 16.—After providing out of the Municipal Fund for the maintenance of the Police, the Municipal Commissioners are to make, repair, and keep properly cleaned and repaired the roads, streets, drains, and tanks, and generally to do all things necessary for the purposes of conservancy; and, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, they may make, maintain, and repair any work of public utility, such as any tunnel, bridge, drainage work, work for the supply of water, for lighting the streets, or for the improvement of a river or harbour, dock, wharf, ghât or quay; and the Lieutenant Governor may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, order that any other works shall be included among works of public utility within the meaning of the Act.

Section 52.—For the construction of works of a permanent nature, the Municipal Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, borrow money by debenture on the security of the property vested in them and of the rates, taxes, and dues leviable under the Act.

Municipal arrangements of Military Cantonments.

The administration of Military Cantonments is provided for by Act XXII of 1864 of the Governor General in Council.

Section 11.—The Police force employed in any Military Cantonment is to be part of the General Police Force, under the Local Government in whose territories such Cantonment is situated, and its administration is to be vested in the District Superintendent, subject to the general control and direction of the Commanding Officer.

Sections 14, 15, 16.—The Local Government may extend the provisions of Act XX of 1856, (for the maintenance of Police chowkeedars, &c.,) to any Cantonment; may order it to be divided into any number of Cantonment Divisions; may determine the nature of the tax to be levied in each Division, according to the 10th Section of Act XX of 1856; and may prescribe rules for regulating the expenditure of the funds so raised, either for the purposes described in Section 36 of the preceding Act, i. e., first, the cost of collection and the Police; and, after that, cleansing, lighting, and general improvement; or for carrying out any measures under any rules made under Section 17 of the Cantonment Act.

Sections 17, 18.—The purposes for which the Local Governments have the power of laying down rules for Military Cantonments, subject to the

confirmation of the Governor General in Council, are the ordinary objects of conservancy and public improvement, with the addition of some others which more especially relate to military society.

Section 14.—The powers elsewhere exercised by Municipal Commissioners are vested in the Cantonment Magistrate, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District and the Local Government; or, if there be no Cantonment Magistrate, in the Magistrate of the District.

Our Cantonments must not be regarded merely as military societies. Large Native populations have been attracted by the protection they afford, and by the abundant sources of profit arising from the Military and Commissariat expenditure. The British Indian Cantonments are, therefore, large communities of a mixed military and civil character, in which the civil element predominates both in numbers and wealth, and it is every way right that they should pay for their own Police and conservancy like other cities and towns. The same remark applies to the hill stations, whether they are primarily military, or are composed of Civil and Military Officers who resort thither for health or recreation, and of the European tradesmen and Bazar population who minister to their wants.

Police force of the Presidency Towns.

Act XIII of 1856 constitutes a Police force for Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, consisting of as many Officers and men as may be ordered by the Local Government, under a Commissioner of Police appointed by that Government.

Their conservancy;

The conservancy and improvement of the same places is provided for by Act XIV of 1856.

and Municipal taxation.

Act XXV of 1856 provides for the assessment and collection of a rate upon houses, buildings, and lands, and of a tax upon vehicles and animals for municipal purposes in the same places.

Special Act relating to Madras.

Act XXVI of 1856 is subsidiary to and incorporates the preceding with special reference to Madras. The most important Sections of it are those which provide for the appointment of three stipendiary Municipal Commissioners by the Local Government.

Special Act relating to the Straits Settlements.

XXVII of 1856 is an Act of the same nature relating to Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca. A Municipal Committee of not more than five persons is constituted for each Settlement; one of whom is the Resident Councillor, another is appointed by the Governor, and the other three are elected for one year by the rate-payers. The qualification for election as Municipal Commissioner is the annual payment of rates to the amount of forty Rupees, and the qualification to vote in the election is the annual payment of rates to the amount of twenty-five Rupees. Lists of persons qualified to be elected and to vote are published beforehand, and every voter writes on a ticket the names of the persons for whom he wishes to vote, and delivers it in person at the place of election to the Sheriff or his deputy. Another important Section is as follows:—

"28*th*.—All monies received by the Commissioners by virtue of this Act, or of Act XIV of 1856, or of any other Act, at each of the said stations, shall form a fund which shall be called the 'Municipal Fund' of the station at which the same shall have been so received. The Municipal Fund of each station shall be under the direction, management, and control of the Municipal Commissioners of such station, who shall, in the first instance, appropriate such sum as may be declared by the Governor of the Settlement to be necessary for the payment and maintenance of the Police force, constituted according to Section 7 of Act XIII of 1856, and for the payment of the office establishments of the Magistrate and of the Commissioner of Police, (but not including the salary of any such Magistrate or Commissioner), such sum to be paid at the times and in the manner which the Governor may direct; and shall apply the residue to the purposes of this Act, and the incorporated Act, and of Act XIV of 1856."

Special Act relating to Calcutta.

Act XXVIII of 1856 is a subsidiary Act relating to Calcutta, and provides for the appointment of three stipendiary Municipal Commissioners by the Local Government. This has been repealed by the Bengal Act No. VI of 1863.

Special Acts relating to Bombay.

Act XXV of 1858 is subsidiary to and incorporates Act XXV of 1856, in reference to the city of Bombay, but it differs in some important respects from the corresponding Acts relating to the other Presidency Towns.

Sections 4 *to* 8.—Three Commissioners are appointed for the conservancy and improvement of Bombay, under Act XIV of 1856, one of whom (the President) is appointed by the Governor in Council, and is removeable at his pleasure; and the other two are elected for three years by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Sessions assembled. The Commissioners may receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as may be fixed by the Governor in Council, provided that the allowances of any Commissioner shall not exceed Rs. 10,000 a year if he does, or Rs. 4,000 a year if he does not hold any other appointment or occupation.

Sections 9 *and* 27.—The Commissioners have to submit quarterly accounts of the Municipal Fund to the Justices, and they also have to lay before them plans of works and schedules of salaries before making an application to the Government; but, in other respects, the Commissioners are not subject to the control of the Justices.

The municipal receipts are chiefly derived from three sources.

Sections 10 *to* 14.—1st. An annual rate of 5 per cent. upon houses, buildings, and lands, which may be increased by the Governor in Council, on the representation of the Justices, to any higher annual rate not exceeding 7½ per cent.

Sections 15 *to* 21.—2nd. A tax upon vehicles and animals at rates fixed by the Act; and,

Sections 22 *to* 25.—3rd. Town-duties, at the rates specified in the following schedule, leviable, in addition to any customs duties prescribed by law, upon articles "imported from any place into

the town of Bombay, and intended for consumption or use therein :"—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Cows, calves, oxen and buffaloes, each	0	8	0	
Sheep, lambs, goats, and kids ...	0	2	0	
Ghee, per maund ...	0	6	2	
Grain of all sorts per candy ...	0	4	0	
Chunam, on value to be fixed, from time to time, by the Commissioner of Customs, with the sanction of Government	5	0	0	p. cent.
Timber on market value, at time of import	5	0	0	"
Wood, fire-wood, per candy ...	0	2	0	

The town-duties are levied by the Commissioner of Customs, who has the same powers for collecting and enforcing payment of them as he has in respect of customs duties.

And a contribution to the annual expenses of the Police is provided for by the following Section :—

" 29.—From and out of the Municipal Fund, an annual sum, bearing the same proportion to the annual expenses of the Police of the town of Bombay, as the sum of Rs. 45,000 bore to the annual expenses of the Police aforesaid, (namely, Rs. 1,67,553), at the period of the passing of Act XI of 1845, shall, in the first instance, be deducted and paid by equal monthly instalments, and carried to the credit of the Governor in Council in the General Treasury, to be applied by the Governor in Council, for and on account of the expenses of the Police of the town of Bombay."

This Act was amended by Act XX of 1861, whereby the Governor in Council was empowered to remove from office any Municipal Commissioner elected by the Justices, if the Justices should recommend such removal; and the following additions were made to the town-duties leviable under the previous Act:—

Bricks...	2 As.	per thousand.
Tiles	Do.	

Provision was also made for the warehousing of timber, which pays town-duty only in case it is taken out of bond for consumption in the town.

As regards Calcutta, all previous legislation was repealed by the Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council, No. VI of 1863.

Calcutta Municipal Act.

Section 3.—The Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in Calcutta, and all Justices of the Peace for Calcutta are constituted a body corporate by the name of " Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta."

Section 7.—The Chairman is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, and is " removeable from office by the Lieutenant Governor, if his removal be recommended by a Resolution, in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the Peace present at a Special General Meeting of the Justices shall have voted, but not otherwise."

Section 8.—The Vice-Chairman is appointed by the Justices, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor.

Sections 10 *and* 11.—The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are to devote their whole time to the duties of their office, and are not to engage in any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever. They are to receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Justices, provided that the allowance for the Chairman does not exceed Rs. 3,000 a month, exclusive of house-rent, nor that for the Vice-Chairman Rs. 1,200 a month.

Sections 9 *and* 12.—The Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes and Assessor are appointed by the Justices and are removeable by them, and they receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as may be, from time to time, fixed by the Justices. They and the Vice-Chairman are to be " in all things, under the immediate orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him."

Section 13.—The Chairman appoints and removes the Overseers, Clerks, and Subordinate Officers and servants; but their allowances are to be sanctioned by the Justices, and no person is to be appointed to or removed from any office, the monthly salary of which exceeds Rs. 200, without their sanction.

Section 28.—The Chairman or Vice-Chairman are to attend daily at the Office of the Justices for the transaction of business, and, when so attending, have all the powers vested in the Justices, and they may respectively exercise the like powers at all times in carrying out the orders of the Justices, or in executing any work sanctioned by them, and generally in the management of the business; but they are not to act in contravention of any order of the Justices, or to exercise any power which can be exercised only by the Justices at a meeting.

Sections 31—34.—The Chairman is to lay before the Justices, in October of each year, a budget or estimate of the expenditure and income of the municipality for the year commencing on the 1st of January following. The Justices can pass, reject, or modify the estimate of all or any sums entered in the budget. No new work, costing more than Rs. 50,000, can be commenced without the previous sanction of the Lieutenant Governor; and the accounts are to be examined by Auditors appointed by the Lieutenant Governor.

The Municipal taxes leviable are—

Sections 37—46.—1*st*. A tax on horses, carriages, &c.

Sections 47—54.—2*nd*. A license duty on persons exercising certain professions, trades, and callings in the town; and,

Sections 55—58.—3*rd*. A rate on all houses, buildings, and lands in the town, not exceeding 10 per cent. of their annual value.

Sections 59, 60.—To provide for the lighting of the public streets, an annual lighting rate may be imposed, not exceeding 2 per cent. of the annual value of houses, buildings, and land in the town; and,

Section 61.—The Justices are to carry out a complete system for the supply of water within the town; and, when the supply shall be complete within the town or any portion of it, they may impose an annual water rate not exceeding 2 per cent., with a graduated increase rising to a maximum of 2 per cent. more, according to the height to which the water is required to be raised.'

Section 90.—The Lieutenant Governor may declare portions of the environs to be included in the system of sewerage and drainage; and an

annual rate, to be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor, not exceeding 2½ per cent. of their annual value, may be imposed upon all houses, buildings, and lands situated within these boundaries.

Section 93.—The Justices may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, borrow by debenture on the security of the rates, at such rate of interest and upon such terms as to the time of re-payment and otherwise as the Lieutenant Governor may approve, any sums of money they may require for the construction of works of a permanent nature.

How far the capital cities pay the expense of their Police.

Of the eight capital cities of the Empire, three—Lahore, Nagpore, and Rangoon—pay the whole cost of their Police from local sources; two—Calcutta and Madras—pay nothing; and, of the remaining three, Lucknow contributes two-thirds, Allahabad half, and Bombay rather more than a quarter.

The Madras Presidency contributes nothing.

To proceed from the capital cities to the Provinces, no local payments are made towards the expense of the Police in the Madras Presidency.

The contributions of the Bombay Presidency;

In the Bombay Presidency the only provincial town which contributes anything towards the expense of its Police is Kurrachee. The municipality used to pay Rs. 1,027 a month; but in 1861 they resolved to reduce their contribution to Rs. 500. The total annual sum contributed throughout the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of the capital, is Rs. 8,520. There is a small service of 253 peons for the general use of the municipalities, but they are not used as Police. In 1859 the Commissioner of the Police of the Bombay Presidency and the Government concurred in the principle that the inhabitants of towns should contribute to their Police, and the Legislative Member in Calcutta was placed in possession of the wishes of the Bombay Government, but nothing further was done.

of Bengal Proper;

The great and rich Province of Bengal Proper contributes an aggregate annual sum of Rs. 1,68,848 towards the expense of its Police.

of the North-West Provinces;

It has been already stated that the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, on the 2nd of July 1861, ruled that "all cities, mofussil towns, bazars, &c., to which Act XX of 1856 may have been, or may hereafter be extended, or in which the system of town-duties or octroi may have been, or may hereafter be introduced, shall defray the entire cost of the Police which may have been allotted to them respectively." This order has, on several subsequent occasions, been repeated by the Local Government, and the aggregate municipal contributions in the North-Western Provinces, exclusive of the city of Allahabad, stand at Rs. 4,54,692 a year.

Appendix No. 2, page 25.

But it will be seen from the extract, in the Appendix, from the Report of the Police Commission which sat at Nynee Tal last year, that a great deal remains to be done. The contributions are very unequal; some towns contributing fairly, some inadequately, and many towns of considerable size and opulence paying nothing whatever. Thus the large and now prosperous district of Goruckpore only contributes Rs. 3,132 a year against Rs. 44,904 from the district of Meerut; and the city of Benares, less than half of the sum paid by Delhi, and exactly half of the Umritsur contribution. Allahabad contributes less than Shahjehanpore; yet even Shahjehanpore, the Commission calculated, ought to contribute more than it does, before the orders of the Government of the North-Western Provinces are fulfilled.

of the Punjab;

In the Punjab, 127 cities and towns defray the cost of their Police, and, irrespective of Lahore, the capital town, the aggregate annual payments amount to Rs. 2,46,086. As far as it has gone, the work has been done thoroughly and completely in the Punjab; but we have still further to go. All the towns which might contribute have not yet been called upon; and in the frontier divisions little has been as yet attempted, except at Peshawur, where Rs. 8,000 a year is contributed.

of Oudh;

In Oudh, 47 cities and towns pay for their Police to the amount of Rs. 1,18,804 per annum, including Lucknow, or Rs. 56,748 excluding that city.

of the Central Provinces;

Great progress has been made in the Central Provinces towards constituting Municipal Police. Eighty towns maintain their own Police, and the annual contribution amounts to Rs. 59,300, exclusive of Rs. 50,300 for the city of Nagpore.

of British Burmah;

In British Burmah, five towns defray the entire cost of their Police, and nineteen a fair proportion of it. The aggregate sum, exclusive of Rangoon city, is Rs. 55,416 a year, of which the Province of Arracan contributes nothing. The paucity of contribution from the towns defraying only a portion of the cost of their Police leads to the conclusion that much more might be done.

and of the Eastern Settlements.

The Eastern Settlements pay for the whole of their Municipal Police, to the amount of upwards of two lakhs of Rupees a year.

The result of the preceding statements may be seen at one point of view in the following table:—

Capital Cities.

	Total cost.	Sums contributed.	Expense borne by General Revenues.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	4,08,850	Nil.	4,08,850
Madras	2,43,578	Nil.	2,43,578
Bombay	2,30,361	61,868	1,68,493
Allahabad	21,600	10,800	10,800
Lahore	24,252	24,252	Nil.
Rangoon	36,544	36,544	Nil.
Lucknow	93,084	62,056	31,028
Nagpore	50,300	50,300	Nil.
Total Rs. ..	11,08,569	2,45,820	8,62,749

Local contributions, exclusive of the foregoing.

Bengal ...	Rs.	1,68,848
Madras ...	„	Nil.
Bombay ...	„	8,520
North-Western Provinces .	„	4,54,692
Punjab ...	„	2,46,086
Oudh ...	„	56,748
Central Provinces ...	„	59,300
British Burmah ...	„	55,416
The Eastern Settlements...	„	2,06,203
Total	Rs.	12,55,813

The principle that towns are chargeable with the expense of their Police has, therefore, again and again, received legislative sanction, and it has been acted upon to a greater or less extent in almost every part of the Empire.

The principle that towns are chargeable with the expense of their Police has been extensively but unequally acted upon.

But it has been acted upon with extreme inequality. The sum (Rs. 1,32,144) paid by the Meerut Division, for instance, exceeds the united contributions of the Bombay Presidency, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, exclusive of their capital towns, and does not fall far short of the yield of all Bengal; while the Madras Presidency contributes nothing. Calcutta contributes nothing, and does not even provide Police Stations, which are hired at the expense of the public at very high rents; on the other hand, the suburbs of Calcutta, including Howrah, pay half the expense of their Police.

There is the same inequality in the payments for Cantonment Police. In the North-Western Provinces the entire charge is, with limited exceptions, borne by Cantonment Funds. Meerut maintains its Police at an annual charge of Rs. 16,896. The only Cantonment in Bengal into which the new Police has been introduced, is Dinapoor; and out of an annual charge of Rs. 15,816, only Rs. 6,948 are paid from local funds. Simla and Ootacamund, which, more than all other places, ought to pay the whole charge of their Police, contribute nothing. In the Hill District of Dehra, in the North-Western Provinces, four stations pay Rs. 2,568 a year towards the expense of their Police; but while the Sanatarium of Landour pays the whole cost of the Police employed there, the neighbouring hill station of Mussooree only contributes Rs. 68, the pay of one Officer and ten men, and the public are called upon to supplement the force by three Officers and nine men.

Payments by Cantonments for the expense of their Police.

The alternative lies clearly before us of either exempting from contribution those towns which now contribute, or of enforcing the liability in reference to all other towns. Assuming that it is not intended to reverse the whole course of legislation up to the present time, we must consider what is required to give effect to the latter alternative.

The alternative before us.

The Commission for enquiring into the Police of the North-Western Provinces lay down the principle "that all the Police employed in duties, the performance of which is necessitated solely by the existence of the town, should be defrayed by the municipalities. These duties are the watch and ward of streets, bazars, serais, and ghâts, the protection of life and property, the preservation of peace, the prevention and detection of crime within the town." The Commission then go on to say, that, for the performance of Government duty, such as the guard of Government property, the serving of processes, the custody of prisoners, it is necessary that there should be a body of Police paid from the State Revenues in each city; and that it is advisable that a tract of county round each large town should be under the charge of the Officer at the head of the City Police, and that this Officer should belong to the General Police. "One strong post of Police," the Commission proceed, "paid from the general revenues, should be sufficient within each town or city, and this post should be supplemented by Police paid from the Municipal Funds, to the extent of the number of men and Officers required for the effective performance of the Police duties within the limits of the town or city. This rule, however, should be relaxed where the suburbs are inhabited by an agricultural population, and also in cities where the population fluctuates considerably, as at Benares or Muttra. Owing to the influx of pilgrims or visitors, the permanent population can hardly, with fairness, be called upon to pay for the Police required on this account. It is obvious, therefore, that the proportion between the State and Municipal contributions will vary with the size of the town, the extent and position of the suburbs, and the nature or character of the inhabitants."

The principles which should determine the liability of the State and of the municipalities for Police charges.

These principles are perfectly sound. The expense of Police specially required for the purposes of town populations, should be defrayed by those populations. The expense of Police employed in towns for Government purposes, should be defrayed by the Government. Places in which, owing to peculiar circumstances, the fluctuating bears an unusual proportion to the fixed population, are entitled to some assistance from the Government—but not in proportion to the additional expense of the fluctuating population, because such places derive great advantage from the increased traffic of various kinds caused by it.

There will be no practical difficulty in the application of these principles.

The application of these principles.

Every place should be provided, at the public expense, with a sufficient establishment for the performance of those duties within the town which especially belong to the Government, and for the superintendence of the Suburban Police Circle where there is one. When the Government duties are only light and occasional, and no suburban district is attached, there will be no occasion for any Government establishment.

Certain limits should be fixed, within which it should be at the discretion of the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Local Government, to exempt particular places from their liability for defraying the expense of their Police. The maximum exemption may, perhaps, be fixed at one-fourth of the cost of the Municipal Police of every such place, no account being taken of the cost of the Government establishment. The strongest case for the enjoyment of this privilege is that of the principal Sea-ports; and there may be a few places in the interior, such as

Benares, Pooree, Tripati, and Nasik, to which it may be properly conceded.

It will not be advisable to fix any standard of liability for the maintenance of Municipal Police, based upon the number of houses or upon the population. Of two places of equal population, one may be in a stagnant or decadent state, while another may be the seat of a thriving trade—cases which obviously require very different amounts of Police protection. Where a large village or small town is used merely as a centre for the Police of the surrounding country, no payment should be required on account of Municipal Police. But wherever one petty Officer and four Constables, or any larger number of Police are maintained distinctly for the service of the town or bazar, they should be charged to the Municipal Fund.

Each Local Government and Administration should, after careful inquiry, report what places in each district will be liable to a charge for Municipal Police, and to what extent in each case. If there are any places in the Province in behalf of which a claim to exemption, within the prescribed limits, may properly be allowed, the circumstances should be explained and the degree of indulgence recommended should be stated.

The cost of the Municipal Police ought invariably to be the first charge upon the Municipal Fund after the expenses of collection. This is prescribed by all the existing legislation, on the principle that protection of life and property is a primary necessity.

How the necessary funds shall be raised.

The people of each town should be left, as far as possible, to determine the manner in which the requisite sum shall be raised.

The ordinary and most simple mode is a rate upon the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the municipality.

A lincense tax upon trades and professions is not, without its advantages, provided it is moderate and is carefully adjusted to the local circumstances of each place.

A tax upon carriages and horses is suitable to large capitals where great numbers of conveyances are kept for hire, but is not applicable to small places.

Town-duties are very effective for raising money; they existed under the native regimè, under the name of choongee, or handful, implying that every thing that passed had to pay a small contribution; and, in some parts of India, they are more popular than direct taxes of any kind. If they could be confined to things consumed in the town, without interfering with the transit trade, they would be only open to the objection that they fall in undue proportion upon the poor. But after a full trial of this tax in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, it was abolished in 1835, as being alike injurious to the general trade and to the towns immediately affected, and as not being capable of effectual remedy by any contrivances of bonded-warehouses or drawbacks. Town-duties have been lately re-established, as a Municipal Tax, in many places in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, and the old vice of interference with the general trade immediately re-appeared, with the additional aggravation that this time the public at large were mulcted for the advantage of local interests. It was proposed to build a bridge over the Jumna at Agra, at a cost of £80,000, out of Municipal Funds. The ample resources of the new municipality were explained by the table of duties. Among them was a duty upon all the cotton brought to Agra to be sent to Calcutta by rail or river. Soon after, the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, as the head of the local municipality, was reported to have ordered a similar duty to be levied. The unchecked multiplication of these local exactions would soon re-produce the worst evils of the old transit and town-duties.

The town-duties which were abolished in 1835 were levied only upon eight articles of local consumption, but there appears to be no limit to the number of articles upon which they are exacted since they have been revived as a Municipal Tax. There are 197 articles, many of which branch out into numerous sub-divisions, upon which town-duties are levied in Zillah Seetapore in Oudh; and at Broach they amount to 182 under the head of "articles imported for consumption," 5 under "raw materal imported to be manufactured," and 51 under "articles (the produce or manufacture of the place) exported," or 238 in all, without including sub-divisions. This multiplication of petty exactions is open to great objection. The tax ought to be confined to a few articles of local consumption, such as ghee, fire-wood, fruit, vegetables, fowls, eggs, and animals for slaughter, which do not enter into the general trade of the country, and which, being recognizable at first sight, do not involve the stoppage and search of other commodities.

This tax is only applicable to places containing a considerable population, and it was formerly, for the most part, confined to such places, but it has now been extended to small towns and large villages. A rate upon houses and lands, or a tax upon trades and professions, is best suited to small places.

Surcharges on imperial taxes in the shape of municipal dues ought, on no account, to be permitted. There will be no limit either to the burdens upon the people or to the dilapidation of the general revenue, if municipalities are allowed to add taxes of their own to the imperial customs and excise.

Generations are short-lived in India, and the experience placed on record by Lord W. Bentinck, and acted upon by Lord Auckland, is already forgotten. As no argument, in a case like this, can equal a statement of facts, a copy of the Report upon the town-duties which led to their abolition, has been placed in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 3, page 26.

The municipalities should be encouraged to interest themselves in the Police.

The municipalities should be encouraged to interest themselves in the economical and efficient management of the Municipal Police, and for this purpose, they should be allowed as much influence over it as may be consistent with its due maintenance

under the same general superintendence as the rural Police. The observations on this point contained in the 27th paragraph of the Report of the North-West Provinces Police Commission are deserving of attention. The harmonious working of the Rural Constabulary and Municipal Police has been promoted by a recent decision of the Government of India, that the Municipal Police are to pay the same contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund of the Province and to receive the same pensions as the Constabulary.

Appendix No. 2, page 25.

It should, therefore, be established as a principle throughout British India that, although the number and grades of the Municipal Police must be fixed with the sanction of the Local Governments, and the Municipal Police must be under the same general superintendence as the Rural Police, the wishes of the Municipal Bodies will, as far as possible, be consulted in all that relates to the number and the internal administration of the Police of their respective towns.

The course proposed renders the creation of municipalities necessary;

One of the advantages of this mode of providing for the Police of towns is that it renders necessary the creation of a Municipality and a Municipal Fund; and that, although the application of the Municipal Fund is obligatory to the extent of the cost of the Police, beyond that limit its appropriation to conservancy improvement, education, &c., is at the discretion of the Municipal Authorities. Great public benefit is to be expected from the firm establishment of a system of municipal administration in India. Neither the Central Government nor the Local Governments are capable of providing either the funds or the executive agency for making the improvements of various kinds, in all the cities and towns of India, which are demanded by the rapidly developing wealth of the country. The imperial revenue barely suffices for the increasing demands upon it for objects of general interest; and the practical alternative is a large addition to imperial taxation, in order to meet the wants of the town populations under a centralised system, or a transfer both of the duty and the charge to those populations. Not only will the local requirements be more promptly and fully provided for under the municipal system than they could be by any Government agency, but, when the people see that they have the management of their own affairs in their own hands, they will feel confidence to do things which they would not have accepted from the Government. The appointment of Wardens by popular election in the south of India has already introduced a new feeling of liberality into the administration of the religious endowments. Where the field is open, the more advanced members of the community naturally take the lead.

The people of this country are perfectly capable of administering their own local affairs. The municipal feeling is deeply rooted in them. The village communities, each of which is a little republic, are the most abiding of Indian institutions. They maintained the frame-work of society while successive swarms of invaders swept over the country. In the cities, also, the people cluster in their wards, trade guilds, and panchâyats, and show much capacity for corporate action. In making the more important improvements, they will have the aid of many intelligent Europeans who are settled at the principal places of trade in the interior.

If an improved municipal administration were not required for Police, it would soon be wanted as a basis for the more enlarged and effectual measures of conservancy called for by the present state of public opinion. The Government is totally incapable of furnishing either the funds or the executive agency necessary for such purposes in all the cities and towns throughout the wide realm of British India.

Holding the position we do in India, every view of duty and policy should induce us to leave as much as possible of the business of the country to be done by the people, by means of funds raised by themselves, and to confine ourselves to doing those things which must be done by the Government, and to influencing and directing, in a general way, all the movements of the social machine.

and is in accordance with the policy of former Governments.

This policy has been shown to be in accordance with that of Lord W. Bentinck's and Lord Auckland's Governments. Lord Canning's Government attempted to give practical effect to it, by transferring the charge for roads and other local public works, to the extent of £500,000 per annum, from the Imperial Budget to Local Budgets. The reasons for this are given in detail in Mr. Laing's Financial Statement for 1861-62; and in his Statement for 1862-63 he explained why the arrangement had not taken effect:—

"As regards public works, it was intended that £500,000 should be transferred to Local Budgets, and provided for by local taxation. This intention has not been carried out for a very obvious reason, viz., that new constitutions having been given to the three Presidencies, it would have been manifestly improper to anticipate the action of the Local Legislative Councils in a matter which is so peculiarly their province.

"I am as strongly as ever in favor of the principle of local taxation for local objects. In fact, if this great Empire is ever to have the Roads, the Schools, the Local Police, and other instruments of civilization, which a flourishing country ought to possess, it is simply impossible that the Imperial Government can find either the money or the management. The mere repair of the roads, were anything like a sufficiency of good roads has been made, is a matter altogether beyond the reach of any central *bureau*.

"It is of the first importance to break through the habit of keeping everything in dependence on Calcutta, and to teach people not to look to the Government for things which they can do far better themselves."

The policy of the measure now proposed is identical with that of 1861-62; but the principle of local self-government is more easily applicable to populations collected in towns than to those which are scattered over the country, and in fact, municipal administration has already made considerable progress in India.

Certain points must be secured by legislation.

In order to give effect to these intentions, certain objects must be secured by legislation in every part of India. The defect of our previous action on the subject has been that it has been partial and desultory, and the results have therefore been singularly unequal and imperfect.

The obligatory points appear to be—

1st.—That wherever any Police are maintained expressly for the service of any town, their cost shall be defrayed by the inhabitants of the town.

2nd.—That the Local Governments shall determine what towns are liable to a charge for their Police, to what extent they are liable, and what shall be the limits of the respective towns for the purposes of the Act.

3rd.—That the creation of Municipal Commissioners, either by appointment by the Government, or by election by the inhabitants, or by a combination of these two modes, shall be provided for in the towns mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

4th.—That the several municipalities shall raise, in such manner as they may think proper, subject to the approval of the Local Government, such funds as may be required for Police and Conservancy, and such further funds as the municipalities may think fit to expend upon works of improvement, education, and other local objects; and that the cost of the Municipal Police shall be a first charge upon all such funds; and,

5th.—That when, owing to the existence of a fluctuating population in more than the usual proportion, it shall seem unfair to charge the whole Police of a town upon the inhabitants, the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, remit any portion of the charge of the Municipal Police not exceeding one-fourth of the whole.

This would leave the Local Governments at liberty to provide for the requirements of the Municipal Police, in the manner best suited to the circumstances of their respective Provinces; and it would, at the same time, lay a solid foundation for extending the municipal system to other objects which ought to be included in it.

In the early part of this Resolution a copious analysis has been given of the existing arrangements in every part of India, in order that action may be taken by the Local Authorities with every advantage of extensive knowledge. The most advanced legislation on the subject is that of Bengal Proper. The most successful administration is that of the Punjab. The experience of Calcutta, compared with that of Lahore and of European municipalities, appears to indicate that the town Councillors should be elected or appointed for specific wards or portions of the town, and that they should be charged with a distinct responsibility for the proper conduct of the municipal business.

Education.

In a Despatch dated the 16th of March last, the Secretary of State observed—"It would be right to afford all reasonable facilities for raising a special educational fund, by assessment or town-dues in those towns where the inhabitants may wish to take that means of maintaining schools; and, as it has been held that funds raised under the Municipal Act cannot be applied to educational purposes, it is worthy of consideration whether some general legislative measure should not be passed, providing for the exercise of the power of self-assessment in those towns which may declare their desire to be brought under its operation." The legislation recommended will confer this power: and it may be hoped that the Indian municipalities will follow the example of the civic bodies in other countries which have benefitted their fellow-citizens, and made their cities famous by their patronage of useful learning.

Public Libraries, Museums, and Hospitals. Private benefactions.

Public libraries, museums, hospitals, and dispensaries also come within the scope of municipal administration. As the Indian town populations become penetrated with the true civic feeling, like their own village communities and the European municipalities, private benefactions for these and similar objects will be placed at the disposal of the town councils. It is one of the advantages of local self-governments that, as the administrative bodies show themselves deserving of confidence, they become the medium for the munificence of their fellow-citizens. There is no want of private liberality in this country, but there are great defects in the application of it.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Extract from the Supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette, dated Lahore, 2nd September 1863.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OF LAHORE.

TRANSLATION OF THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

The Municipal Committee at Lahore was organized under the Resolution of the Punjab Government, No. 704, dated 2nd April 1862, and 13 Members were selected, viz :—

1. Ajoodhya Purshad.
2. Nawab Allee Reza Khan.
3. Lalla Ruttun Chund.
4. Dewan Shunkur Nath.
5. Faqueer Shumsooddeen.
6. Sirdar Eesree Singh.
7. Bukshee Kunhiya Lall.
8. Nawab Abdool Majid Khan.
9. Lalla Madee Shah.
10. Lalla Hurjus Rae.
11. Meah Mahomed Sooltan.
12. Meah Gama.
13. Lalla Boota Shah.

The Committee commenced its operations from the 1st of May 1862, and were entrusted with the following duties, by a Roobokaree, dated 30th April 1862, from the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore :—

1st.—Management of octroi income.

2nd.—Supervision of establishment paid from municipal fund.

3rd.—Conservancy and sewage arrangements of the city of Lahore and its suburbs, the repairing of city streets, and of the circular road round the city, &c.

4th.—Planting and watering of trees round the city.

5th.—The checking of the monthly account of income and expenditure, and submitting it thereafter to the Deputy Commissioner.

Under the instructions contained in Commissioner's letter No. 295, dated 7th June 1862, a portion of the choongee collections (which was always leased out) was given on contract. A bid of Rs. 76,000 was offered for the whole contract, but it was not deemed advisable to accept it, and the collections were at the suggestion of the Committee kept kham.

The collections at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 91,393-11, being Rs. 15,393-11 more than were offered for the contract.

2. The establishment necessary for cleaning the streets and drains, including Anarkullee, was given out on contract on the 15th of July 1862, for 12 months at Rs. 140 per month. By this arrangement a monthly saving of Rs. 15 has been effected. Dewan Shunkur Nath has the control of this establishment, and under his supervision the streets and drains are kept in good order. During the cholera visitation of last year, additional sweepers were entertained to keep the lanes and drains clean; besides this, there were other conservancy arrangements made for the benefit of the citizens. The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 8,404-7-5, as will be seen from Statement No. 2.

3. Rs. 600 were given for the construction of huts for lepers at Tarun Tarun; Rs. 40 have been paid monthly for their subsistence, and Rs. 105 were given as rewards to Native doctors. The total expenditure, during the year, for the leper asylum and dispensary, was Rs. 1,209, as shown in Statement No. 2.

4. From the Sudder Treasury Rs. 35,220-5-7 were paid on account of Police.

5. During the year, Rs. 1,866-5-6 were expended in repairing the circular road round the city of Lahore. Bukshee Kunhiya Lall and Nawab Abdool Majid Khan had the charge of it. The work was executed by contract.

6. Rs. 1,000 were expended in repairing the city walls through Meah Gama. The walls are still being repaired. Some money was also expended in repairing the public privies. The total sum expended on these accounts was Rs. 1,116-1, as shown in Statement No. 2.

7. During the year, Police Stations Nos. 3 and 8 were repaired at a cost of Rs. 104-7. The repairs were executed through Meah Mahomed Sooltan. This item is also shown in Statement No. 2.

8. An expenditure of Rs. 178-4 has been incurred on account of conveying and planting small trees on both sides of the circular road. Trees are still being planted.

9. With the concurrence of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and under the sanction of the Commissioner, a water-course was proposed to be dug round the city of Lahore, and for this purpose a loan of Rs. 40,000 was raised by private subscription. This loan is to be paid off in three years. A bond to this effect has been executed on the part of the Committee, some portion of the loan has been realized, and the interest due on it, Rs. 191-13, has been paid.

10. Rs. 114-10-3 have been paid to the Canal Department for supplying Lalla Ruttun Chund's tank with water, which is now used for public purposes.

11. The filling in of the city ditch was under the supervision of Lalla Ruttun Chund, and cost Rs. 4,387-13-2. Another sum of Rs. 1,925 was expended in levelling, &c., the ground (for gardening purposes) between the city ramparts and the circular road. Both these items have been shown in Statement No. 2.

12. The construction of the circular drain from the Lahoree to the Tuxalee Gate, and from thence to the nullah, cost Rs. 18,097. The work was executed under the supervision of Lalla Kunhiya Lall, Sub-Assistant Engineer.

13. Rs. 690 were expended in making a soorkee road from the Shahalmee Gate to (?) The work is in progress.

14. The pavement of several streets of the city of Lahore have been repaired with pucka bricks at a cost of Rs. 500. Some of these streets are still being repaired.

15. The undermentioned roads were metalled in the city of Lahore during the year :—

Road from Delhi Gate to the Kotwalee.
Ditto Kotwalee to Heera Mundee.
Ditto Mochee Gate to Kotwalee.
Ditto Bhatee Gate to Heera Mundee.
Ditto Tuxalee Gate to the circular road.

The total expenditure on all the above roads amounts to Rs. 3,855. The work was executed by contract. The road from the Delhi Gate to the Kotwalee has been completed, and the rest are in progress.

16. In the current year, it was proposed to enlarge three gates of the city, viz., the Delhi, Loharee, and Shahalmee. Of these, two gates (Delhi and Lahoree) have been pulled down, and their reconstruction commenced. The Shahalmee Gate will be taken in hand next year. The erection of the Delhi Gate has been entrusted to Meah Mahomed Sooltan, and that of the Loharee Gate has been given on contract for Rs. 1,800.

17. Rs. 271-4 were expended in repairing the roof of the Bara Duree in the Hazooree Bagh. The work was supervised by Meah Gama.

18. A Statement showing the expenditure incurred on new buildings, during the year, is appended.

Notice of Officials employed in the collection of Choongee.

Wuzeer Singh, the Choongee Darogah, performed his duties very satisfactorily during the whole year, and there were no complaints of oppression against him. Through Wuzeer Singh's good management, there was an increase of Rs. 11,746-8 in the Choongee collections this year.

The following rewards were given to the officials, in former years, when an increase took place in the Choongee collections :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Increase in Choongee collections from November 1859 to April 1860	3,190	12	8
Amount given as reward to officials...	775	0	0
Increase in Choongee collections from May 1860 to April 1861	4,955	13	2
Amount given as reward to officials...	370	0	0

But as this year there is a still greater increase than former years, the Committee propose that Wuzeer Singh's pay be increased by Rs. 10 from the 1st of May 1863. The Committee further recommend that if Wuzeer Singh continues to give satisfaction, his pay be increased to Rs. 50 per month.

Mahomed Buksh, Naib Darogah, also did good service during the year. The Committee recommend his pay to be increased by Rs. 5 from the 1st May 1863.

Nyna, Weighman, is also recommended for an increase of salary by one rupee, as he has a great deal to do.

The Committee further recommend that complimentary purwannahs be granted to the Darogah and the Naib Darogah, and Rs. 249 be given as rewards to the officials of the Choongee Establishment. A Statement exhibiting their names and salaries accompanies.

Purus Ram, the late Choongee Darogah, is also recommended for a reward of Rs. 100 for his good services.

This Report has been perused by the Deputy Commissioner, and under his direction, it is submitted to the Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. I.

Statement exhibiting the Income and Expenditure during the years 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

Name of Fund.	Balance at close of 1861-62.			Income during 1862-63.			TOTAL.			Expenditure during 1862-63.			Balance.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Municipal Fund ...	17,544	2	2	91,404	2	5	1,08,948	4	7	85,501	13	6	23,446	7	1	Rs. 37,681-9-10 were disbursed from the Sudder Treasury, and Rs. 47,820-3-8 were expended through the Committee.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement showing the Expenditure from the Municipal Fund during the year 1862-63.

	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
EXPENDITURE ON NEW BUILDINGS.		
Houses in the City.		
Roofing of the Delhi Gate	1,100 0 0	
Ditto Lahoree Gate	700 0 0	
Ditto Bara Daree in the Hazooree Bagh ...	721 4 0	
METALLING OF THE CITY STREETS WITH KUNKUR.		
Road from Kotwalee to Heera Mundee	1,175 0 0	
Ditto Delhi Gate to Kotwalee	925 0 0	
Ditto Moochee Gate to Kotwalee ...	855 0 0	
Ditto Heera Mundee to Bhatee Gate, and from thence to Taxalee Gate	900 4 2	
ROADS.		
Pavement of city streets with bricks	500 0 0	
Soorkee road	690 0 0	
DRAINS	18,097 0 0	
FILLING IN CITY DITCH	6,312 13 2	
		31,976 5 4
CANALS AND TANKS.		
Tanks	114 10 3	
Canals	191 13 0	
EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT TENDING TREES.		
Mud walls round young trees	100 0 0	
Pay of Gardeners	78 4 0	
REPAIRS.		
Repairs to Police Stations, Nos. 3 and 8	104 7 0	
Repairs	1,116 1 0	
Repairs to Circular Road ...	1,866 5 6	
SALARIES.		
Pay of Police	35,220 5 7	
Pay of Choongee Establishment	3,648 2 3	
Leper Asylum and Dispensary	1,209 0 0	
Conservancy Establishment	8,404 7 5	
Miscellaneous	1,472 0 2	
		53,525 8 2
Grand Total	.....	85,501 13 6

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement exhibiting the total expenditure on New Buildings during the year 1862-63.

Description of work.	Total expenditure during 1861-62.	Total expenditure during 1862-63.	State of work	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Enlargement of Delhi Gate...	.....	1,100 0 0	This work is in progress under the supervision of Meah Mahomed Sooltan.	The roof of this Gate was rather low. Hence it is proposed to raise it.
Enlargement of Lahoree Gate	.....	700 0 0	The re-construction of this Gate has been given out on contract.	Ditto ditto.
Roofing of the Bara Daree in the Hazooree Bagh.	.....	721 4 0	This work is now complete and was under Meah Gama's supervision.	This building was erected by Maharajah Runjeet Singh.
Circular drain from the Lahoree to the Taxalee Gate.	.....	18,097 0 0	This work was executed under the supervision of Lalla Khushiya Lall, Special Assistant Engineer.	
Filling in of city ditch ...	.....	6,312 13 2	A portion of this work is finished, and the rest is in progress. It is being done on contract.	
Metalling of city streets ...	.....	3,855 4 2	This work is being done on contract.	
Pavement of city streets ...	.....	500 0 0	This work is in progress.	
A soorkee road from the Shahalunee Gate to	.....	690 0 0	This work is in progress, and is given on contract.	
Total ...	.....	31,976 5 4		

STATEMENT No. IV.

Statement exhibiting the number of Meetings held by the Municipal Committees, and the number of times each Member attended, during the year 1862-63.

Month.	Number of times the Municipal Committee held Meetings.	Names of the Members of the Municipal Committee.													Remarks.
		1. Deewan Ajoodhya Purshad.	2. Nawab Allee Reza Khan.	3. Lalla Ruttun Chund.	4. Deewan Shunkur Nath.	5. Faqueer Shumsoo-deen.	6. Nawab Abdool Majid Khan.	7. Bukshee Kunhiya Lall.	8. Sirdar Eesree Singh Sood.	9. Meah Mahomed Sooltan.	10. Lalla Madee Shah.	11. Lalla Hurjus Rae.	12. Meah Gama.	13. Lalla Boota Shah.	
1862.															
May ...	7	7	6	7	7	5	4	6	2	3	6	7	7	4	
June ...	6	6	5	6	6	4	4	5	3	2	4	6	6	2	
July ...	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	...	2	3	3		
August ...	4	2	3	4	4	2	2	3	...	...	1	4	4		
September ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1		
October ...	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	...	2	2	3	3		
November ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	...	2	4	1	4	1	
December ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	2	3	2	2		
1863.															
January ...	3	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	1		
February ...	2	2	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	2		
March ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1		
April ...	11	11	10	11	11	6	...	10	...	2	7	11	10	9	
Total ...	48	44	44	47	47	31	19	37	6	15	33	44	44	16	

STATEMENT No. V.

Statement of Octroi Collections from the 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Octroi collections, including fines and talubana.	Deduct cost of Choongee Establishment.	Balance sent to the Treasury.	Sum offered for the Choongee contract.	Increase in the Choongee collections.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
91,394 11 0	3,648 2 3	87,746 8 9	76,000 0 0	11,746 8 9	Choongee collections ... ... 91,120 7 4 Fines and talubana ... ... 274 3 8 Total 91,394 11 0

STATEMENT No. VI.

Statement of Individuals employed in the Choongee Establishment, and who are recommended for rewards for the good services they rendered during the year 1862-63.

No.	Office.	Name.	Salary.	Amount of reward proposed.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1	1st Mohurrir ...	Jee Sookh Rae ...	20	40	
2	2nd do. ...	Goorditta Mull ...	15	30	
3	3rd do. ...	Aya Ram ...	6	12	
	(Hindee Navees.)				
4	Persian Mohurrir ...	Allee Gour ...	5	5	
5	Do. do. ...	Nika ...	5	5	
6	Hindee do. ...	Asa Ram ...	5	5	
7	Persian do. ...	Neaz Ali Shah ...	5	5	
8	Do. do. ...	Purmasree Dass ...	5	5	
9	Hindee do. ...	Hurjus ...	5	5	
10	Persian do. ...	Thakoordass ...	5	5	
11	Hindee do. ...	Seeta Ram ...	5	5	
12	Do. do. ...	Hurnamdass ...	5	5	
13	Persian do. ...	Bhowanidass ...	5	5	
14	Do. do. ...	Gunda Mull ...	5	5	
15	Do. do. ...	Kan Chund ...	5	5	
16	Do. do. ...	Tota Ram ...	5	5	
17	Do. do. ...	Indur Dass ...	5	5	
18	Hindee do. ...	Shib Churn ...	5	5	
19	Persian do. ...	Raja Ram ...	5	5	
20	Hindee do. ...	Ramjee ...	5	5	
21	Persian do. ...	Alee Buksh ...	5	5	
22	Hindee do. ...	Goolab Singh ...	4	4	
23	Do. do. ...	Tota Ram ...	4	4	
24	Do. do. ...	Hookma ...	4	4	
25	Do. do. ...	Fukeer Chund ...	4	4	
26	Do. do. ...	Bashee ...	4	4	
27	Persian do. ...	Tara Chund ...	4	4	
28	Do. do. ...	Bhugwandass ...	4	4	
29	Do. do. ...	Sahib Ditta ...	4	4	
30	Do. do. ...	Asa Nund ...	4	4	
31	Hindee do. ...	Bagh Singh ...	4	4	
32	Do. do. ...	Heera ...	4	4	
33	Persian do. ...	Hurgolal ...	4	4	
34	Hindee do. ...	Luchmee Narain ...	4	4	
35	Do. do. ...	Mootsuda Singh ...	4	4	
36	Chuprasee ...	Chunia ...	4	4	
37	Ditto ...	Atma Singh ...	5	5	
38	Ditto ...	Heera Singh & Oomra	4	4	
39	Ditto ...	Nanuk ...	4	4	
40	Ditto ...	Doorga Singh ...	4	4	

Extract from the Supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette, dated Lahore, 20th January 1864.

LAHORE SUBURBS.—WATER SUPPLY AND PEOPLE'S PARK.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 321, *dated Lahore,* 19*th December* 1863.

In accordance with the instructions of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, I have to submit a Report on the steps taken by the city Magistrates and Municipal Committee of Lahore towards supplying the city with water and forming a people's park.

2. In former days when the waters of the Ravee washed the walls of the city, the inhabitants of Lahore enjoyed great facilities for bathing. In later years, when the river took a westerly course, the nullah, not far from the Tuxalee Gate, was fed by water from the main stream; but for some time past, the citizens have been obliged to go a distance of two miles in order to bathe in a running stream, which amongst Hindoos is a ceremonial religiously observed, at times before day-break, even in the depth of winter. It has long been the wish of the people to endeavour to bring back the Ravee, or a part of the river, to its old course. In 1860, a Committee was assembled to devise means for providing the city with water for bathing purposes, and though tanks were proposed, the voice of the people was decidedly in favor of a running stream. Attempts were made to re-open the nullah, but this was found to be a dangerous experiment, as it might be followed by the whole river coming back to its old bed: tanks were then thought of, but the expense was a great objection.

3. It was next proposed to bring a cut from the Baree Doab Canal along the circular road round the city. At the same time, it was suggested that the broken ground between the road and city wall, which formed parts of the ancient fosse, and was covered with the ruins of bastions, should be levelled and converted into gardens.

4. In order to meet the expense of this work, it was proposed to lower the city wall, and sell the bricks thus removed. But this proposal was not approved, and for a time all hope of canal water or city gardens was at an end.

5. In 1862, the Honorary Magistrates of the city of Lahore came forward and asked if the work might be undertaken on their engaging to find the funds. This led to a revival of the project, and the eleven Native gentlemen named in the margin voluntarily advanced a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the canal. Major Gulliver and the Officers of the Canal Department, but more especially Mr. Palmer, rendered every assistance, and in less than a year from the commencement of the project, the canal water was flowing by the city walls.

Dewan Ajoodhya Purshad.
Nawab Allee Reza Khan.
Pundit Shunkur Nath.
Faqueer Shumsoodeen.
Nawab Abdool Majid Khan.
Lalla Ruttun Chund.
Bukshee Kunhiya Lall.
Madee Shah.
Hurjus Rae.
Boota Shah.
Sirdar Eesree Sing (dead).

6. As the original object for which canal water was sought was for bathing, the Committee have now commenced to construct masonry ghâts for the men on the sides of the canal; and for the women two separate ghâts, which were constructed some time ago, but were abandoned for want of water, have been brought into use.

7. As soon as the water was secured, the city Magistrates and Municipal Committee requested to be allowed to form gardens around the city, and it was arranged that the ground should be apportioned out to different Native gentlemen to be turned into gardens.

8. The division of land was made as is shown in the margin. It was stipulated that each person should form the garden according to his own plan, subject to the general superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Hall, who, throughout the whole carrying out of the project, has been indefatigable in rendering aid and advice. The cost of the whole, amounting to about Rs. 82,000, is to be charged, eventually, to the city-tax; but meanwhile, the Native gentry who make the gardens have agreed to find the funds, in return for which the gardens are to be called after their name, though it is understood by all that this confers no proprietary right or heritable title, and moreover the gardens are to be open to all, free of all charge or obstruction.

Between Tuxallee and Bhatee Gate.	Fuqeer Shumsoodeen.
Bhatee and Moree ...	Golam Mehboobsobhanee.
Moree and Lahoree ...	Ferozeooddeen.
Lahoree and Shahalmee	Abdool Majeed Khan.
Shahalmee and Moochee	Ruttun Chund.
Moochee and Ukbaree ...	Shunkur Nath.
Ukbaree and Delhi ...	Ajoodhya Purshad.
Delhi and Yekkee ...	Megh Raj and Hurjus Rae.
Yekkee and Khidree ...	Madee Shah and Kunhiya Lall.
Khidree and Mustee ..	Allee Reza Khan and Rajah Hurbun Singh.

Trees have been planted, flower beds laid out, spacious drives and walks constructed, and portions have been set aside for vegetable and fruit gardens. Fifteen cart-loads of English fruit grafts have been sent for from Seharunpore; and English flower seeds have been sown.

Thus, by the public spirited efforts of the leading citizens, the comfort of a whole town has been amply provided for in the establishment of bathing-places and a continuous supply of running water; and a people's park, two miles long, with drives and walks, has been constructed for the recreation of the masses.

9. It is unnecessary to argue here the question of the advisability of appointing Honorary city Magistrates and creating Municipal Committees for purposes of self-government. If it be desired to know whether they are an institution for good, I would point to the suburbs of the city of Lahore.

Extract from the Supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette, dated Lahore, 23rd July 1864.

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, LAHORE, FOR 1863-64.

Report.—Our Local Improvement Report for 1862-63 was duly transmitted to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and it contained a complete account of the operations of our Committee during that period; further reference to them is therefore unnecessary.

Committee.—On the 30th April 1863, a roobakar was received from the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, transmitting docket No. 1292, dated the 17th April 1863, from the Judicial Commis-

sioner, Punjab, authorizing the Members of the Municipal Committee to continue in the discharge of their duties for a further period of one year. We have, accordingly, continued to act under the authority conveyed by Government Resolution No. 703, as referred to in our Report for 1862-63. Our duties have been to attend to the requirements and convenience of the people, to promote their prosperity and well-being, to improve and extend municipal and conservancy arrangements for their health and comfort, and to undertake the management of the Municipal Tax and the administration of the Fund.

Two Members of the Committee died during the year; Sirdar Issurie Sing and Boota Shah. We, the remaining eleven—Dewan Ajoodhya Pursaud, Nawab Allee Reza Khan, Lalla Ruttun Chund, Dewan Shunkur Nath, Faqueer Shumsoodeen, Nawab Abdool Majid Khan, Bukshee Kunhiya Lall, Lalla Madee Shah, Lalla Hurjus Rae, Meah Mahomed Sooltan, and Meah Gama, have carried on the business of the Committee. Sixty-four meetings were held during the year. We believe we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the result of our labors.

Annual Report.—On the 14th May, a roobakar was received from the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, requesting a brief report of the improvements made, and enclosing four blank forms of Annual Returns for tabulating the income and expenditure of the Municipal Fund as administered by us. The accounts prepared, according to form, have this day been laid before us in Committee. They have been carefully examined and checked, and are hereby submitted with the following brief remarks :—

Administration of the Tax, and resulting Income.—It was originally proposed during 1862-63 to let the Municipal Tax on contract, and an offer of Rs. 76,000 was received. The Committee, however, on further consideration, with the advice of the Deputy Commissioner, thought it desirable to retain the management in their own hands. The result was that Rs. 94,494-11 was realized instead, giving an increase of Rs. 15,394 in excess of the estimate.

The management of the tax, accordingly, with few exceptions, was retained by the Committee during the year under report; also, in consequence of an increase anticipated in the expenditure, the rates on certain articles which admitted of increased taxation were raised, the total increase amounting to Rs. 9,591-7-5. Sanction for this measure was applied for, and it was conveyed to the Committee through Deputy Commissioner's roobokarree dated 18th August 1863, transmitting docket No. 455, dated 15th August 1863, from Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, authorizing the recommendations of our Committee being carried into effect from 1st September 1863. Rs. 6,394-4 was accordingly realized during the eight months of the year.

A new tax at 3½ per cent. was put on beasts of burden, on the Anarkullee slaughter-house, on poultry and on printed books, under sanction obtained in Commissioner's No. 518, dated 12th September 1863, to take effect from 1st September. Rs. 2,057-9-7 was realized from these sources.

To ensure a supply of good and wholesome meat to the public, new arrangements were made by the Committee, in accordance with the wishes of the official and non-official members of the Anarkullee community, for the entertainment of an Inspector on Rs. 80 and two Deputy Inspectors on Rs. 20 each to ensure and superintend the slaughter of young and healthy cattle (sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 395, dated 13th July 1863). To meet this expenditure, the tax on the city slaughter-house was doubled from the 1st July 1863. The income from this source, exclusive of the sums previously realized, was Rs. 1,868-4-6.

The total increase from all these sources amounts to Rs. 10,330-2-3, which, added to the original estimate of Rs. 76,000, gives a total of Rs. 86,330-2-3; whereas, by the careful management, attention, vigilance, and honesty of the establishment, Rs. 1,04,531-11-9 was realized during the year and credited to the fund, showing, after deducting Rs. 4,091,11-9, cost of collection, an increase of Rs. 14,109-13-9 on last year's estimate.

The total income for the year, as entered in Appendix No. V, amounts to Rs. 1,34,198-11-10; collections made during the year, as above stated, to Rs. 1,04,531-11-9; unrealized balance of last year to Rs. 1,288-13-4; miscellaneous receipts, such as value of bricks, Rs. 4,931-11-8; and cash balance to Rs. 23,446-7-8.

2. *Preparation and Examination of Accounts*—in Oordoo was entrusted to Lalla Ruttun Chund; and in Hindee to Lalla Madee Shah. The cheque book was kept by Faqueer Shumsoodeen. The Committee desire to record their sense of obligation to these members of the Committee for the careful and efficient way in which the duties entrusted to them were performed.

3. *Original Works.*—To improve and demarcate the burial ground of Meeahnee Sahib, Shah Abdool Mally and Bebee Pak Damun, and to afford convenience of shelter to the public, Rs. 447 were expended on digging a trench round these places and in planting them.

4. A Police Station of pucka masonry was built opposite the Lahoree Gate for the protection of the road round the city, under sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. The work was entrusted to Meah Gama, and executed under his superintendence at a cost of Rs. 1,430-15-3.

5. In the Report for 1862-63, it was proposed to raise the Delhi and Lahoree Gates so as to admit of elephants and vehicles passing under them. The former work was to be entrusted to Meah Sooltan, and the latter to be performed by contract, at an expenditure of Rs. 1,800. This year, the improvements have been greatly extended and increased. The construction of the Delhi, Lahoree, and Shahalmee Gates was taken in hand and entrusted to Lalla Ruttun Chund, Nawab Abdool Majid Khan, and Meah Mahomed Sooltan, members of Committee, and cost Rs. 17,097-4-4, including sums paid toward the Exhibition, of which Rs. 10,268-1-5 was from the fund, and Rs. 6,789-2-11 from borrowed capital. The Shahalmee Gate under Lalla Ruttun Chund and the Lahoree Gate under Nawab Abdool Majid Khan have been completed with great care and taste, and are now an ornament to the city, highly appreciated by the people. The Delhi Gate under Meah Mahomed Sooltan is still in progress, and the care which is being bestowed on it leaves no room to doubt that it will be a magnificent erection.

6. During the past year Rs. 3,855 have been expended in metalling city roads. This year the following roads were metalled:—

I.—From Lahoree Gate to Shahalmee Gate, and thence to Buzaaz Hutta.

II.—From Kotwallee to Mustee Gate, and thence to Mootee Bazaar.

III.—From Heera Mundee to Maharajah Khurruck Singh's Havalee.

IV.—From corner of Akbarry Mundee to Kotwallee.

V.—Portions in front of Moochee, Shahalmee, and Lahoree Gates to circular road.

VI.—A small portion from Bhatee Gate to Heera Mundee.

These works were entrusted to Lalla Madee Shah and Nawab Abdool Majid Khan, Municipal Committee. The roads were measured, and the contract rates fixed by them. The expenditure was Rs. 4,582-11-11. The pavement of these roads was in a dilapidated state, with hollows and projections of broken bricks, causing great inconvenience to passengers, cattle, and vehicles. They now present a great contrast to their former unsightly appearance, and their repair has been a great convenience to the public.

7. In clearance, filling hollows, and in levelling, Rs. 6,648-15-9 were expended; Rs. 3,475-9-10 from the fund, and Rs. 3,173-5-11 from borrowed capital. A large hollow near the Badshie Musjid was filled up. The tank opposite the Mustee Gate was cleared and deepened, and its banks renewed; another hollow outside the Moochee Gate was also filled up. These works were entrusted to Lalla Madee Shah, who arranged the contract.

In last year's report, it was proposed to make a branch canal round the city, and to arrange for the negotiation of a loan of Rs. 40,000 for the purpose. This year Rs. 3,001-7-9 was paid from the fund for interest on loan borrowed, and Rs. 40,275-3-4 for expenditure incurred on the branch canal and four bathing ghâts on it. The canal was constructed by the Officers of the Canal Department, and cost Rs. 36,953-6-7. The construction of the four pucka masonry bathing ghâts was entrusted to the four following members of the Committee, who each undertook one:—Dewan Sunkar Nath, Lalla Ruttun Chund, Nawab Abdool Majid Khan, and Fuqueer Shumsoodeen, and cost Rs. 3,316-12-9, giving a total expenditure of Rs. 43,271-11-1. The benefits accruing from the canal are too apparent to require any mention in detail here; suffice it to say that to it is due the city garden, with its perpetual bloom and freshness. The bathing ghâts, thronged every morning by crowds of the inhabitants of the city, are supplied by it; and the city drain, so valuable an agent in our conservancy arrangements, is washed and kept clean by it, and flour mill worked by it. Captain Hall, with his wonted kindness, has rendered much assistance in the construction of the canal, and it is mainly through his instrumentality and his influence with the Canal Officers that the early completion of the work is due. The Committee accordingly desire to record their sense of obligation to him.

9. In last year's report Rs. 18,097 were entered as expenditure incurred in excavating earthwork for a new city drain, and making the foundations thereof of pucka masonry. This year the Committee considered it advisable to substitute pucka masonry in lieu of the mud walls of the drain originally devised by the Assistant Engineer, for the obvious reason that during the rains the waters would overflow and carry it away. The work was carried out by Lalla Kunhiya Lall at a cost of Rs. 8,700 paid from the fund, and Rs. 5,731-3-7 from borrowed capital, giving a total expenditure of Rs. 14,431-3-7. Rs. 1,730-12 was also paid from the fund for the construction of a pucka masonry drain in the city (Kaguz Kaban), for a kutcha one outside the Delhi Gate to Ravee Nulla and the Summents walla in the city.

10. During the year Rs. 227-9-6 were paid from the fund for cleaning Lalla Ruttun Chund's tank and for water rate, this being a place of public resort and convenience, and Rs. 287-9-4 from borrowed capital for two pleasure boats.

11. Rs. 30-1-3 were expended in the construction of a drain bridge on the road to Kuroul at a place where water lodged.

12. Under sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, it was proposed, during the year, to make gardens round the city. Ten divisions were made and each entrusted to a Member of the Committee. The total cost of garden was Rs. 61,404-5-3, of which Rs. 16,939-5-6 was paid from the fund, and Rs. 44,464-15-9 from borrowed capital.

Garden from Delhi to Akbaree Gate was entrusted to Dewan Ajoodhya Purshad. From Akbaree to Moochee, Dewan Shunker Nath. Moochee to Shahalmee, Lalla Ruttun Chund. Shahalmee to Lahoree, Nawab Abdool Majid Khan. Lahoree to Mooree, Sheikh Ferozoodeen. Mooree to Bhattee, Nawab Goolam Mahboob Soobhanee. Bhattee to Tuxalee, Faqueer Shumsoodeen. Mustee to Khizree, Nawab Allee Reza Khan. Khizree to Ackie, Bukshee Kunhiya Lall and Lalla Madee Shah. Ackie to Delhi, Rae Miser Maikraj and Lalla Hurjus Rae.

Where an unsightly waste of hollow and broken ground formerly existed, producing sickness and disease, there is now a blooming garden, the daily and hourly resort of thousands of the citizens.

The appearance of the town is greatly improved by it. Fruit trees and trees of umbrageous foliage have been planted, and it is contemplated greatly to increase their number.

By next year the garden, it is anticipated, will be much improved.

13. Last year, the road round the city was repaired by contract at a cost of Rs. 1,866-5-6, under superintendence of Abdool Majid Khan and Bukshee Kunhiya Lall. This year, on account of its broken state, and agreeably to the wishes of the authorities, and under their sanction, it was deemed necessary by the Committee to re-metal the whole of it. The work was entrusted to Meah Gama and Neezamoodeen, agents to Meah Sooltan, and given out by contract. Rs. 3,855-9-3 were paid from the fund during the year, the balance, in consequence of the work not having been completed up to end of the year, was paid at the commencement of the present year, and will be shown in this year's accounts. This road is now a great convenience, much used by the public, and adds much to the appearance of the vicinity.

14. *Repairs.*—During the year, Rs. 2,659-6-6 were expended on repairs; white-washing, and repairing room in the Kotwallee for the Honorary Magistrates cost Rs. 49-5-6; repairs to city walls and roofing of the Huzooree Bagh, Rs. 2,072-6-3, under superintendence of Meah Gama. Repairs to privies outside the city and to road opposite Tuxalee Gate, Rs. 527-10-9.

15. *Establishment for Collection and Contingencies.*—During the year, Rs. 5,595-11-9 were paid to the establishment for collection, including pay of Inspector and two Deputy Inspectors of slaughter-houses; Rs. 27, under head "contingencies," were paid for stationery for the use of the Committee; and Rs. 695-1-8, under head "charitable institutions," for medicines and the city poor.

16. *Miscellaneous.*—Under head miscellaneous Rs. 7,220-3-2 were expended. Rs. 4,000 paid to the Agra Bank in liquidation of two instalments of loan, and the balance for purchase of conserving implements, and for cost incurred in entertaining the school lads from Umritsur, who were invited to Lahore during the Exhibition.

17. *City Police and Conservancy Establishment.*—During the year Rs. 35,104-1-2 were paid for the city police; Rs. 214-1 for chowkeedars of burial grounds; Rs. 360 for mohurirs attached to office of the Honorary Magistrates; Rs. 2,112 for conservancy establishment, pay of darogah, jemadars, and bheesties for watering roads in the city; Rs. 1,680, pay of sweepers for keeping the bazars and city clean; Rs. 1,200, pay of sweepers for cleaning drains and public necessaries outside the city; Rs. 300 to Kohinoor Press for printing charges, aggregating Rs. 42,470-2-2.

18. *Conservancy Management.*—During this year also, the conservancy arrangements of the city were placed under the superintendence of Dewan Shunkur Nath and Nawab Abdool Majid Khan. The city drain and public necessaries outside the city were also under the superintendence of the latter. Lalla Ruttun Chund occasionally inspected the working of the establishment and stimulated them to energy. It is owing to the exertions of these Members of the Committee and their careful management, aided by the frequent visits of the Deputy Commissioner, that the city was kept so clean and healthy. The watering of the road round the city was given out by contract, and entrusted to Nawab Abdool Majid Khan and Bukshee Kunhiya Lall. The work was not satisfactorily done. Other arrangements will be made on the expiry of the contract.

19. *Annual Returns.*—Appendices Nos. V, VI, VII, VIII, prepared according to prescribed form, are herewith submitted. The total expenditure from the fund amounts to Rs. 1,13,446-10-10; from borrowed capital, Rs. 1,00,721-8-10; cash balance, Rs. 20,852-1-0.

20. *Mention of Establishment.*—For the able and efficient manner in which Wuzeer Singh, Darogah, Municipal Tax, performed the onerous and responsible duties entrusted to him in collecting the tax, in addition to his work as Sheristader and Controller of our Office, we recommend him for a gratuity of Rs. 100. To the first Mohurir, Naib Darogah, and Hindee writer, we recommend a gratuity of two months' pay, respectively, for the general satisfaction given by them. To the weighman, Rs. 10; to the Mohurir, Collectors, and Peons, one month's pay to each, aggegating Rs. 379; and Rs. 160 to the European Inspector, and Rs. 40 to each of the two Deputy Inspectors of slaughter-house, through whose exertions an increase of Rs. 748 was realized; amounting in all to Rs. 619. In taking into consideration the increase of work since 1859, when the pay of the Darogah was fixed at Rs. 30, and the heavy and responsible duties that now devolve on him, we strongly recommend an increase of his salary to Rs. 50 per month, and that of the Hindee writers from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

From the Commr. and Supdt. Lahore Division, to the Secy. to Govt. Punjab,—(No. 209, dated the 9th July 1864.)

Submits for the perusal of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor a translation of the Local Improvement Report for 1863-64, furnished by the Municipal Committee of the city of Lahore.

Remarks that he considers this Report most satisfactory.

From the Secy. to Govt. Punjab, to the Commr. and Supdt. Lahore Division,—(No. 1,400, dated the 14th July 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge your No. 209, dated 9th instant, and to request that you will have the goodness to convey to the Municipal Committee of Lahore the Lieutenant Governor's acknowledgments for their zealous and very successful exertions during the past year.

The translation of the Committee's Report, furnished with your docket, will be published as a Supplement to the *Punjab Gazette.*

APPENDIX V.

Comparative Return of Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Fund of Lahore for 1863-64 *and* 1862-63.

FUND.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	REMARKS.
		Assets.			Expenditure.				Closing Balance in hand.	
		Opening Balance in hand.	Income during the year.	Total Assets for the year.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Municipal Fund	1863-64 ...	17,544 2 2	91,404 2 5	1,08,948 4 7	31,976 5 4	8,201 7 9	*50,324 0 5	85,501 13 6	23,446 7 1	* Includes pay of City Police.
	1862-63 ...	23,446 7 1	1,10,752 4 9	1,34,198 11 10	54,609 0 11	2,649 6 6	*56,008 3 5	1,13,346 10 10	20,852 1 0	

APPENDIX VI.

Classified Abstract of Expenditure from the Municipal Funds, Lahore, for 1863-64.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Civil Administration.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ecclesiastical ...	447	0	0
Judicial...	1,430	15	3

Public Improvements.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Municipal.	*Town Buildings* ...	10,268	1	5
	Paving Streets and Station Roads ...	4,582	11	11
	Lighting ...	3,475	9	10
	Water supply ...	3,001	7	9
	Sewage, including Station Drainage ...	10,430	12	0
Agriculture.	*Tanks and Wells* ...	227	6	9
	Drainage ...	30	1	3
	Arboriculture ...	96	0	0
	Forests (City Garden) ...	14,843	5	6
	Metalled Roads ...	3,855	9	3

Total Original Works, Rs. ... 54,689 0 11

REPAIRS.

Public Improvements.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Municipal ...	2,624	6	6
Communications ...	25	0	0

Total Repairs, Rs. ... 2,649 6 6

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment ...	5,595	11	9
Contingencies ...	27	0	0
Dispensaries, Poor House ...	695	1	8
Conservancy ...	7,220	3	10
Miscellaneous Establishment ...	42,470	2	2

Total Establishment, Rs. ... 56,008 3 5

Grand Total, Rs. ... 1,13,346 10 10

APPENDIX VII.

Detailed Statement of Road buildings or other original works, and of repairs upon which expenditure has been incurred out of the Municipal Fund of Lahore during 1863-64.

Description of work and repair.	Expenditure previous to 1863-64.	Expenditure during 1863-64.	Present state.	AUTHORITY AND REMARKS.
ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Trench round Native Burial Ground	... ...	447 0 0	Completed.	
New Police Chowkee outside Lahoree Gate...	... ...	1,430 15 3	Ditto.	
Raising and improving Delhi Gate	1,100 0 0	50 0 0	About half of masonry work completed.	Rs. 2,000 0 0 paid besides from loan.
Ditto ditto Lahoree Gate	700 0 0	3,123 7 11	Completed	„ 2,000 0 0 ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto Shahalmee Gate	... ...	3,563 5 6	Ditto	„ 2,782 8 11 ditto ditto.
Contributions towards Exhibition	... ...	3,531 4 0		
Road from Kotwallee to Mustee Gate and thence to Buzaz Hutta ...	... ...	1,058 1 5	Ditto.	
Ditto Lahoree Gate to Shahalmee and thence to Buzaz Hutta ...	... ...	867 4 0	Ditto.	
Ditto Heera Mundee to Bhatee Gate	500 0 0	311 4 0	Ditto.	
Ditto Heera Mundee to Havalie Maharajah Khurruck Singh ...	... ...	692 2 6	Ditto.	
Ditto corner of Akbarie Mundee to Kotwallee	... ...	199 4 0		
Portions of road in front of Lahoree, Moochee, and Shahalmee Gates	... ...	1,454 12 0	Ditto.	
Clearance	6,312 13 2	3,475 9 10		
Canal	... ...	3,001 7 9	Ditto	Rs. 40,270 3 4 paid besides from loan.
City Drain outside	18,097 0 0	8,700 0 0	Ditto	„ 5,731 3 7 ditto ditto.
Kutcha Drain from outside of Delhi Gate to Ravee Nulla, pucka drain in City at Kaguz Koopan, &c.	... ...	1,730 12 0	Ditto.	
Ruttun Chund's Tank outside Shahalmee Gate	... ...	227 6 9	Ditto	„ 287 9 4 ditto ditto.
Drain bridge on the Karowl Road	... ...	30 1 3		
Arboriculture	... ...	96 0 0		
City gardens	... ...	16,843 5 6	... ...	„ 44,464 15 9 ditto ditto.
Metalled road round City	.. ...	3,855 9 3	... ...	Works completed after end of year; remaining expenditure will be shown in current year's accounts.
REPAIRS.				
Repairs to City walls and public necessaries	... ...	2,624 0 6		
Ditto to road round the City...	... ...	25 0 0		

APPENDIX No. 2.

Extract from the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Police of the North-Western Provinces,—(dated the 1st September 1863.)

(4) The increase of municipal contributions.

21. We would urge the equalization and increase of the contributions made towards the Police from the large cities and towns in the North-Western Provinces. This is not an introduction of a new principle, but the carrying out of one which has been fully acknowledged and partially acted on. In the Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 767 A, dated 2nd July 1861, paragraph 18, the Lieutenant Governor gave the following directions:—"It is expected that all cities and mofussil towns, bazars, &c., to which Act XX of 1856 may have been, or may hereafter be extended, or in which the system of town-duties or octroi may have been, or may hereafter be introduced, shall defray the entire cost of the Police which has been allotted to them respectively. And it will be the duty of all Magistrates of Districts to provide adequately for this demand upon their Municipal Funds." And further, in paragraph 22, it is enjoined that "the Inspector General of Police, whenever he may find that the cost of the Police, in any city, town, or bazar, is not covered by the contributions to the General Police Fund, will call on the Magistrate of the District to make up his contribution to the amount required, or if the Municipal collections should not admit of this, then to increase the assessment in such degree as he may find practicable, without exceeding the limitations imposed by Section 11, Act XX of 1856."

22. Again, in a letter dated 17th May 1861, it was directed that the necessity of extending the operation of Act XX of 1856, or alternatively of introducing the system of duties, or an octroi into cities where the Municipal contributions fell short of what might be reasonably expected, should be pressed upon the Magistrates.

23. We, however, in the course of our review have observed that though much has been done towards carrying out these orders, the amount contributed by the different towns towards the Police is very unequal. Some cities contribute fairly, but others very inadequately, and many towns, although of considerable size and wealth, contribute nothing. The annexed Statement, Appendix D, shows the amount contributed by the municipalities in the different districts. It will be seen that in the large and now prosperous district of Goruckpore, and in the district of Benares, only one town in each, Goruckpore and Benares themselves, contribute; in the districts of Mirzapore and Agra, only two in each contribute. Indeed in the Meerut Division alone, as it seems to us, have the wishes of Government in this respect been carried out. Further, we have ascertained that from the important and daily increasing station and town of Allahabad, only Rs. 900 per mensem are devoted to the purposes of Police, compared with

Rs. 1,985 from Benares,
" 1,650 from Bareilly,
" 1,434 from Futtehgurh,
" 1,373 from Cawnpore,
" 1,250 from Agra,
" 936 from Meerut, and
" 924 from Shahjehanpore.

Regard being had to these inequalities and to the paucity of contributions from some districts, we suggest that the special attention of the Commissioners of Divisions be called to the subject. They might be directed to bear the matter prominently in view during their cold weather tours, and to report after six months what progress they have made in equalizing and extending the contributions from the cities and towns within their jurisdiction.

24. We hold that all the Police employed in duties, the performance of which is necessitated solely by the existence of the town, should be defrayed by the municipalities. These duties are the watch and ward of streets, bazars, seraies, and ghâts, the protection of life and property, the preservation of peace, the prevention and detection of crime within the town. It is advisable, however, that a tract of country round each large town should be under the charge of the Officer at the head of the City Police, and that such Officer should belong to the General Police. For these reasons, and also for the performance of Government duty, such as the guard of Government property, the serving of processes, the custody of prisoners, it is necessary that there should be a body of Police, paid from the State Revenues in each city. We do not think that it is possible to lay down any fixed proportion in which to divide the cost of Police between the municipality and the Government. One strong post of Police paid from the general revenues should be sufficient within each town or city, and this post should be supplemented by Police paid from the Municipal Funds to the extent of the number of men and Officers required for the effective performance of the Police duties, within the limits of the town or city. This rule, however, should be relaxed where the suburbs are inhabited by an agricultural population. And also in cities where the population fluctuates considerably, as at Benares or Muttra; owing to the influx of pilgrims or visitors, the permanent population can hardly, with fairness, be called upon to pay for the Police required on this account. It is obvious, therefore, that the proportion between the State and the Municipal contributions will vary with the size of the town, the extent and the position of the suburbs, and the nature or character of the inhabitants.

25. We have increased the strength of the first class Police stations located in the large cities to five Officers and twenty men, but for obvious reasons we have not been able to propose the complete withdrawal of the Police at present posted in those cities in addition to this strength, while the municipal contributions remain at their present scale. The annexed Statement E, of the Appendix, will show the strength respectively of the General and Municipal Police proposed to be posted in the larger cities, and the saving which would result were the principle here laid down to be carried out, as far as it now goes. But we are of opinion that it might be extended, as we have already stated in paragraph 23. This statement only relates to the larger cities in the North-Western Provinces, and no account is here taken of the large reduction which would be effected, were the provisions of the Act extended to places which now contribute nothing, and were the contributions in the smaller cities increased to what we consider their legitimate amount.

26. It is right to add that the highest pay of his grade, Rs. 70 per mensem, has been proposed

for the Officer in charge of the Police station in the larger cities; but we recommend that this pay be raised from the Municipal Funds, so as to range between Rs. 200 and 100 per mensem.

27. We here take the opportunity to recommend the adoption of the system prevalent in some of the cities of the Punjab, and attended there with great advantage, under which the members of the Municipal Committees have been created Honorary Magistrates, and two of them sit together in the city for the trial of petty cases. One of the beneficial results of this measure, and that which justifies its recommendation in this report, is that it will materially lighten the duties of the Police in procuring the attendance of accused persons and witnesses before the Courts. The members of the Municipal Committee should be freely consulted on matters connected with the Police, and should be in every way encouraged to take an interest in the subject. They might with advantage be allowed to have some voice in the appointments to the Police, with a view to obtaining men, who command the confidence of the inhabitants, for the performance of the important duties of watch and ward. In cases where there may be no Honorary Magistrates, the work would be more easily performed than at present, were one of the Magisterial staff to sit for an hour of a morning at the principal Police station within the city so as to dispose of the cases of the day, instead of having them forwarded to the Cutcherry, which might be situated at a distance from the city.

28. The remarks recorded above, in regard to the contribution of sufficient funds for the payment of the Police employed, apply equally to cantonments. In the Cantonments of Bareilly* the Cantonment Police appear still supplemented by men paid from the State Revenues.

* In Bareilly Cantonment one Officer and eight men are allowed from the General Police.

29. It is believed that in some cantonments and stations the custom of entertaining private watchmen still prevails. It seems impossible to deprive individuals of the option of so doing, if they find it necessary to incur this expense in addition to that of contributing towards the Cantonment or Municipal Funds. But the necessity, where it exists, does not reflect to the credit of the organized Police, and forms material of just complaint to the inhabitants, who are thus subjected to a double tax. The remedy lies with the Police Authorities, and in the provision of a more effectual watch and ward over property.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT UPON THE TOWN-DUTIES OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, OCTOBER 1833.

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The town-duties are not liable to all the exceptions which may be taken to the inland customs 26

Principal objections to the town-duties—

1st. The inconvenience to the people arising from the universal search obliged to be exercised at the entrances to the towns ... 26

2nd. The injurious effect of town-duties upon manufactures 27

3rd. Their injurious effect upon trade ... 27

4th. The extreme partiality of the tax as regards the people 30

5th. And its unproductiveness to Government in consequence of this partiality 31

6th. The town-duties diminish the efficiency of the preventive system for the realization of the custom revenue 32

The annual produce of the town-duties since they were first put upon their present footing in 1810 32

The expense of collecting them 33

The extensive smuggling practised, and the difficulty of preventing it 33

The great objection to the town-duties is their injurious effect upon trade 33

Their pernicious influence upon agriculture ... 34

The town-duties are part of the remains of the barbarous system of universal taxation prevalent under the native governments. The measures which we adopted for the purpose of correcting their evils have only made them worse, and it is to be hoped that they will now be finally abandoned 34

If this be impracticable, it would be desirable in the next degree that they should be abandoned at once at all the towns on the western frontier, and that at the rest they should be gradually remitted to an amount equivalent to the annual increase of the custom duties, until they are all absorbed ... 34

The reason that few authorities have been quoted in this report 35

The town-duties considered as a fund applicable to the improvement of towns ... 35

The objections to the plan of retaining them for the purpose—

1st. They injure towns by depressing their trade and manufactures far more than they can improve them by furnishing means for the erection of public works 35

2nd. The assignment of the town-duties as a fund for the support of public works would inevitably lead to waste 35

The proper mode suggested of providing funds for the improvement of towns ... 35

TOWN-DUTY REPORT.

In some respects the town-duties are less exceptionable than the inland customs. Their operation is confined to particular spots, and to a smaller number of goods, and there is no obligation to take out rowannahs beforehand, but in other points they are open to serious objection.

For the sake of levying a duty upon eight articles consumed in towns, *all* their consumption and *all* their trade, comprising several hundred different articles, and passengers of every description, are subjected to the annoyance of search. It is an inseparable characteristic of taxes levied

on goods in transit, that the inconvenience attending their collection extends to everything and almost to every person passing by the same route as the article taxed. The only way to mitigate the evil is to limit the exaction of this class of taxes to as few places as possible. When they are confined to the foreign trade of a country, they are tolerable. This branch of industry is mostly in the hands of wholesale merchants, and the community at large have personally so little connexion with the frontiers of the kingdom, that they may for the most part be unconscious of the existence of the impost. But duties on goods in transit are intolerably vexatious when they come to be applied to the more frequent intercourse of the society within itself, and particularly when they affect the points towards which all internal intercourse converges,—the towns and cities of a country. These are the general rendezvous, both of trade and of almost every other kind of business and pleasure, and a place could not possibly be chosen for the collection of a tax levied by the application of search upon goods passing along the high roads, where it would put the society to greater inconvenience. Every cart, every pony laden with fodder for the supply of the city, must be searched; and at Delhi it was formerly carried to such an extent, that even *persons* were examined. Men and women were in the habit of bringing in salt under their clothes, bound round their body in bags.

The limitation in the number of articles liable to duty would afford some alleviation, if it were not that, under the circumstances under which town-duty is levied, smuggling can be carried on in very small quantities at a time, and minute search is therefore necessary. Even where the best preventive system exists in the Custom Department, the utmost we can expect to accomplish is to secure the duties on considerable quantities of goods belonging to the wholesale merchant. Petty smuggling can never be completely stopped, and there must always be a certain space inside each line of chowkeys, from the consumption of which Government can derive no revenue: the limits of this space being determined by the distance to which it is worth a person's while to carry two or three seers at a time of a taxed article for the sake of avoiding the duty. In a customs line, after making this deduction, the trade of the rest of the country is brought under the contribution in the hands of the wholesale merchant; but in the case of town-duties, the whole town may be supplied by retail. The chowkeys are so near that it is always profitable to smuggle articles in small quantities, and hence arises the necessity for minute search.

Another objection to town-duties is the way in which they interfere with the freedom of manufacture. If an oil-mill or sugar-mill were to be established within the limits of the town-duty chowkeys, the undertaker would have to pay 5 per cent. more than if it were established outside. This grievance was brought to the notice of the Board of Customs in a representation from the merchants at Calcutta, dated the 17th of December 1831, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix No. 1; but it still remains unredressed. The only remedy that could be applied, less than the abolition of the town-duties, would be to allow a drawback on re-exportation, or to permit the manufacture to be carried on in bond. Either plan, however, it is to be feared, would be impracticable; for, as the natives would claim the same privilege, persons must be employed to ascertain by actual inspection that each of perhaps fifty or one hundred small despatches per diem were really exported out of town. If these people were paid highly, the expense would be excessive, and if they were paid at the present custom-house rates, they would assuredly take bribes, and allow the goods to remain snugly in town; and, at all events, the minute surveillance which they must exercise over the manufacture would make the tax even much more odious than it is at present. For the sake of the Government revenue, it is to be wished that the system of giving drawbacks should not be extended. They everywhere lead to fraud; and such is the loose morality of the town-duty establishments, and the facility which exists for smuggling, that if they were to be introduced *there*, the revenue must suffer to a great extent. The procuring of drawback would immediately become a trade by which numbers would gain their subsistence. Goods would be smuggled into town; and after obtaining a drawback on them, they would after all be consumed within the limits; and if only one custom-house peon could be corrupted, drawback might be procured even where no goods at all were in existence.

Such is the effect which the town-duties have upon the manufactures carried on in articles subject to them, and there can be no doubt that it is a real practical grievance. Instances might be mentioned up the country as well as in Calcutta, in which the establishment of sugar-mills has been prevented by this partial impost. Towns are the natural seats of manufactures. The capital, enterprise, and intelligence of the country principally reside there, and employments can nowhere else be extended and sub-divided as they can in the great assemblages of people who congregate in towns. One of the articles excluded is the great staple, the expected improvement in the mode of growing and manufacturing which affords one of the principal grounds of hope for the renewed prosperity of the country. After all that has been said about the injustice of England in excluding our sugars, it would hardly be believed that, by a fiscal regulation in India itself, sugar cannot be manufactured in most of the principal towns of the country, except for the consumption of the towns themselves; or, in other words, that in those situations where the greatest facilities exist for refining our sugar, and fitting it for exportation to England, the improvement of the manufacture, by the application of expensive machinery and the sub-division of labor, cannot be carried beyond the means which the limited consumption of a single town affords. If the undertaker were to attempt to extend his operations by supplying the country in the neighbourhood or the foreign market, he would be immediately undersold by the sugar manufactured outside the limits of the town-duty chowkeys.

But the most serious objection to this tax is the injurious effect it has upon the trade of the country. The town-duty tariff includes salt, sugar of every description, tobacco, ghee, beetle-nut, turmeric, oil and oil-seeds, and pulse, all of which are great staples of the trade of this country. The town-duties are intended to be levied merely on the consumption of the towns, and the spirit, and perhaps the letter of the law, requires that goods

which are brought in merely to be disposed of and sent away again in the ordinary course of trade should not be subject to the impost. In practice, however, it is impossible to distinguish those articles which are intended for the consumption of the town itself from those which are brought merely for the purpose of being sent away again; and if goods were to be admitted duty-free into a place, on the assumption that they would not be sold there, the town-duties might be defrauded to any extent. The actual result is, that they have everywhere been levied on the enumerated articles, upon their entering the prescribed limits, without any exception in favor of the general trade.

This state of things involves an evil of serious magnitude. Merchants, being thus subjected to double duties on taking their goods to the great town, of course cease to frequent them as places of trade, and resort, instead, to other marts which are established for the purpose in the neighbourhood. Thus Bowanny, Shamlee, Bheree, Rewarree, and Shahderah have grown up on all sides of Delhi to be flourishing places, while no trade whatever is carried on at Delhi itself. Hatrass, which is not burthened with town-duties, is a more flourishing place than Agra, and the whole of the trade would probably remove thither, if it were not necessary to take the Bhurtpore salt to Agra for the purpose of embarking it for the eastward. There is no place in the interior of India better adapted to become a place of great trade than Allahabad, in proof of which many rich native merchants actually reside there. Such, however, is the effect of the town-duties, that they cannot carry on their trade at the place where they reside, and they have been obliged to establish two marts, called Jhoonsee and Sirsa, just outside the town-duty limits, in order to transact their business. These are thriving places; but at Allahabad itself nothing is bought or sold, except for the consumption of the place.

The existence of the same burthen at Mirzapore gave rise to the establishment of Turnbull Gunge at Chunar, where a portion of the goods intended for the Deccan used to be prematurely landed and sent to the Kutra Pass, by a circuitous route, in order to avoid the town-duties. The expense and inconvenience attending this plan, however, made it almost as bad as the original grievance, and the merchants continued to bring the greater part of their goods on to Mirzapore, and to pay town as well as custom duty, until A. D. 1828, when they established warehouses just outside the town-duty limits, where the goods were landed and conveyed to the Deccan without payment of this extra tax. This went on till 1831, when the Governor General went in person to Mirzapore, and the merchants of the place laid before him a statement of the hardship to which they were exposed from not being able to bring the goods intended for the Deccan within the precincts of the town. This led to the establishment of a warehousing system, which subsists at the present time, and all goods included in the town-duty tariff, which are destined for the Deccan, must be taken on their arrival at Mirzapore to a particular warehouse, outside the town, where they remain under charge of the officers of Government, until they are sent away. The effect of these changes upon the town-duty collections of the place will be seen from the following statement of their annual amount, since 1820, received from the Revenue Account's Office :—

			Rs.
1820-21	...	...	73,863
1821-22	...	...	62,627
1822-23	...	...	57,656
1823-24	...	...	50,151
1824-25	...	...	45,111
1825-26	...	...	38,712
1826-27	...	...	34,813
1827-28	...	...	41,146
1828-29	...	...	36,579
1829-30	...	...	30,701
1830-31	...	...	31,037
1831-32	...	...	25,908
1832-33	...	...	23,314*

Within this period they have gradually fallen off two-thirds, or from Rs. 73,863 to Rs. 23,314, according as the Deccan trade was successively withdrawn from the payment of town-duties : first, by the establishment of Turnbull Gunge; then by the establishment of the warehouses immediately outside the town-duty limits; and lastly, by the establishment of the warehousing system inside those limits, but still outside the city. Although an improvement upon the former plan, the obligation of warehousing the goods intended for the Deccan at a particular place outside the town and under strict rules, is a serious burthen upon the trade. That it is so felt is evident, since the merchants have never requested that the plan should be extended to the goods belonging to the eastern and western trade, of which such as are subject to town-duty are not disembarked from the boats at all. While the merchants are paying hire to the owner of the Government warehouse, their own warehouses are probably lying empty; and, besides this, they are subjected to the inconvenience of having a portion of their goods kept at a distance from the rest, under the separate charge of the officers of Government. Much time is necessarily lost in going to and fro, and the facilities for calling the attention of purchasers to the goods, and for the ready transaction of business in general, are considerably diminished. When to the expense and loss of every kind suffered by the Mirzapore merchants from the warehousing system is added the expense of the warehousing establishment, and of the establishment for the collection of the town-duties themselves, this will appear indeed a wasteful tax, all this complicated and oppressive machinery being kept up to secure an annual collection of only Rs. 23,314.

In the year 1831-32, 52,596 maunds of fine sugar, which paid in custom-duty Rs. 20,151, were sent across the Mirzapore frontier in progress to the Deccan, and the sum realized in town-duties on the same article at Mirzapore, in A. D. 1832,† was only Rs. 5,140 on 12,842 maunds. From this it appears that for the sake of levying Rs. 5,000 in town-duty from 12,000 maunds of sugar, four times that quantity of sugar yielding four times that sum of money in custom-duties was forced to undergo the warehousing process.

* According to a statement furnished last year by the Board of Customs, the Mirzapore town-duty collections for the years 1829-30, 1830-31 and 1831-32, are as follows:—32,084, 35,127, and 27,075. This statement shows the gross, and the other the net proceeds, which accounts for the difference.

† It will be observed that these periods do not exactly correspond—the one being the official year 1831-32, and the other the year A. D. 1832; but they both embrace an entire year, and may fairly be taken to represent the transactions of the general and local trade of the time.

Although not liable to town-duty, this important trade with the Deccan must be subjected to these or some other severe restrictions, for the sake of securing the local tax, as long as it exists. Even now the loss suffered by the merchants on the Deccan trade cannot be much less than the whole sum collected by Government in town-duties, and as the trade increases it will amount to a great deal more. A loss of only one and a quarter per cent. on the sugar sent to the Deccan would make up the Rs. 5,000 received in town-duties from this article; but the loss really suffered is much more. This, too, is the best form under which the town-duty exists. In almost every other up-country town it leads to the total exclusion of the trade in town-duty articles, the tax being levied without exception from these goods upon their coming within the prescribed limits.

The Deccan trade is annually increasing, and the duty in the past year exceeded that of 1831-32 by nearly Rs. 35,000. This is partly to be attributed to the new road, and partly to the establishment of the warehousing system; but if the restriction were to be entirely removed, and merchants were allowed to warehouse their goods where and how they please, a much greater improvement would certainly take place. Government can never be a gainer by local duties which stand in the way of the full development of more extended branches of trade. The Deccan trade, which depends upon the consumption of vast countries on both sides of the frontier, is capable of almost unlimited extension, and every new facility given to it may bring thousands of new consumers within its scope. The town-duties, on the other hand, depend upon the consumption of the inhabitants of the single town of Mirzapore; and, do what we will, this branch of revenue cannot be much improved.

What has been said above affords a very imperfect illustration of the injury which is done to the general interests of trade by the town-duties. The Deccan trade forms only a very small portion of the whole trade of Mirzapore, much the largest share of which is carried on between the upper and lower Provinces by the Ganges. In the former, the great staples subject to town-duty are only forced into a Government warehouse; while, in the latter, they are not permitted to land at all without payment of the town-duty, which amounts to a virtual exclusion, and thus the trade of this great mart is hampered and embarrassed in both its great branches. Commercial entrepôts may be considered in the light of vast instruments of the trade of a country. The opportunity of the ready purchase and sale of almost any kind or quantity of goods, accumulated capital, extended credit, greatly increased facility of settling accounts, and general commercial information, meet here as in a centre. In short, almost all the assistance which society or general combination of effort can give to commerce is represented by the assemblage of merchants in entrepôts, and whatever tends to check the full operation and improvement of these mighty engines of trade, tends in a much greater degree to check the trade itself. It is not the injury done to the machine, but the work which is left undone in consequence, which is deserving of regret. The depressing effect upon the town of Mirzapore itself, produced by the imposition of a partial tax, may, to a certain extent, be estimated; but the loss to the country from the diminished use of a great entrepôt admits of no calculation. Situated about the centre of the valley of the Ganges, and being the point of commercial intercourse between the upper and lower Provinces, Mirzapore is the greatest trading place in the interior of India, and Calcutta and Bombay probably do not exceed it in the total value of the goods which pass through its medium. Yet, for the sake of a paltry tax of Rs. 23,000 a year upon the particular consumption of the place, the whole of this vast trade is placed under the most injurious restriction. No doubt Mirzapore is a flourishing entrepôt, but would it not be much more so if sugar, tobacco, ghee, and other staples, subject to the payment of town-duty, could be freely landed and warehoused there, instead of being either entirely excluded or subjected to the process of a Government warehousing system? To such an extent do the regulations of Government tend to dissocialise this place, and study, as it were, to deprive it of its character of a great commercial entrepôt!

A similar instance is to be found at Banda, the capital of Bundelcund. The great export staple of the Province is cotton. Not being subject to town-duty, business can be freely carried on in it, and great convenience results to the general interests of trade from the annual assemblage of merchants at Banda during the cotton season. Sugar, tobacco, and other articles which compose the returns received from the eastward, on the other hand, are subject to town-duty, and they cannot, therefore, be brought to Banda. In substance, then, the law amounts to this—that Banda may be a place for buying and selling cotton, and nothing else. The eastern staples, being scared away from Banda by the town-duties, are sent direct from the ghats of the Jumna to their several destinations; the merchants are put to a heavy expense by being obliged to keep gomashtahs at all those places, and the Province is deprived of the inestimable advantages which would result from the possession of a central entrepôt.

In 1808 the Banda town-duties were discontinued, being thought too inconsiderable to be worth retaining. They yielded at that time Rs. 2,068-9-10. When the town-duty regulation was passed in 1810, the duties were again imposed, apparently through inadvertence; and last year they yielded Rs. 4,800. From the following statement, furnished by Mr. Truscott, of their annual produce, since they were re-established, it appears that the average annual collection, during the latter half of this period, is less than that of the former, by Rs. 139-13-3; or, in other words, instead of having become more productive during the last twenty-three years, they have fallen off in the above proportion:—

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1810-11	3,500
1811-12	2,275
1812-13	4,600
1813-14	3,600
1814-15	4,711
1815-16	5,112
1816-17	5,525
1817-18	5,650
1818-19	6,200
1819-20	3,600
1820-21	4,450
1821-22	4,600

Year.			Amount.
			Rs.
1822-23	...	...	4,100
1823-24	...	...	4,401
1824-25	...	...	4,605
1825-26	...	...	4,000
1826-27	...	...	4,001
1827-28	...	...	4,005
1828-29	...	...	4,001
1829-30	...	...	4,001
1830-31	...	...	5,101
1831-32	...	...	4,600
1832-33	...	...	4,800

This scale of collections furnishes a correct index to the actual state of the town of Banda, which, if it has not deteriorated, has improved as little as it is possible to conceive, during the period it has been in our possession. Every practicable relief is required for this suffering Province; and among other means of restoring its ruined agriculture, the progressive increase of a flourishing commercial capital must be allowed to be of some importance. The presence of our troops, the civil and criminal courts, and the office of the political authority of the Province, hold out to the native merchants the advantages of security, of a ready adjustment of their civil claims, and of a general attention to their interests, as connected with the affairs of the adjoining foreign States. The situation of the place also admirably adapts it for becoming the centre of the trade of the Province, and the removal of the town-duties would soon be followed by the calling in of the scattered establishments which the merchants of the place are now obliged to keep up at the neighbouring towns, and by the accession of many new comers from the petty marts in the independent States, upon the immediate frontier of which Banda is situated. These results, far from being ideal, are fully warranted by the actual circumstances of the place. Many merchants already reside there, and many others resort there during the cotton season. These carry on at present all the trade which the town-duties will permit them, and after this restriction has been removed, the imports as well as the exports of the Province will be brought to Banda, and the place will become established as a mart. When once it assumes this character, which it never can until the town-duties are got rid of, it will certainly grow up to be a considerable place. By referring to the extract from his Report in the Appendix, No. 2, it will be seen that Mr. Truscott has expressed the same opinion on this subject, as myself, in much fewer words. The strong sense I entertain of the inexpediency of the tax has led me, perhaps, to be more prolix than is necessary.

With regard to the restrictions under which the maritime trade of the country is placed by the town-duties, I will not weaken the effect which the plain narrative of them must produce upon the mind of every unprejudiced person by attempting to comment on them. The rules will be found at length in the Appendix No. 3. While perusing them, it must be borne in mind that town-duty is not so much as claimed from any part of the trade which is so burthened and put in trammels. A serious obstruction is placed at the great door of the country for the sake of exacting a due only from what stops in the porch, and the whole of our intercourse by sea with foreign nations is subjected to the inconvenience, and part of the expense of a tax, merely for the purpose of levying a duty upon the *consumption of Calcutta*. If the exportation of sugar increases, as we hope it will, the loss to the merchants from the restrictions imposed upon the trade with Great Britain, in this article alone, will soon exceed all that Government realizes from the local Calcutta duty.

Another objection to the town-duties is, that they are a partial tax, falling only upon a small portion of the people, while the others are entirely exempt. All the subjects of the same Government have a right to be placed on an equal footing with respect to taxation, and no just reason can be assigned why the inhabitants of one town should have more to pay for their ghee, sugar, and tobacco, than those of any other town or village. But this original inequality, great as it is, bears no proportion to that which arises out of the operation of the tax upon the trade and manufactures of the places burthened with it. Upon whatever town it may be imposed, it amounts nearly to the same thing as if a sentence of exclusion had been passed upon it, from its share in the trade of the country, and the manufacture of some of its principal staples. This is an inequality, indeed. Trade and manufactures are as much the natural source of the prosperity of towns as agriculture is of the country, and here we have a tax which places a few towns upon which it is imposed under the most serious disadvantage with respect to these branches of industry, compared with the remainder, which are left entirely free.

Of all the cities and towns in the upper and lower Provinces, town-duties are levied only from twenty-three. No particular reason can be assigned why these should be taxed more than the others. It is generally supposed that they were selected on account of their size; but the size of the place in which a person lives is no just criterion of the share which he is bound to contribute to the support of the public burdens. What equity is there in a person who lives in a large town having his articles of daily consumption taxed higher than another who lives in a country village? If anything, the former is most deserving of favor; for, as the necessaries of life are always dearer in large towns, they are less able to bear an additional burthen of taxation. Calcutta is unequally burthened, even compared with the other towns subject to the tax, having to pay five per cent. upon its fuel, which none of the others have. This is not merely an article of domestic consumption, but is also used, sometimes in very large quantities, in a variety of manufactures, each of which is placed under a disadvantage to the extent of the duty paid on their fuel, compared with similar manufactures which are carried on in the country or in other towns.

But, allowing that the superior size of a place is a just reason for imposing a partial tax, even this plea is wanting in a great variety of cases. Many places, not subject to town-duty, could be pointed out, larger and more populous than Paniput, Etawah, Aligurh, and Banda. Gya alone, where there is no such tax, is probably as large, and is certainly much richer than all these four places together. As far as I have observed, the basis on which the tax was intended to be imposed was the relative size of places; but as the persons who were the

advisers of Government on the occasion had no accurate knowledge on this subject, it has really fallen on different places according to their relative notoriety, and because a town happened to have a great name, it has been burthened more than many others, which were better able to endure a heavy weight of taxation. This original inconsistency has since been greatly aggravated by the effect of the duty, which has, in every case, been to depress the places subject to it, and to increase others at their expense.

No fair adjustment of the tax can ever take place. It contains within itself a principle of inequality, which will pursue it through every change that can be made. The unequal burthen upon articles of consumption might not have much effect upon population, though no doubt it would have some. If the situation of affairs were the same in other respects, a person would probably not remove from a place where he was already residing merely for the sake of getting his tobacco and ghee ten per cent., and his sugar five per cent., cheaper; but if he had to choose a place of residence for himself, the superior cost of provisions at a town subject to these duties would no doubt furnish one motive for not settling in a place so burthened. The inequality of the tax as regards trade and manufactures, however, has a very marked effect in checking the increase of population. Although a person might afford to pay an extra five or ten per cent. on the articles consumed in his family, he cannot afford to do so on the whole of his trading and manufacturing capital; and hence trade and manufactures cannot abide in a place so taxed, and population migrates with them. Hence a perpetual tendency to fluctuation is kept up, depressing the wealth and population of those places where town-duties are established, and adding to those of the towns where there are none. If town-duties were to be imposed on any number of places this process would still go on, and the inequality and injury would only be so much the more aggravated as the depressing effects of the tax would be extended to a greater number of places. Pursue trade and manufactures with unequal duties as much as you can, and they will still elude your grasp, and population will go with them.

Wealth is more easily removed than men, and hence it follows that places not subject to the town-duties become rich faster than they become populous, and places subject to them have generally a large population compared with their means of subsistence. This is a practical result, of which a variety of instances might be pointed out. Bowanny, Hatrass, Gya, and many other places not subject to the tax, are not only more populous than Paniput, Banda, and others which are subject to it, but they are also much richer in proportion to their population, and therefore better able to pay it. This circumstance adds greatly to the inequality of the tax. Delhi, Allahabad, and most of the town-duty towns possess a very large population, with only very slender means, in comparison with others, of paying an extra tax.

It hardly requires to be remarked, that the continual fluctuation in the locality of mercantile business which the town-duties cause is in itself a great evil, inasmuch as it detracts from the security of property, and diminishes the inducement to permanent investments of capital.

The same cause which makes the town-duty tax partial and unequal as regards the people makes it unproductive as regards the Government. Being levied from only twenty-three towns, while all the other towns and villages in the country are entirely free, the number who contribute to it bear a very small proportion to the whole population.

The names and estimated population of the towns, subject to the tax, are as follows:—

Calcutta	4,00,000
Chittagong	35,000
Dacca	67,000
Hooghly	15,000
Moorshedabad	1,47,000
Patna	2,50,000
Agra	60,000
Benares	1,80,000
Bareilly	60,000
Furruckabad	66,000
Cawnpore	50,000
Meerut	40,000
Allahabad	38,000
Mirzapore	60,000
Delhi	1,25,000
Paniput	15,000
Rewarree	30,000
Banda	20,000
Etawah	15,000
Mooradabad	25,000
Alighur	30,000
Goruckpore	40,000
	17,68,000

The statement of the population is taken in some cases from an actual census, and in the remainder an estimate has been formed by comparing the amount of town-duty paid by each place with that which is paid by the places of which a census has been taken. The result is, that out of a population of fifty or sixty millions in the upper and lower Provinces, only 1,768,000 pay town-duty.

The produce of this tax, therefore, must always be trifling, compared with that of any other which can be brought to bear upon the whole population of the country, and the prospect of improvement which it offers is extremely limited. Instead of increasing with the increased consumption of the whole country, it can only increase with the consumption of a few towns. But, not only does this tax stand on too narrow a basis to admit of any considerable augmentation, even under the most favorable circumstances, but, as has been already shown, its operation is decidedly adverse to its own increase, because by driving away trade, and preventing the establishment of manufactures, it exercises a depressing effect upon the increase of the population of the places subject to it. The wealth and numbers of the people have experienced a rapid augmentation of late years in many places which are not subject to town-duties; but this, of course, has been of no benefit to the revenue. If the tax were to be imposed upon these places, they would begin to deteriorate, and others not subject to the same burthen would begin to improve. Thus, the prosperity of the country would be continually cancered, as it were, in its vitals, and the fund for taxation would be perpetually eluding the attempt to bring it under contribution. On referring to page 32, it will be seen that the produce of the

town-duties has been continually falling off for the last 14 years, and Government will be able to judge how far this is to be accounted for by the circumstances stated. The substance of the argument is this, that a partial tax can never be very productive; and if, in addition to this, it also interfere with trade and manufactures, it contains within itself a principle of decrease far exceeding that which is inherent in other taxes.

The customs, on the contrary, so far from being partial, embrace the consumption of the whole population of our Provinces, whether in town or country, and the consumption of foreign States, besides, to an indefinite extent. There is no person in this country, in any grade of life, who does not consume foreign goods of some sort or other. Foreign salt is in general use in the Upper Provinces, and foreign copper is universally employed in the manufacture of eating, cooking, drinking, and washing vessels of various descriptions, of which nobody is so poor as not to have one or more in his possession; while, on the other hand, it is impossible to calculate to what extent the foreign demand for our indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and other articles may augment. It appears, therefore, that the possible improvement of the town-duties is limited within very narrow bounds, while the customs are capable of indefinite extension; and if it be true that the regulations which are required for the realization of the former branch of revenue greatly interfere with the free course of the trade of the country, and consequently with the improvement of the custom revenue, the policy of maintaining them must be allowed to be extremely questionable.

Besides depressing trade, the town-duties interfere with the proper realization of the public revenue from it. The certainty and economy with which a custom revenue can be collected are nearly in proportion as the trade keeps to regular and well known channels, to which nothing contributes more than the existence of great entrepôts. The roads to and from such places are easily guarded; and if the marts become so well frequented as to make it certain that a merchant would, generally speaking, get a better market there than anywhere else, smuggling, to any serious extent, is not to be apprehended. This argument of course supposes that the duties are moderate; but even if they are very high, the temptation to smuggling will be diminished in proportion as the advantage of resorting to a great mart holds out an inducement to the merchant to take the frequented road. The effect of the town-duties being to prevent the concentration of trade, they of course stand in the way of the proper realization of the custom revenue, and instead of having two or three roads leading to a single place, the custom house officers have ten or fifteen roads leading to four or five places to guard. In Bundlecund, for instance, there are, at present, as many roads to guard as there are ghâts on the Jumna; whereas, if the town-duties were removed from Banda, nearly the whole trade of the Province would be concentrated in that place, and the roads leading to it would alone require particular attention.

In this, as in most other cases, the tendency of measures carries their effects beyond what might be at first expected. Merchants living in large towns acquire more regular habits than those who are dispersed in country villages. In the large societies of towns, public opinion has some weight and merchants are anxious to avoid the disrepute of being considered professional smugglers. Character is of more value to them, and, residing under the eye of the English authorities, with whom they are in constant communication, greater fear of offending them exists on the part of the mercantile community. The lawless practice of smuggling seems natural to remote parts of the country, where the occurrence of almost daily opportunities tempts to the pursuit, and both merchants and preventive officers, being far removed from the cognizance of the superior officers of Government, have much less hesitation in attempting to defraud the revenue, each in his own way. These considerations afford an additional reason for allowing the trade to follow its natural tendency to concentrate in large marts, instead of scattering it by the imposition of local duties.

The following Statement, received from the Revenue Accountant, shows the annual produce of the town-duties since they were put upon their present footing in A. D. 1810:—

Year.	Rs.
1808-9	9,66,629
1809-10	10,07,899
1810-11	3,84,255
1811-12	4,35,753
1812-13	4,45,429
1813-14	4,38,920
1814-15	4,59,977
1815-16	4,61,139
1816-17	5,83,030
1817-18	6,43,721
1818-19	7,26,551
1819-20	5,96,320
1820-21	6,30,476
1821-22	6,36,797
1822-23	6,04,272
1823-24	5,57,595
1824-25	5,95,812
1825-26	6,49,051
1826-27	5,87,755
1827-28	5,90,810
1828-29	5,51,830
1829-30	5,20,965
1830-31	6,07,959
1831-32	5,09,802
1832-33	5,02,375
Total .. Rs.	1,46,95,221

The total sum realized during twenty-five years that the town duties have been collected on the present system amount to Rs. 1,46,95,221, being an average of Rs. 5,87,811 per annum. The two first years, however, do not properly belong to the account, because duties were then collected upon grain; and when these were discontinued, they fell off at once from ten lakhs to less than four. The average of the next eight years is Rs. 4,81,528, of the eight following years, Rs. 6,24,609, and of the last seven years, Rs. 5,53,071. The average of the last period exceeds that of the first by Rs. 71,543, while it falls short of that of the second or middle period by Rs. 71,538. The produce of last year, or 1832-33, is the lowest for seventeen years past.

This statement does not include the town-duties of the Delhi territory. The system under which they are collected has been assimilated to that which prevails in the rest of our Provinces only

since 1823, and the admission of them would have rendered it impracticable to exhibit a correct view of the increase and decrease on the rest. In the year 1831-32, they amounted to Rs. 89,947, which makes the total collections for that year Rs. 5,99,749.

The general falling off in the town-duties appears to be owing to the same cause which has produced the same effect at Mirzapore. Under the native system, town-duties were levied at very low rates upon the general trade, as well as upon the consumption of the towns, and we raised their amount and declared them leviable upon the consumption of towns only; but this principle not being generally understood, and the adoption of it being attended with great practical difficulty, the collections continued at first to be made without distinction upon everything that entered the precincts of the towns; but in time the people began to learn their rights, and to feel the intolerable pressure of the burthen upon the general trade, which was gradually withdrawn from the influence of the local impost partly by devising schemes of drawback and warehousing, which enabled the trade to pass through the taxed limits without being subject to the local duty, as at Calcutta and Mirzapore, and partly by the trade being removed altogether to the outside of those limits, as at Allahabad, Banda, Delhi, and many other places. The diminution in the town-duty collections, therefore, is not a real falling off in the amount of the tax, but only a necessary consequence of the return which has taken place to its avowed principle of an impost upon the consumption of particular places.

As this branch of the revenue is, with very few exceptions, in the hands of farmers, it is impossible to ascertain the real expense of collecting it. At five places for which the charges of collection are shown by the statements in my possession, Rs. 18,245 were paid to collect Rs. 1,43,242, at which rate the expense would be between 12 and 13 per cent. The expense of collecting a local duty of this kind must necessarily be very great. The same establishments* are required for its realization as for that of a customs revenue; but the fund for taxation is only the consumption of a single town in nine articles: while in the case of a customs revenue, the fund is the consumption of the whole country and of many foreign countries, besides, in many different articles. A town-duty, therefore, must in its nature be a very expensive tax; whereas a customs duty, if trade be flourishing and the duty and preventive system properly adjusted, may be a very cheap one. In those cases where the collection is in the hands of farmers, the real charge includes not only the cost of the establishments kept up by them, but the whole of their profits, which are sometimes very exorbitant. This subject is fully elucidated in Chapter 2, Book V, of Adam Smith, (page 402, Buchanan's Edition,) and the arguments stated there apply in a remarkable manner to this country. Great capitalists are scarce, and the knowledge, influence, and spirit necessary for an undertaking of this kind, on a large scale, are still scarcer. In the case of large towns, therefore, "the very few who are in condition to become competitors find it more for their interest to combine together, to become co-partners instead of competitors, and when the farm is set up to auction, to offer no rent but what is much below the real value." If it were possible to ascertain the whole sum taken by the farmers from the people, it would probably be found, after deducting the amount paid to Government, that this is the most expensive tax we have, not excepting the inland customs.

Taking the population of the taxed towns at its estimated amount, the sum annually contributed by each individual amounts to about five annas each. From this it would appear that great smuggling takes place, as the ordinary consumption of an individual in ghee alone should pay duty to this amount in the course of the year. That smuggling really does take place to a very great extent, even where the strictest precautions are used, will be evident from the perusal of Mr. Siddon's letter in the Appendix, No. 3, nor am I aware of any means by which it could be prevented. As the towns are for the most part unprovided with barriers, numerous avenues exist by which goods can be clandestinely introduced at all hours of the day and night. It is impossible to establish an effectual preventive system on such a field as the environs of great cities. Everything must be free up to the chowkeys, and the same when it has once past them; since inquisitorial powers would be intolerable if they were to be exercised over the internal dealings of a town. Hence arises a difficulty which has never been solved to this day, as to what are the particular limits, for attempting to pass which, without payment of duty, goods are liable to confiscation; and even if these limits could be accurately defined, smuggling must continue rife, when it is known that, after crossing a certain boundary line, all fear of detection will be at an end. The native officers employed in the collection of the town-duties also are much too ill-paid not to be open to systematic corruption, and their situations could not be placed on a sufficiently independent footing without involving such a heavy expense as would absorb a very large share of the whole amount realized. Mr. Siddon's statements are calculated to leave a strong impression upon the mind of the injurious effect which must be produced upon the morals of the people by the extensive bribery which takes place in this department, and by the daily recurring spectacle of two or three hundred persons in a single town actively engaged in the breach of the revenue laws. Honest dealers also are subjected to a heavy additional tax by being undersold by smugglers; and, even if they are not forced, they are always under a very strong temptation to become smugglers also.

The main objection to the town-duties, however, is neither their limited amount, nor the narrow prospect they offer of improvement, nor the expense of collecting them, nor their injurious effect upon morals, but the great obstruction which they offer to the general trade of the country. It is impossible adequately to describe the variety of ways in which the association of traders in entrepôts supports, encourages, and gives life and energy to commerce. It is sufficient to say that while the tendency of commerce is to concentrate in particular places, the direct effect of the town-duties is to distract and drive it away. The full extent of the mischief is not capable of

* For instance, the town-duty establishments would be more than sufficient to collect the custom revenue on the trade of all the western frontier, which amounts even now to about thirty lakhs.

being estimated. If these restrictions did not exist, trade would take exactly the course which is most conducive to its interests. Places which are not now used as such would be established as entrepôts, while many of those which already exist would be greatly extended, and thus new facilities would be created for commerce, far exceeding those which the country previously afforded. Who can say how much Mirzapore, Allahabad, Banda, and many other places would have added to the general improvement of commerce, if they had not been depressed, and their trade obstructed and scared away by the town-duties?

The injurious effect of the town-duties upon agriculture, though indirect, is not the less positive or certain. The land-tax is the great resource of this Government, and the ability of the agriculturists to discharge it is in proportion to the extent of the demand for their productions, which depends partly upon the wealth and population of the towns, and in a much greater degree upon the prosperity of the general home and foreign trade, of which the towns are at once the seats and instruments. In every sense great towns are the centres of improvement and the pivots upon which the prosperity of a country turns. They are the depôts of trade and manufactures, the supports of agriculture, and the focus of intelligence and invention. They are to a country what the heart is to the human body: and if any obstruction takes place in them, the circulation at once becomes impeded, and the whole system is thrown into a state of derangement.

The town-duties, as well the inland customs, are the remains of the barbarous system of universal taxation, which was prevalent under the Native Governments. Under the old system, these duties were levied in every town and large village from every article of trade and consumption. We confined their collection to large towns and to a limited number of articles, and so far an improvement took place. But the same mistake was made here as in the case of the inland customs. In return for the comparative freedom which had been given, it was considered fair that the remaining articles should be taxed higher than they were before. Hence our town-duties press more severely upon the trade of the country than those which were levied under the Native Governments. A very light tax, such as used to be demanded, might not be sufficient to divert the course of trade from its usual channels; but a heavy one like that now levied, must necessarily do so. For instance, two great staples of internal trade, ghee and tobacco, are charged as high as ten per cent. Although the Native Governments were not sufficiently enlightened to see the advantage of giving up internal duties altogether, yet their practice shows that they were acquainted with the principle, that in order to prevent these duties from seriously obstructing the freedom of exchange between different parts of the country, they must be very light. Being accustomed to the evil, long experience seems to have taught them the natural mode of mitigating it; while we, on the contrary, with every desire to alleviate the inconveniences of the system, have applied remedies which have in some respects only aggravated the evils of it. It is to be hoped that the time has now arrived for this scheme of finance to be altogether abandoned, and this is what I earnestly recommend, if the other interests of Government will admit of it. I am not of course able to say whether the state of the public resources is such that no serious inconvenience would ensue from the present abandonment of so much revenue; but of this I am sure that if Government possesses the means of suspending their demand upon the country to the extent proposed, there is no other way in which an equal sacrifice would be productive of such great and certain benefit to the revenue. It must not be considered in the light of a sacrifice, but of a sum of money sunk, as in a mercantile speculation, for the reproduction of a much greater ultimate gain, through the medium of the custom and land revenue.

If it should not be thought proper to sacrifice so much revenue at once, then I would recommend that the tax should be first removed from the towns on the western frontier, and that with regard to the remaining towns, it should be gradually remitted to an amount equivalent to the annual increase of the customs revenue, until it has been everywhere finally abolished. My reason for proposing that they should first of all be removed from the towns on the western frontier is, because the trade of these places not only much exceeds that of any others in the interior, but it also, generally speaking, suffers the greatest obstruction from the town-duties; besides which, this frontier is the scene of our preventive system in the Customs Department, to the improvement of which it has been shown that the abolition of the town-duties would greatly contribute, and by adopting the measure here in the first instance, we should not only augment the customs revenue by the new stimulus which would be given to trade, but also by the increased facility attending the collection of the Government dues upon it.

The first place where I would propose the abolition of the town-duties is Juggadree. This place lately fell to us by escheat, and the collections are under the management of the Political Agent at Ambala. For this reason they are not included in the general return of town-duties, but they are exactly the same in principle, only they are levied in the original native fashion on every description of article, including English cloths and metals, and at lower rates. Juggadree may be considered the key of our Sikh frontier, and it is of great importance to the proper realization of our customs revenue to encourage the trade to resort to it. Whatever comes from or goes to Juggadree must take out rowannahs at the Saharunpore Custom House, and cross the Jumna at the Bureeah Ghât, or be embarked there for the eastward. Last year's collections at Juggadree amounted to Rs. 31,790, and the expense of establishments to Rs. 5,825, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 25,964. The charge of collection at this rate is 17 per cent.

The next place is Paniput, in the northern division of the Delhi territory, where they yield Rs. 2,535.

The next place is Delhi, where they were lately farmed at Rs. 74,600.

The next is Rewaree, in the southern division of the Delhi territory, Rs. 5,600.

The remaining places are Etawah, Banda, Allahabad, and Mirzapore, where they yield, respectively, Rs. 3,545, 4,600, 20,890 and 23,314.

In all, therefore, it is proposed to discontinue the collection of the town-duties at eight places, yielding Rs. 1,61,048.

Besides Mr. Truscott at Banda, Mr. Barlow at Allahabad, and Mr. Wemyss at Cawnpore have recommended the abolition of the town-duties at those places, respectively; and Mr. Fraser alludes to the injurious influence they have upon the trade of Benares. The queries circulated towards the latter end of last year did not embrace the question of the town-duties, which accounts for fewer opinions having been quoted than would otherwise have been the case.

It is well known that the town-duties were at one period assigned for the support of the public works of the towns from which they were levied, and the probability of their being so applied again is sometimes brought forward as an argument for retaining them. If there be any truth in what has been stated as to the injurious effect of this tax upon the prosperity of towns, there can be no improvement so great as its entire abolition. When a place already enjoys a flourishing trade, this tax offers a serious impediment to its increase; and when there is no previously existing trade, it is an effectual bar to any being established. Though so favorably circumstanced for carrying on a flourishing commerce, as is proved by their being the residence of many wealthy merchants, who transact their business at places in the immediate neighbourhood, avoiding the precincts of the town-duty, Banda and Allahabad cannot themselves boast of any trade, except what is carried on in cotton at the former place; and five maunds of salt, sugar, or tobacco could hardly be procured at a time in their bazars. Could any application that it would be possible to make of the produce of such a tax lead to so great improvement as the opening to unlimited prosperity, which would be obtained by its removal? So long as it is continued, good roads may be made, tanks may be dug, and useful and ornamental buildings may be erected; but the essentials of prosperity—trade and manufactures—will be wanting. The wealth and population flowing from these sources constitute by far the most important fund for the improvement of towns. Whatever sum may be required, the collection of it should be so managed as not to interfere with the application of industry to trade and manufactures, and the means of constructing useful and ornamental works will then augment in an equal ratio with the growing resources of the place.

There is another serious objection to this tax as a means of providing funds for the completion of public works, which is that it inevitably leads to waste. The most ordinary regard for economy would suggest that the sum raised should be neither more nor less than the exigency of the case requires, and that it should not be levied sooner than is absolutely necessary. The town-duties, on the contrary, bear no reference to the actual demand for funds. In some cases it may happen that an expensive work is required to be executed, exceeding the resources which they afford; and as the work must therefore advance with slow steps towards its final completion, a long period must necessarily elapse before the money begins to yield any return: while, in other cases, more will be collected than is actually required, and waste must equally ensue. As the expenses of Government are of a permanent character, they require the imposition of permanent taxes; but the demand for local public works is of an extremely fluctuating nature, and occurs at very uncertain intervals, for which reason it is always customary to provide for it by a rate adapted to each particular case.

In the natural course of affairs, the necessity for public works should first be felt, and the funds required for their completion should afterwards be raised, in whatever manner might be found most convenient; but in the case of town-duties, the plan would be reversed, and the funds would first be raised as a matter of course, whether there were any real demand for them or not. This would form a prevailing source of wasteful expenditure. The persons entrusted with the disposal of the town-duty fund would have a sum of money continually accumulating on their hands, which they would be obliged to expend in some way or other; and if they could not find undoubtedly proper objects to lay it out upon, they must have recourse to others which are of a more questionable character. In this way there is no saying how uselessly the money taken from the public might be expended. Not the public works required, but the sum on hand would be constituted the measure of the expenditure; and it would be exactly the same thing as if an individual were to be obliged to lay out his whole income every year, whether he might have any real occasion to do so or not. A plan which provides ample funds without any defined object of expenditure is quite inconsistent with every notion of sound economy, and the tendency to laxness would be encouraged by the circumstance that nobody would have any direct interest in checking the application of the money. If no more were to be realized than might actually be required for the completion of each work, the society would be led by the most obvious motives of self-interest to keep a strict control over the expenditure; but according to the town-duty plan, nobody would have either more or less to pay, whatever might become of the money. The same remark applies to the superintendence of Government, which would likewise have no direct interest in the proper application of the funds; and even if it were every way disposed to do so, it may be doubted whether it would be able properly to check the expenditure of so many works going on at the same time in different parts of the country. It is to be hoped that the remission of the town duties will induce the societies of towns to associate themselves in regularly constituted bodies for the accomplishment of civic objects. As long as this tax subsists, they will naturally look to Government to defray the expenses of public works; but when it ceases to be demanded, they will feel that the obligation has been transferred in a great measure to themselves. The management will be entirely in their own hands; no more funds will be raised than they choose to resolve upon among themselves; the sums required from time to time will be levied in any manner and through any instrumentality they may consider most consistent with their interests, and the objects and mode of expending them will rest solely with themselves.

C. E. TREVELYAN.

Calcutta, 5th October 1833.

Selected paper of the Appendix to the Town-duty Report.

To H. M. PARKER, Esq., Secretary, Board of Customs,—Calcutta, 17th December 1831.

SIR,—We beg you will do us the favor to lay before the Board, for their consideration, and eventual recommendation to Government, our request, that the existing restrictions on the exportation by land, from Calcutta, of goods of every description be removed; that return of the *ad valorem* town-duty be allowed by way of drawback on exportation by land as it now is by sea, and that rowannahs on raw materials be allowed to cover transit duty on equal values of the articles in their manufactured state.

None of the regulations of Government, as far as we are aware, indicate any intention of taxing the manufacturing industry of Calcutta, and as *production* within its precincts is out of the question, it is obvious that there are but two classes of objects of export thence that admit of taxation in the shape of custom-house duty,—those that are re-exported in the same form as when imported, and those which have undergone some change of form by manufacturing, after having paid the transit and town-duties, in the raw state. In every case in which duty is leviable, the goods subject to it must have paid it on entry; if exported to the country in the same identical form, their freedom from further exaction may be protected by a rowannah; but if prepared for use, they cannot be furnished to any neighbouring place without a second payment of duties, enhanced in actual amount in proportion to the increase of value they have acquired from the labor bestowed on them.

This grievance is greatly aggravated by the fact that those goods which are imported into Calcutta by land are in general subjected to the extra exaction of a town-duty, *beyond* the *ordinary* transit duty, so that on re-exportation in the manufactured state, they are in this way exposed to an extra tax, amounting, in some instances, to 12½ per cent. beyond that imposed on similar articles manufactured, as well as consumed, outside of the precincts within which town-duties are leviable. As examples, we may cite the following instances:—Oil seeds are subject to a transit duty of 7½ per cent., and to a town-duty of 5 per cent. If manufactured into oil, this cannot be conveyed out of the town without again paying a transit-duty of 7½ per cent., making in all 20 per cent. Saul, jarool, sissoo, and soondry timbers pay a transit-duty of 10 per cent.; if subjected to a saw-mill and cut up into beams, planks, burogahs or venetian pieces, they cannot be carried out of the town without paying another transit-duty of 10 per cent., in all 20 per cent.; iron from Burdwan or Sylhet pays a transit-duty of 10 per cent.; if manufactured into tools and machinery of any sort, it must pay the same duty a second time for country consumption; jaggery and goor pay 5 per cent. transit-duty, and 5 per cent. town-duty; if refined into sugar in Calcutta, the transit-duty is again levied on being carried beyond the boundaries of the town. The proprietors of an oil-mill in Calcutta would thus labor under an excess of duty of 12½ per cent.; of a saw-mill of 10 per cent.; of an iron foundry, 10 per cent.; and of a sugar refinery, 10 per cent.

The obvious consequence is, that no manufacture of articles subject to town-duty can be established in Calcutta except for the supply of Calcutta itself, and thus all the advantages which the situation itself affords to enterprizes requiring manufacturing skill and capital for their successful prosecution are frustrated, so long as the return in the shape of drawback of town-duty is refused, and new rowannahs are required on account of the change of form by manufacture.

Under the native system, duties are never paid in both shapes of any article, for the raw material is either manufactured on the spot where it is produced before it pays any duty, or paying transit-duty it is carried away to be manufactured in towns, where it is at once consumed, without again passing a custom-house chowkey. This, however, cannot be effected at manufactories on the large scale, the raw materials for the supply of which must be collected from places scattered over a considerable tract of country, and must therefore have paid a transit-duty at some custom-house chowkey before reaching the manufactory. Unless the rowannahs on the raw material be permitted to cover the manufactured article, the native process will have an advantage equivalent, in some instances, to 10 per cent., *ad valorem*, over that of the manufacturing capitalist. Government cannot derive any possible advantage from such a preference, while the injury to manufactures is obvious.

We would, therefore, submit that it would be an advantage which every day will make of more importance, from the increasing use of European machinery of every description, that the rowannahs which have given cover to raw materials may be permitted to cover an equal value of the manufacture produce; and that when exported from Calcutta, goods that have paid town-duty, whether in the raw or manufactured state, be allowed an equivalent drawback.

The Board will be best able to suggest the amount of the drawback of town-duty, and the amount of the rowannah for the raw material which ought to be allowed, on the exportation of manufactured articles, the raw material of which has already been subjected to town-duty, as well as the ordinary transit-duties, or out of Calcutta, to transit-duties only; but we would submit, that the principle should be regulated by the quantity of raw materials that it is proved by experience must enter into a given quantity of the manufactured article. For instance, in the case of oil-seeds, the quantity of oil which can be expressed from a given weight of seed, is well known, and the drawback should be in proportion, and so with respect to other articles.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) MACKINTOSH AND CO.
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HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2682.

Simla, the 3rd September 1864.

Notifications.—The services of Captain G. W. Sanders, 9th Regiment, M. N. I., Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, in British Burmah, are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, from the 25th June 1864.

In consequence of the above, the following promotions, in the British Burmah Police, are sanctioned from the 26th June 1864:—

Lieutenant W. F. Conolly, Superintendent, 2nd Class, to be Superintendent, 1st Class.

Captain G. W. Grove, Superintendent, 3rd Class, to be Superintendent, 2nd Class.

Mr. F. F. Clough, Assistant Superintendent, to be Superintendent, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant C. M. Poole, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, to be Assistant Superintendent.

No. 2684.

The 7th September 1864.

The following Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 62, dated 30th July 1864, is published for general information :—

"PUBLIC. "INDIA OFFICE;
No 62. *London, the 30th July* 1864.

"To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

"SIR,—I have to acquaint you that Mr. Robert Henry Dunlop, C. B., of the Bengal Civil Service, having informed me that his proper surname is Wallace Dunlop, he will, in future official lists, be described as Robert Henry Wallace Dunlop.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD."

No. 2685.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. J. Birkmyre, E. H. Ruddock, G. K. Webster, and T. E. Coxhead, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 2686.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. T. Roberts, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh.

No. 2687.

The 9th September 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division, of the Presidency of Fort William, Mr. H. Muspratt, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 8th instant.

No. 2688.

The 10th September 1864.

Appointments.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. A. Eglinton, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of Mr. J. Graham, or until further orders.

No. 2689.

Mr. J. S. Harris to be a Superintendent in the Electric Telegraph Department.

No. 2690.

Notifications.—Captain H. Menzies, District Superintendent of Police, West Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed an examination in the Mahratta language, lower standard.

No. 2692.

The 13th September 1864.

The privilege leave of absence, granted by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, to Dr. J. Newton, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Kurnaul, is cancelled, and he is placed in temporary medical

charge of the station of Jutog, without detriment to his permanent appointment at Kurnaul.

No. 2693.

The 15th September 1864.

Appointment.—Baboo Ramchunder Sein, Second Master of the Canning College, Lucknow, has been appointed Second Inspector of Schools, in Oudh, from the 1st September 1864.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 296.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 10th September 1864.

Notifications.—Under the provisions of the explanatory note No. 7, prefixed to the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Native gentlemen, in the Central Provinces, with the powers specified opposite their respective names :—

Trimbukjee Nana Ahirao, Nagpore. Purbut Rao Goojur, Nagpore...	The powers of a Magistrate, described in Section XXII., Chapter 2, Act XXV. of 1861, in the District of Nagpore.
Mookund Balkishen Bootea, *alias* Appajee Bootea ...	The powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in Section XXII., Chapter 2, Act XXV. of 1861, in the District of Nagpore.
Chimnajee Deshmook, Wurnaira.	The powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in Section XXII., Chapter 2, Act XXV. of 1861, within the Hinghenghât Tehseel, in the District of Wurdah.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is also pleased to extend the jurisdiction of the Honorary Magistrates of Nagpore, who were invested with magisterial powers by G. O. No. 397, dated 26th September 1862, and No. 79, dated 10th June 1863, from the city to the District of Nagpore; and that of the Honorary Magistrates of Baitool, who were invested with magisterial powers by G. O. No. 397, dated 26th September 1862, from the city to the Tehseel of Baitool.

No. 298.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to extend the following Acts to the District of Nimar, recently attached to the Central Provinces :—

Act VIII. of 1859,—being the Code of Civil Procedure, (under the provisions of Sec. CCCLXXXV. of the Act), as amended by Act XXIII. of 1861, and in the modified form in which it has been extended to the Central Provinces by Ptfl. O. No. 447, dated 28th October 1862, that is to say, subject to the following exceptions and provisoes :—

Section III. shall be subject to the following proviso :—

Provided that the Judicial Commissioner or any other Court exercising any appellate jurisdiction within the Province of Oudh may, at any time within one year from the time of the passing or execution of any judgment or order by any Court subordinate to the said Appellate Court, call for such judgment or proceedings without any regular appeal or application for review having been preferred against the same; and may, if he or it shall see sufficient grounds, revise and alter, or reverse or confirm the same. But that in such case, before revising, altering, or reversing any one judgment or order, the said Judicial Commissioner, or it, shall cause the same notice to be given to the party in whose favor the said judgment or order was pronounced, and the same opportunity to such party to be heard in support thereof, and the same proceedings to be taken, as if a memorandum of appeal had been filed by the party aggrieved thereby.

Section XVII. is excepted; and the term recognized agent is defined as follows, viz., a permanent servant, partner, relation or friend whom the Court may admit as a fit person to represent a party, and especially persons holding powers of attorney from absent parties, persons carrying on business on behalf of bankers and traders, managing agents of landholders, nearest male relations of women, and persons *ex officio* authorized to act for Government or for any Prince or Chief.

Section CXI. shall be subject to the following limitation :—It shall not be obligatory on the Court to decide, *ex parte*, in the absence of defendant; but the Court shall proceed to compel his attendance, under the following rule, being the rule now in force in Oudh :—

Rule.—If the defendant does not appear, it shall be at the discretion of the Court to issue a warrant to arrest him and detain him till another day appointed for the hearing of the case, and to attach his property.

Section CLXXII.—So much of this Section as requires that the whole of the evidence shall be taken down in writing, in the language in ordinary use, is excepted; and the record made by the hand of the Judge, under the following rule, being the rule now in force in Oudh, shall be taken as the record of the evidence :—

Rule.—An intelligible note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness is to be taken, at the time and in the course of oral examination, by the Officer who tries the case, in his own language. The notes must be legible, complete, and properly arranged; must attest the presence of the witness at the time, and mark every postponement and change of time and scene, so that

their *bonâ fide* character may be apparent. Every essential point must be noted; but mere surplusage may be omitted. These notes shall be filed, and shall form part of the record of the case. Provided that, in cases tried by a European Officer who has not passed the examination in the native languages prescribed for Assistant Commissioners exercising special powers, the evidence of witnesses shall also be recorded at length in their own language.

Section CCV.—So much of this Section as renders land liable to sale, in execution of a decree, will be subject to the restrictions on the sale of land prescribed by the following rule, being the local rule now in force in Oudh:—

Rule.—No ancestral property in land shall be sold in satisfaction of a decree, without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner; and before acquired property in land shall be so sold, the permission of the Divisional Commissioner shall be obtained.

Act XIV. of 1859,—entitled "an Act to provide for the limitation of suits" (under the provisions of Section XXIV. of the Act).

Act V. of 1861,—entitled "an Act for the Regulation of Police" (under the provisions of Section XLVI. of the Act).

Act XXV. of 1861, being the Code of Criminal Procedure (under the provisions of Section 445 of the Act).

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is also pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers, in the said District of Nimar, with the powers specified opposite their names:—

Captain J. C. Wood, Deputy Commissioner.	With the powers described in Section I. of Act XV. of 1862.
Mr. S. J. Naher, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	With the powers of a Magistrate, as described in Chapter 2, Section XXII. of Act XXV. of 1861.
Zynool Abdeen Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	With the powers of a Magistrate, as described in Chapter 2, Section XXII. of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 311.

The 14th September 1864.

Under the provisions of Section 59, Act XXI. of 1856, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Officers of the Revenue Department, in the Districts composing the Nagpore and Chuteesgurh Divisions of the Central Provinces, and Officers of the Revenue, Police, and Customs Departments, in the Districts composing the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisions of the said Provinces, with the powers of seizure, search, and arrest, given to Abkaree Officers by the three last preceding Sections of the Act, with respect to the seizure of, and search for, spirituous and fermented liquors, and intoxicating drugs of every description, and the arrest of persons found in possession of them; and to declare that such Officers, when so empowered, shall be held and deemed to be Abkarry Officers within the meaning of the Act.

No. 313.

Captain F. H. Hanmer, Officiating Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, under Chapter 2, Section XXII. of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 315.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. D. Tulloch, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Fyzabad, in Oudh, during the absence on leave of Captain W. T. McGrigor.

Lieutenant Colonel Tulloch is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

No. 178.

MILITARY.

The 14th September 1864.

Notification.—Lieutenant E. E. Gibson, of Her Majesty's 103rd Bombay Fusiliers, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, with effect from the 19th April last.

No. 1161.

GENERAL.

The 10th September 1864.

Notifications.—Rai Guneshee Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, in Oudh, returned to his duty on the 23rd August, from the one month's privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 415, dated 14th June last.

No. 1163.

Moonshee Ramdial, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Fyzabad, in Oudh, availed himself, on the 19th August, of the three months' privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 731, dated 20th July last.

No. 1165.

Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Thornhill, 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, embarked from Madras, on the 14th August, for England, on board the "Rangoon," on medical certificate, for twenty months.

No. 1167.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Venkut Soobia to be a Native Assistant of the 4th Class in the Mysore Commission, vice Seetaramia, deceased.

No. 1169.

Mr. R. Temple, Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, from the date on which he may make over charge of his duties to the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 1171.

Captain A. C. Hay, Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, embarked at Madras on the 14th August, on the twenty months' leave, on medical certificate, granted him by the Government of Fort St. George in their G. O. No. 301, dated 11th August.

No. 1173.

Lieutenant F. K. Hawkins, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, in Oudh, availed himself, on the 19th August, of the three months' privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 96, dated 16th May last, making over charge of the district to Captain J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner, on the afternoon of the same date.

No. 1196.

The 14th September 1864.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain C. T. O. Mayne, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Central Provinces, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 1199.

The services of the Revd. Dr. J. J. Carshore, Chaplain of Seetapore, in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, from the 1st of October next.

No. 1202.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appointment Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow, of the 25th M. N. I. to be an Assistant in the Mysore Commission, on probation.

No. 1205.

The three months' leave, on medical certificate, granted in Home Department Notification No. 1331, dated 13th July, to Captain W. T. McGrigor, District Superintendent of Police, in Oudh, now Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Fyzabad, is extended to the 31st October next.

No. 1207.

The undermentioned Officers of the Oudh Commission have obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from the date specified opposite their names :—

Mr. T. Monck Mason, Assistant Commissioner of Oonao.	From the 10th August last.
Mr. J. G. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch.	From the 13th August last.

Mr. W. Kinghton, Assistant Commissioner of Gondah, received charge of the Baraitch District on the afternoon of the 13th August.

No. 1210.

Assistant Surgeon John Wilson, of the Madras Medical Establishment, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Jubbulpore, having been promoted to the rank of Surgeon, his services are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 1225.

The 16th September 1864.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon J. Brake, in medical charge of the 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of Vaccination in the Central Provinces.

The Notification, No. 370, dated 7th June, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. T. Hea[illegible] to the above office, is hereby cancelled, and Dr. [illegible]eard's services are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

C. U. Aitchison,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2438.

Simla, the 15th September 1864.

Notification.—Captain W. S. Trevor took charge of the Calcutta Mint on the forenoon of the 12th September 1864.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th September 1864.

No. 737 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Notification from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 2730 A., dated 2nd instant, the services of Assistant Surgeon Charles Hatchell, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Oraie, are, at his own request, re-placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 738 *of* 1864—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. Brake, in medical charge of the 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 739 *of* 1864.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

No. 152, *dated 20th August* 1864.—" Assistant Surgeon J. T. J. Doyle, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave of absence, from the 31st March to the 16th April 1864, both days inclusive, to enable him to join his Corps."

No. 740 *of* 1864.—The services of Lieutenant W. Loch, doing-duty Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, are, at his own request, re-placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 741 *of* 1864.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1134, dated 6th instant, the services of Lieutenant O. Barnes, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer 13th Bengal Cavalry, are re-placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 16th August 1864.

No. 742 *of* 1864.—3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Raheem Khan, attached to the Lahore Medical College, is promoted to the 2nd Class, as a reward for his high attainments, industry, and meritorious services.

The 14*th September* 1864.

No. 743 *of* 1864.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer, temporarily, from this date, the rank and position of a Brigadier General of the 2nd Class, upon Colonel H. F. Dunsford, C. B., of the Bengal Infantry, while employed upon a special service.

No. 744 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. A. McG. Skinner, Royal Engineers, as 2nd Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The 15*th September* 1864.

No. 745 *of* 1864.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 238, dated 23rd July 1864, are published for general information:—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.,—

Major H. B. A. Poulton.
Major C. F. G. Lamb, per "Hotspur."*
Captain C. E. Orman.
Lieutenant G. H. Heaviside.
Lieutenant W. E. Chambers.
Asst. Surgeon B. W. Switzer, via "Australia."

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.,—

Colonel R. G. Taylor, C. B.,	...	6 months.
Lieut. Col. A. Bagot,	...	6 „
Major S. B. Cookson,	...	6 „
Do. B. T. Reid,	...	3 „
Captain G. C. Bloomfield,	...	6 „
Do. G. Wheeler,	...	6 „
Do. H L. Gleig,	...	2 „
Lieut. G. Mitchell,	...	6 months.
Do. E. D. H. Vibart,	...	3 „
Do. H. R. B. Worsley,	...	6 „
Do. E. Molloy,	...	5 „
Do. J. H. Maling,	...	3 „
Do. J. Colledge,	...	6 „
Surgeon Major E. Campbell,	...	6 „
Ditto G. Harper,	...	6 „
Asst. Surgeon T. B. Farncombe,		3 „
Ditto E. Taylor,	...	6 „

3. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the dates specified:—

Major A. H. Campbell, from the 30th June 1864.

Captain J. M. Evans, from the 27th May 1864.

Surgeon Major T. Thomson, from the 25th September 1863.

Surgeon S. G. Bousfield, from the 12th October 1863.

4. Surgeon Major G. E. Morton has been allowed to add to the residue of his furlough, and to count as service for the retiring pension, a period of four months and twenty-two days, being the time occupied by him on the voyage to India when ordered out in 1857 and home on the present occasion.

No. 746 *of* 1864.—The 10th paragraph of Government General Order No. 875 of the 28th October 1853, regarding the mode of payment to Native Soldiers of the Madras and Bombay Armies on furlough, is to be expunged, and the following substituted for it:—

10. "The disbursing Officers will furnish, at the beginning of each month, to the Military Accountant of the Presidency to which the Soldier belongs, a statement of the payments made by them during the month, in the accompanying form No. 2,* accompanied by the original receipts. The duplicate receipts will accompany the account current as vouchers in support of the relative debits."

* As given at the end of Government General Order No. 875 of 28th October 1853.

No. 747 *of* 1864.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 31st December 1863:—

ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

RANK AND NAMES.	To what rank promoted.
Officiating Sub-Conductor William Benson	Sub-Conductor.
Serjeant Thomas Farmer, attached to the Harness and Saddlery Depôt, Cawnpore	Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary.)
Officiating Sub-Conductor George White	Sub-Conductor.
Ditto ditto James Toozs	Sub-Conductor.
Ditto ditto Alexander J. Ryan...	Sub-Conductor.
Ditto ditto William Fuller	Sub-Conductor.
Ditto ditto Thomas Scott	Sub-Conductor.
Serjeant Charles Dodge, attached to the Percussion Cap Manufactory, Dum-Dum	Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary.)
Serjeant John Williams, attached to the Gun Carriage Agency...	Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary.)
Officiating Sub-Conductor James Carroll	Sub-Conductor.
Serjeant William Fullam, attached to the Gun-powder Agency..	Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary.)
Officiating Sub-Conductor John Neal	Sub-Conductor.
Ditto ditto William Low	Sub-Conductor.
Ditto ditto Alexander Scott	Sub-Conductor.

No. 748 *of* 1864.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 2nd E. L. Cavy.	*(b)* Lieut. John Cutts Lockwood, (H. M.'s 20th Hussars)	Captain ...	19th April 1864	Capt. J. Cockerell, 20th Hussars, (Cadre of the late 2nd E. L. C.) exchanged into 8th Foot.
Cadre of the late 3rd E. L. Cavy.	*(c)* Lieut. Edward Baldwin Wake, (Capt. in H. M.'s 21st Hussars)	Ditto ...	9th July 1864	Capt. Burke Cuppage, deceased.
Cadre of the late 4th E. L. Cavy.	Lieut. Arthur Haldimand Prinsep	Ditto ...	2nd July 1864	Capt. George Bushby, deceased.
General List ...	Cornet Charles Bell Horsbrugh	Lieutenant	19th April 1864	Lieut. J. C. Lockwood, 20th Hussars, promoted in the Cadre of the late 2nd E. L. C.
	(a) Cornet Francis Dallas Harding, (H. M.'s 19th Hussars)	Ditto ...	2nd July 1864	Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, promoted.
	(c) Cornet Everard Strangways Neave, (H. M.'s 21st Hussars	Ditto ...	9th July 1864	Lieut. (Capt. in the 21st Hussars) E. B. Wake, promoted in the Cadre of the late 3rd E. L. C.
Cadre of the late 29th N. I.	* Lieut. George Wheeler, (Capt. in the Staff Corps)	Captain ...	26th Sept. 1863	Capt. H. M. Davidson, deceased.

* This cancels the promotion of Captain Wheeler, announced in G. G. O. No. 482 of 1864.

The promotion of Lieutenants Lockwood and Wake, and Cornets Harding and Neave, are made under the provisions of paragraph 58 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, and will in no way affect their positions in the regiments marginally noted, for appointment to which Corps they were placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by G. G. O. No. 705 of 1862.

(*a.*) H. M.'s 19th Hussars.
(*b.*) ditto 20th ditto.
(*c.*) ditto 21st ditto.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 29th N. I.	Captain John Craufurd Millar, (Staff Corps)	25th July 1862	Capt. F. G. Thellusson, resigned.
Ditto ...	Captain John Beresford Smyly ...	13th Aug. 1862	Capt. F. A. Thomson, deceased.

No. 749 *of* 1864.—In conformity with G. G. O. No. 144 of 1852, the following Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, during the month of August 1864, on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, is published for general information; and it is hereby notified that claims to the Estates in question, which shall not be preferred to the Presidency Pay-master by Executors and Administrators before the conclusion of twelve months after the date of decease, cannot be attended to in this country, as the money, after that period, will be remitted to, and made payable by, the Secretary of State for India:—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of August 1864.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.						Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.					
4th Aug. 1864	(a) Mortimer John Slater ...	Lieutenant..	Late 5th European Regt., Pension Paymaster, Lucknow Circle	...	30th Oct. 1863 ...	Will left	57 4 0	... ...	57 4 0					
12th do.	Frederick Richard Turner	Ditto ...	4th Regt., N. I. ...	...	2nd May 1864 ..	... ...	297 2 1	... ...	297 2 1					
16th do.	(b) Charles William Peter ...	Captain ...	Wing Officer 5th Regt., N. I.	...	13th April 1864	Testate	930 7 4	... ...	930 7 4					
Ditto.	F. A. Lawford	Lieutenant..	1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry	...	*Not communicated*		302 7 0	... ...	302 7 0					
Ditto.	(c) David Gair	Ditto ...	Veteran Estt. ...	...	5th March 1864	Intestate	1,369 8 3	... ...	1,369 8 3					
26th do.	(d) William Croydon... ...	Conductor...	Attached to the Gun Carriage Agency at Futtehgurh	...	14th May 1864 ..	Ditto	300 0 0	... ...	300 0 0					
29th do.	(e) Richard William Faithfull	Sur. Major..	Bengal Medical Estt.	...	9th Sep. 1863 ..	Testate	2,149 8 4	... ...	2,149 8 4					
Ditto.	(f) Hotham Taylor Woodcock	Lieutenant..	General List, Infantry, Bengal Army	...	17th ditto ...	Intestate	213 0 0	... ...	213 0 0					
	Non-Commissioned Officers & Soldiers.													
1st Aug. 1864	Thomas Timmins ...	Serjeant ...	4th Battery, 16th Brigade, R. A.	7461	10th Aug. 1862 ...	Intestate	104 15 2	... ...	104 15 2					
Ditto	John Gamble	Gunner ...	6th Battery, 16th Brigade, R. A.	7535	29th ditto ...	Ditto	31 12 1	... ...	31 12 1					
	Carried over	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	5,756 0 3	... ...	5,756 0 3					

(a) Next-of-kin, son; and Mother, Mrs. Slater, No. 2, St. John's Garden, Notting Hill, London.
(b) Widow, Mrs. Helen Ashmore Peter.
(c) Widow and five children.
(d) Widow, Mrs. Jane Croydon, and four children.
(e) Children, 3, viz., Henry Turner, William Conrad, and Ellen Adeline.
(f) Next-of-kin, Captain E. Woodcock, (Bombay Staff Corps,) District Superintendent of Police, Seetapore, Oudh.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office,—Concluded.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
							Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.					
	Brought forward ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	5,756 0 3	... ...	5,756 0 3					
	Non-Commissioned Officers & Soldiers,—Concluded.													
3rd Aug. 1864	(a) John Ahern	Private ...	European Invalid Battalion	824	23rd June 1863..	Intestate	170 3 9	... ...	170 3 9					
Ditto	Patrick Manion	Barrack Serjt.	Unattached List ...	2607	9th ditto ...	Ditto	113 7 0	... ...	113 7 0					
Ditto	(b) James Stephenson ...	Gunner ...	5th Battery, 25th Brigade, R. A.	7023	19th Aug. 1862..	Ditto	34 12 11	... ...	34 12 11					
9th do.	(b) William Lovegrove ...	Ditto ...	European Invalid Battalion	2916	7th May 1864...	Ditto	38 7 4	... ...	38 7 4					
13th do.	(c) John Mandall	Private ...	East Indian Regiment	547	29th April 1864	Ditto	74 0 0	... ...	74 0 0					
15th do.	(d) Thomas Fairchild... ...	Ditto ...	5th European Regiment	...	9th Aug. 1859..	Testate	45 8 0	... ...	45 8 0					
16th do.	John Ahern	Ditto ...	European Invalid Battalion	824	23rd June 1863..	Intestate	0 10 8	... ...	0 10 8					
						Total Rs.	6,233 1 11	... ...	6,233 1 11					

(a) Sister, Mrs. Duggan, West Canada.
(b) Next-of-kin, unknown.
(c) Next-of-kin, wife, Amelia Mendall, with the regiment.
(d) Legatee, William Pathury, Convict Prison, Chatham.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 31st Aug. 1864.

C. F. M. MURRY, *Lieut. Col.*,
Presidency Pay-master.

No. 750 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Assistant Surgeon G. K. Poole, of the Medical Department, Civil, Rungpore.	4th September 1864.

No. 751 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed five years' service as Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and as Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of Clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant, dated 31st January 1859, published in G. G. O. No. 740, dated 20th May 1859 :—

BREVET.—*To be Colonel in the Army.*

Lieutenant Colonel Michael Galway, C. B., of the Madras Infantry.	25th July 1863.

No. 752 *of* 1864.—The following Regimental Order, issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is confirmed :—

Dated 28th August 1864.—Notifying the following appointment, subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill :—

No. 5 *Company.*—Color Sergeant A. Strand, to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant T. W. Payne, resigned.

No. 753 *of* 1864.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 2620 A. of the 26th ultimo, the services of Assistant Surgeon A. J. Dale, Civil Assistant Surgeon at Jaunpore, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 754 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Charles Lawrence Brown Constable, of the late 17th Regiment, Native Infantry.	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 755 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Captain H. M. L. Colquhoun, of Her Majesty's 77th Foot, District Inspector of Musketry, 2nd Division.	For six months, on urgent private affairs.

No. 756 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Probationary 3rd Class Sub-Assistants, Topographical Branch of the Survey Department, are confirmed in their appointments, on the full salary and allowances of the grade, with effect from the 1st instant :—

Mr. George M'Carthy.

Mr. George Kingston Allnutt.

No. 757 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain H. Hayley	27th July 1864.

No. 758 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captain, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H. Tyndall ...	20th August 1864.

No. 759 *of* 1864.—In order to remove doubts as to the claims of non-combatants to share in prize distributions, it is notified, for general information, that such classes are only allowed to share when their presence under the enemy's fire may have been expressly required by proper authority.

2. Bheesties and puckallies, when required to be present with their troops or companies in action and under fire, to supply the soldiers with water; store lascars, dooly bearers, and other mustered establishments, employed under fire, cooks of European regiments, obliged to take the meals of the soldiers under fire into the trenches during a siege, and artillery and mounted Officers syces required to be present under fire with spare horses, have accordingly been allowed to share.

3. The claims of each individual belonging to one of these classes, or to any other fixed military establishment, must be supported by a certificate that he was specially required to be present with the troops in action, and that he was in consequence actually exposed to the enemy's fire, and the certificate should shew by what authority, and under what circumstances, he was ordered to be so exposed.

The 16th September 1864.

No. 760 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 19th February 1861, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from that date :—

Ensign W. T. Stuart, of the Unattached List Bengal Army, attached to the Sappers and Miners.

No. 761 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Native Officer is appointed a member of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, as a very special case, in consideration of valuable service rendered to the State in 1857 :—

Naib Ressaidar Dowlut Ram Sing, of the 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 762 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant A. J. Nicholson, General List, Infantry, doing-duty with the 20th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, to officiate as doing-duty Officer, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Battye.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant T. Higginson, Adjutant, 22nd Regiment, Madras N. I., to officiate as doing-duty Officer, in room of Lieutenant J. H. Broome, Acting Squadron Officer.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant R. C. S. C. Tytler, General List, Infantry, to be doing-duty Officer, in room of Lieutenant Loch, resigned.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 241.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 10*th September* 1864.

Transfers.—The following transfers, in the Forest Department, British Burmah, are hereby confirmed :—

Mr. M. Elsner, Assistant Conservator, from the Prome Sub-Division, to the charge of the Forest Survey Office at Rangoon.

Mr. A. S. Macdonald, Assistant Conservator, from the Rangoon Division, to the Prome Sub-Division, vice Mr. Elsner.

Mr. James Barker, Deputy Conservator, from the Salween Division, to the Rangoon Division, vice Mr. A. S. Macdonald.

Lieutenant W. J. Seaton, Deputy Conservator, from the Tharrawaddi Division, to the Salween Division, vice Mr. J. Barker.

Lieutenant W. J. Stenhouse, Examiner of Forest Accounts, from Rangoon, to the Tharrawaddi Division at Myanoung, vice Lieutenant Seaton.

No. 242.

Notification.—The following appointments, in the Forest Department, British Burmah, are confirmed, with effect from the 1st November 1863 :—

Lieutenant W. J. Seaton, M. Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Conservator, 1st Class, vice Mr. H. Leeds, officiating as Conservator.

Mr. W. C. Graham, Assistant Conservator, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Conservator, 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant Seaton.

No. 243.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 13*th September* 1864.

Leave of Absence.—Notification No. 191 of the 20th July 1864, granting two months' privilege leave to Assistant Surgeon J. M. Houston, M. D., Upper Godavery Circle, is cancelled.

No. 244.

Mr. J. H. McRae, Officiating Executive Engineer, Seetapoor, (Oudh), is granted one month's privilege leave from 24th August 18[illegible]

No. 245.

Re-appointment.—Major E. A. Saunders, Madras Staff Corps, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Executive Engineer, 4th Class, and posted to the Central Provinces.

As a temporary measure, Major Saunders is appointed Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from 16th August 1864.

No. 246.

Promotion.—Lieutenant C. A. Sim, R. E., Probationary Assistant Engineer, Central Provinces, having passed the prescribed examination, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, with effect from the date of examination, viz., 30th July 1864.

No. 247.

The 15*th September* 1864.

Notification.—Captain J. H. Dyas, Royal Engineers, Director of Canals, Punjab, is appointed Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-Western Provinces.

Major H. W. Gulliver, Royal Engineers, Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, is appointed to act as Director of Canals in the Punjab, as a temporary arrangement.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a road, to be known as the Nawabgunj and Belwah Bazaar Road, it is hereby notified that, for the above purpose, the following land will be appropriated :—

2. A strip of land about 8 miles long 100 feet in width, more or less, commencing at [illegible]gunj, in the Gondah and Fyzabad Road, and passing in a direct easterly direction towards the village of Lumtee in the Goruckpore District.

3. This declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Lieut. Col.*, R. E.
Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Oudh,
P. W. Department.

Bye-Laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Lucknow.

The following Rules for the conduct of business and execution of Act XVIII. of 1864, by the Municipal Committee, within the city and suburbs of Lucknow, are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the [illegible] day of October 1864 :—

Conduct of Business.

Meetings of Committee.

I.—There shall be two Meetings every month, viz., on the first and third Thursday, at 6 o'clock A. M., in summer; and 7 o'clock A. M., in winter.

Emergent or Special Meetings.

II.—The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, or in the absence of both, the Secretary may, on any occasion arising, call an emergent Meeting by circular, or separate summons, upon not less than twelve hours' notice; but no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Meeting may be called.

Postponement of Regular Meetings.

III.—Should occasion arise to postpone the regular Meeting, due notice must be given, otherwise the bye-law must be the guide of each member.

Chairman in absence of President.

IV.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall take the chair. In the absence of both, the Meeting to elect their own Chairman.

Number of Members to form a quorum.

V.—Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Chairman to have a casting vote.

VI.—The Chairman shall, in case of an equal division, have a second or casting vote.

Regulation of Business.

VII.—The President shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order. No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed, unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the members present.

Submission of point of order to President.

VIII.—Any member present may submit a point of order to the President.

Mode of proposing or discussing any question.

IX.—In proposing or discussing any question, each member shall speak from his place, always addressing the President.

Members not to speak twice on any motion.

X.—No member shall speak twice upon any motion or amendment, except the mover in reply.

Votes how to be taken.

XI.—Votes shall be taken by a show of hands, if the mover of any question demands a poll.

Propositions or amendment to be in writing.

XII.—Every proposal or amendment shall be in writing, but unless required by the President, the proposal or amendment need not be seconded.

Questions from Members how to be put.

XIII.—All questions from one member to another, relating to the business of the Meeting, shall be put through the President.

Meetings of Committee open to the Public.

XIV.—The Meetings of the Committee, are, as a rule, open to the public; but strangers can be requested to withdraw, if necessary.

Communications to be sent in a day previous to Meeting.

XV.—All communications intended for the bi-monthly Meetings must reach the Secretary not later than noon of the day previous to any Meeting.

Correspondence to be referred to the Sub-Committee concerned.

XVI.—All correspondence to be referred by the Secretary to the Sub-Committee to which it belongs, immediately on receipt, and their report to be made at next General Meeting through the Secretary.

Division of duties.

XVII.—The division of duties, among the members, shall be as follows, subject to alteration as occasion may arise :—

1ST.—CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

The Vice-President.
Major Aitken.
The Secretary.
Mr. O'Mealey.
Lalla Khyrateelall.
Meer Wajid Ally.

2ND.—SITES, BUILDINGS, REPAIRS.

The President.
Captain Ward.
The Secretary.
Dr. Cannon.
Native Members of the district concerned.

3RD.—DRAINAGE, CONSERVANCY.

Police and Roads.

The Vice-President.
Major Aitken.
Dr. Douglas.
Captain Ward.
The Secretary.
Native Members of the district concerned.

4TH.—ESTIMATES.

The President.
Captain Ward.
Dr. Cannon.
Meer Wajid Ally.

Emergent Works.

XVIII.—In all cases of exigency, the Sub-Committee shall have authority to act without immediate reference to the General Committee, if the cost does not exceed Rs. 500, provided the work is one of urgent necessity, and the Secretary, if the exigency be great, may act alone to the

extent of Rs. 100, but in all other cases an emergent Meeting at 12 hours' notice should be summoned.

Absolute Sale of Land.

XIX. Any person desirous of purchasing or renting ground belonging to the Committee for building or other purposes, shall submit a written application with plans to the Secretary, describing the locality and extent of the ground required. Such application will be made over to the Sub-Committee concerned for report. In case of sale, the ground shall be measured and marked off, an upset price fixed, and the lot be put up to public auction, after being advertised in the local public newspapers for fifteen days; such sales will be held at the office of the Secretary, who will furnish a printed copy of the general terms of sale.

Tenants of Land.

XX.—In cases of applications for land on lease the Committee shall be at liberty to determine the maximum rent, and to select their tenant.

XXI.—The Committee may reject an application for ground without assigning reasons to the applicant, or may impose as one of the conditions of sale and delivery, that buildings, out-buildings, and surrounding walls or enclosure, shall be of a certain character or value, and be completed within such time as may be fixed at the time of sale or lease, subject in case of failure to resumption of the ground.

Name of Streets.

XXII.—The names of streets shall be gradually put up, and any person guilty of destroying or defacing such indicators, shall be subject to fine.

Sub-letting of a House without permission interdicted.

XXIII.—No tenant of a house, holding a permanent or temporary lease, shall be allowed to sublet, without permission of the Committee first obtained.

Members of Committee not to take contracts.

XXIV.—No member of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to take any contract, or have any pecuniary interest in any contract granted by the Municipal Committee or their Engineer.

Municipal Engineer.

XXV.—The Municipal Engineer will be the referee of the Committee in all engineering questions, large and small, and be guided in the performance of his duties by such rules as may be framed by the Committee.

NUISANCES.

Act XLV. of 1860. Penal Code.
Act XXV. of 1861, Criminal Procedure Code.
Act V. of 1861. Police Act.

XXVI.—In addition to the nuisances provided for by the Acts quoted in the margin, the following are now defined as local nuisances within the city of Lucknow, and prohibited under the authority vested in the Municipal Committee, under Section XV., Act XVIII. of 1864, and subject to the penalty declared therein:—

Excavations, or cutting Trees, &c.

1st.—Quarrying kunkur and digging for bricks without permission, or cutting down trees or grass on public ground.

Neglected Buildings or Land.

2nd.—Leaving land or buildings so neglected as to afford shelter to thieves, or disorderly persons, or otherwise becoming a nuisance.

Erecting Walls, Sheds, &c.

3rd.—Erecting any temporary or permanent building, wall, shed, awning, chabootra [illegible] enclosure, without [illegible]

High Crops.

4th.—Growing high crops without p[illegible]ssion, such as are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, or to affect the public safety by affording cover or shelter to thieves and other bad characters.

Picketting Cattle or forming encampments.

5th.—Picketting animals or collecting carts, or forming encampments on any public grounds without permission.

Flying Kites.

6th.—Flying paper kites, or engaging in any other games in such manner as to be a nuisance, or likely to endanger passengers on the public roads.

Filth deposits.

7th.—Collecting or depositing night soil and other filth in any place not specially set apart for that purpose.

Begging.

8th.—Begging in the bazaars or other public streets or thoroughfares, or otherwise causing annoyance to passers by.

Camels, Elephants, or loaded carts.

9th.—Using driving roads during driving hours by camels and elephants or loaded carts, and using any portion of the road, excepting the sides, at other times.

Lights to Carriages.

10th.—Driving carriages, buggies, dog carts, or other conveyances after dusk, without clear lights on both sides of the same.

Driving on proper side of Road.

11th.—Driving otherwise than on the left hand side of the road, or passing any other conveyances otherwise than by leaving them to the right hand.

Stray Cattle.

12th.—Letting loose, or allowing to stray or graze any cattle whatsoever in any public place, without permission.

Combustibles.

13th.—Storing more than five maunds of saltpetre, or one maund of gunpowder, on five maunds of fire-works.

Hay and Bamboos.

14th.—Establishing depôts of hay and bamboos within city limits, excepting at the following places, and under the conditions specified, *i. e.*, large depôts at Aysh Bagh, Secundra Bagh and Gaoo Ghât. Smaller ditto in each Thanna [illegible]sion, on sites to be selected for the same by the Secretary and native members.

The quantity to be stored at each, to be determined by the Superintendent, City Police.

Processions.

15th.—Forming up or moving of processions at night on any public road, without a written order from the City Superintendent.

16th.—Failure on the part of native musicians in processions, whether by night or by day, to cease playing at the approach of any carriage or other conveyance to which horses may be harnessed.

Native Musicians.

17th.—Disobeying any order of the Committee acting as a Board of Health for the removal of vegetation, and underwood calculated to obstruct ventilation, or neglecting to keep in repair and properly clean any enclosure or premises.

Committee as Board of Health.

18th.—Neglecting in any estate, compound, enclosure, or premises, to keep in proper repair and properly clean any privy or latrine.

Neglecting Premises or Latrines.

19th.—Constructing drains or cess pools, or neglecting the same in such a manner as to affect the health of the public.

Drains and Cess Pools.

20th.—Burying in any ground once publicly declared by the Committee as closed, or using an unlicensed cemetery.

Burying Grounds.

21st.—Disposing of any corpse in the river Goomtee within the city limits, or in the canal, or in any ravine or nullah leading to the river.

Throwing Bodies into River.

22nd.—Neglecting the removal, within a reasonable time, to the place set apart for the burial of the carcass of any animal which may die on the owner's or occupier's premises.

Carcasses of Animals.

23rd.—Fishing with nets in the Goomtee, except by permission, within the limits of the city.

Fishing with nets in the Goomtee.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The Mint and the Currency Departments close for the transaction of business with the public, on Saturdays at 1 P. M., and on other week days at 3 P. M.

H. HYDE,
Mint Master & Head Commr. of Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA, *The 1st Sept.* 1864.

Just Published.

SELECTIONS

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No. 38.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2836.

Simla, the 16th September 1864.

Notifications.—The following Officers of the Oudh Police have passed the prescribed Police Examination :—

Lieutenant C. S. Noble, Officiating District Superintendent, with credit.

Lieutenant E. B. Ward, District Superintendent.

Mr. J. Burton, Assistant District Superintendent.

No. 2838.

The 20th September 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon A. M. Garden, Superintendent of Vaccination at Simla, to be Superintendent of Vaccination in the Punjab.

No. 2839.

The 21st September 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of Section XIV., Act V. of 1861, a force of Extra Police, consisting of 1 Head Constable, 1st Grade, on Rs. 14; 1 Head Constable, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 12; and 12 Constables on Rs. 6 each per mensem, shall be quartered on the following villages, in the District of Gondah, for the period of six months certain, and shall be maintained at the cost of the Zemindars of those villages :—

No.	*Name of Village.*	*Name of Lumberdar.*
1.	Bhanpore	Hurruttun Sing.
2.	Tolhoosial	Madar Bux and Toolseeram.
3.	Kulhwer Gurrah ...	Rissiawun Chowdry.
4.	Dowlidiha	Gopal Tewaree.
5.	Rughoonundunpore ...	Yewaz Ali Beg.
6.	Koohibpore	Panday Kissun Dut.
7.	Kutwa Doorga ...	Gopal Tewaree.
8.	Hussanpore	Nirmulpershad.
9.	Ramuwapore	Bicahun Alee Khan.
10.	Sehree	Fida Alee Khan.
11.	Bikharee Puttee ..	Panday Kissun Dut
12.	Pandaree	Ditto.
13.	Sarrai Khas	Gopal Tewaree.
14.	Sengar Ghât	Puhloo Chowbey.
15.	Huthna Gurh	Reassut Alee Khan.

No. 2840.

The 22nd September 1864.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Lord F. Hay to resign the Civil Service from the 1st January 1864.

E. C. Bayley,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 326.

Judicial.

Simla, the 21st September 1864.

Notifications.—The undermentioned Officers, in British Burmah, are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in Section XXII. of Act XXV. of 1861 :—

Lieutenant H. R. Spearman, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant C. O'L. L. Prendergast, Assistant Commissioner.

Lieutenant W. G. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner.

No. 328.

Surgeon Major J. W. Mountjoy, (of the Retired List), is appointed an Honorary Magistrate for the District of Akyab, in British Burmah, and vested with the powers of a Magistrate, under Section XXII. of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 330.

Shaikh Mahomed Abdoolah, Tehseeldar of Mundla, and Goolam Mahomed Khan, Tehseeldar of Katole, in the Nagpore District, Central Provinces, are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class, as described in Section XXII., Chapter 2 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 262.

REVENUE.

The 21st September 1864.

Notification.—Under the provisions of Section VII. of Act XXIII. of 1863, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute the following Courts, in the Central Provinces, for the investigation and trial of claims under the above Act :—

In the District of Bhundarah.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Settlement Officer.

Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, Assistant Commissioner.

Gunput Rao Venketesh, late Assistant Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate.

In the District of Chandah.

Mr. H. Rivett Carnac, Settlement Officer.

Lieutenant J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner.

Baboo Beereshur Dutt, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

In the District of Raepore.

Lieutenant J. Ducat, Officiating Settlement Officer.

Lieutenant H. J. Lugard, Assistant Commissioner.

Sheopershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

In the District of Sumbulpore.

Lieutenant M. M. Bowie, Assistant Commissioner.

Supnessur Doss, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Dr. W. F. Goss, Assistant Surgeon.

In the District of Upper Godavery.

Venkut Mooteemur Rao, Surdeshmook.

Jogonath Rao.

Venkut Ram Rao.

In the District of Belaspore.

Bukhtawur Sing, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Doorga Dutt, Shastree of Ruttunpore.

Mahraj Sai, Talookdar of Mulkar.

In the District of Jubbulpore.

Mr. F. Macnaghten, Judge, Small Cause Court.

Pundit Kishen Narain, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. T. Crawley, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

In the District of Mundla.

Sumboonath Ojha.

Munnoolall Chowdry.

Luchmeepershad.

In the District of Seonee.

Captain J. J. Fulton, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. H. J. McGeorge, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. W. Melville, Collector of Customs.

In the District of Chindwarra.

Mr. W. Ramsay, Settlement Officer.

Captain H. F. Bolton, Assistant Commissioner.

Luckmee Chund, Teshildar.

In the District of Baitool.

Rae Jankee Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Ethul Rao, Honorary Magistrate.

Tezee Sing, Patel of Sohagpore.

In the District of Hoshungabad.

Mr. C. A. Elliot, Settlement Officer.

Lieutenant W. S. Macleod, Assistant Commissioner.

Tajooddeen Hosseein, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

In the District of Saugor.

Moonshee Azeezooddeen, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, Assistant Commissioner.

Nana Gunput Rao, Native Chief and Honorary Magistrate.

In the District of Dumoh.

Dr. P. Cullen, Civil Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Magistrate.

Mr. A. M. Russell, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Ali Hoosein Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

In the District of Nagpore.

Mr. A. B. Ross, Settlement Officer.

Major F. L. Magniac, Judge of the Small Cause Court.

Captain J. L. Loch, Assistant Commissioner.

In the District of Wurdah.

Mr. H. Rivett Carnac, Settlement Officer.

Enayet Hossein, Tehsildar.

Kishen Rao Rajeshwur, Tehsildar.

No. 182.

MILITARY.

The 21st September 1864.

Notifications.—The following orders, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, under date 1st September, are confirmed :—

Cornet C. B. Horsbrugh, Officiating paid Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Regiment, will conduct the duties of Quarter-master in addition to his own, with effect from the 29th June—the date on which he joined the force.

Captain C. Martin, 2nd in Command, 2nd Regiment, had charge, in addition to his other duties, of the 2nd Squadron, from 19th April to 15th May last, and the 3rd Squadron from 1st April to 15th May last.

No. 184.

Major J. D. Macdonald, Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, has obtained sixty days' privilege leave of absence, from the 15th September, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant S. Fellows, 2nd in Command, will conduct the Commandant's duties during Major Macdonald's absence.

No. 1268.

GENERAL.

The 21st September 1864.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. D. Nuthall to be Superintendent of the Elephant Kedda, in the Central Provinces.

No. 1271.

Mr. J. Campbell, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Class, attached to the 1st Division, Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence from the 11th to the 31st August, inclusive.

No. 1273.

Mr. E. O'Riley, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, in British Burmah, made over charge of the Martaban Treasury, as a temporary measure, to Captain C. E. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, on the forenoon of the 12th August.

No. 1275.

Native Doctor Rambuksh, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Kyouk Phyoo, in British Burmah, has obtained two months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, with effect from the 4th February last.

No. 1277.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Captain R. Jenkins of his appointment as Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, for Boundary Settlements.

The services of Captain Jenkins are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1280.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Clerk, Officiating Suprintendent of the Nuggur Division, Mysore, returned to his duty, on the 14th August, from the ten days' leave of absence granted him in G. O. No. 1049, dated 31st August.

No. 1282.

Captain H. E. Mottet, 2nd Class Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Commission, returned to his duty, on the 19th August, from the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1009, dated 24th August.

No. 1284.

The one month's privilege leave granted to Mr. E. Abreu, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in British Burmah, in G. O. No. 816, dated 30th July, is commuted to leave on private affairs and extended to the 28th July.

No. 1286.

The leave of absence granted in G. O. No. 34, dated 25th February 1863, to Captain C. T. O. Mayne, Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is extended to the 23rd January 1863, being the date on which the Pilot quitted the Steam Ship "Nubia."

No. 1289.

Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, has obtained thirty days' privilege leave of absence from the 5th September.

No. 1291.

Sooltan Ali, Officiating Deputy Collector in the Settlement Department, Central Provinces, to be Deputy Collector in that Department, with effect from the 10th of May last.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2499.

Simla, the 20th September 1864.

Notifications.—In continuation of Notification No. 2193, dated the 30th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of July last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	July 1862.	July 1863.	July 1864.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Govt. of India ...	5,84,85,104	3,85,53,289	2,33,26,028
Bengal ...	1,99,19,365	2,03,07,722	1,65,88,793
N. W. Provinces ...	3,27,21,090	3,29,27,327	2,25,74,849
Punjab ...	1,33,12,398	1,17,30,037	1,19,03,709
Bombay ...	3,30,02,918	2,18,23,185	2,29,11,673
Central Provinces..	60,05,876	54,23,002	54,47,379
Deccan ...	19,27,484	32,24,941	25,55,947
Madras ...	2,91,45,114	3,67,03,163	2,81,22,903
Total Rupees ...	19,45,19,349	17,06,92,666	13,34,31,281

No. 2574.

The 23rd September 1864.

Leave.—Mr. Adam Anthony, 2nd Assistant to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, has been allowed one month's privilege leave, commencing from the 4th October 1864.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 248.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th September 1864.

Notifications.—In continuation of Notification No. 140, dated 20th May 1864 (in which, for Akyab Division read "Arrakan"), Major J. T. Tennant, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Class, assumed charge of the Arrakan Division on the forenoon of the 16th August 1864.

No. 249.

Captain H. Z. Darrah, Executive Engineer, 4th Class, British Burmah, availed himself of the leave granted him in Notification No. 229, dated 24th August, on the 1st September 1864.

No. 250.

In Notification No. 217 of the 17th August last, granting leave of absence to Major F. Tyrrell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Class, Eastern Road Division, Central Provinces, for "20th August" read "20th September."

No. 251.

Major R. C. Babington, Madras Staff Corps, appointed Executive Engineer, 4th Class, and posted to British Burmah in Notification No. 197, dated the 26th July last, relieved Captain A. H. B. Bruce of the charge of the Rangoon Division on the forenoon of the 15th August.

No. 252.

Lieutenant H. J. Nuthall, Executive Engineer, 4th Class, Lower Assam Division, Bengal, is transferred to the Rajpootana Circle.

No. 253.

Major J. F. Stoddard, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Godavery Circle, Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Captain F. T. Haig.

No. 254.

The 19th September 1864.

Mr. G. W. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, is transferred from the Rangoon to the Embankment Division of Public Works, British Burmah.

R. STRACHEY, *Col.*, R. E.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th September 1864.

No. 763 *of* 1864.—Officiating Inspector General of Hospitals W. A. Green is directed to officiate as Principal Inspector General of Hospitals, in addition to his other duties, until the arrival, at the Presidency, of Dr. H. A. Bruce, M. D., appointed to the latter post in G. G. O. No. 695 of the 25th August 1864.

This order will have effect from the date of departure for Europe of Dr. J. McClelland.

No. 764 *of* 1864.—The following Royal Warrant No. 865, dated 6th June 1864, is published for general information, and declared applicable to India:—

Circular No. 865.—*(Re-engagement of Limited Service Soldiers.)*

HOME AND FOREIGN.

VICTORIA R.

27
Gen. No.
1456.

Whereas, it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to cancel Our Royal Warrant of the 30th October 1861, which prescribes the conditions under which a discharged Limited Service Soldier shall be permitted, on re-engagement or re-enlistment, to reckon his former service: Our will and pleasure is, that instead of the before-mentioned conditions, which are hereby cancelled, any Soldier who has been, or shall hereafter be, enlisted for Limited Service, and has been, or shall hereafter be, discharged, before or after the expiration of the first period of service, and shall be permitted to re-engage or re-enlist within twelve months from the date of his discharge, shall be allowed, under Clauses 2 and 3 of the Regulations hereunto annexed, or such others as shall from time to time be established by Our Secretary of State for War and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of Our Army, to reckon the full period of his former service towards future claims to Good Conduct Pay and Pension.

Given at Our Court at St. James', this sixth day of June, 1864, in the twenty-seventh year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

DE GREY AND RIPON.

Regulations to be annexed to the Royal Warrant of the 6th June 1864,—*Circular No.* 865.

27
Gen. No.
1456.

1. With a view to hold out every encouragement to time-expired Soldiers of good character to continue in the Service, it is hereby notified that, in addition to the privilege of being permitted, on re-engagement, to count the full period of their first term of service towards Good Conduct Pay and Pension, and of receiving a fresh Bounty, as well as the regulated allowance in lieu of a free Kit, and an allowance of 1*s.* a-day for 20 days—men who re-engage at the Head Quarters or Depôt of their regiment for a second term of service, will be entitled to a gratuity of £1, and a furlough for 2 months, or, when serving at certain foreign stations, a pecuniary allowance in lieu of the furlough.

The furlough for men serving at Home will commence from the date of their re-engagement;—and for men serving at Gibraltar and Malta, from the date of their arrival in this country; a passage for such men will be provided, at the public expense, at a convenient opportunity, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, from those stations, and back again if they are not ordered to join the depôts of their regiments at the termination of the furlough.

Men serving in India, China, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Australia, or New Zealand, will be

allowed £5, and men serving in Canada, at the Cape of Good Hope, at St. Helena, or in the West Indies £3, in lieu of the furlough, and in addition to the gratuity of £1. The allowance in lieu of the furlough will not, however, be granted to men who re-engage after their regiment has been placed under orders to return Home; as in such cases furloughs will be allowed as soon after the arrival of the regiment in this country as circumstances will permit.

2. Soldiers of good character who have been, or may hereafter be, discharged after the completion of the first term of Limited Service, will be permitted to re-engage or re-enlist within 12 months from the date of their discharge, for any Corps of the same Arm of the service as that from which they were discharged, provided they are not above thirty-four years of age. Men so re-engaging or re-enlisting will be allowed to count the full period of their former service towards Good Conduct Pay and Pension; and on joining the Corps in which they re-engage or re-enlist, they will be permitted to resume the Good Conduct Badges and rates of Good Conduct Pay which they may have been in possession of at the time of their discharge; provided, however, that at the time of their re-engagement, or re-enlistment, they shall declare the period of their former service, and the cause of their discharge from their last Corps.

3. Soldiers of good character who have been, or may hereafter be, discharged on reduction, on account of disability, by purchase, or otherwise, during their first term of Limited Service, and who re-enlist within twelve months from the date of their discharge, and are not above thirty-four years of age, will be allowed the benefit of the preceding provision for reckoning former service, and resuming former Good Conduct Pay.

WAR OFFICE,
6th June 1864.

No. 765 *of* 1864.—The advancement of Subadar Bahadoor Hubbeeb Khan, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, from the 2nd to the 1st Class of the "Order of British India," notified in G. G. O. No. 648, dated 8th August 1864, is cancelled—that Native Officer having already been promoted to the 1st Class of the said Order in G. G. O. No. 77, dated 29th January 1864, for his services at Umbeylah.

The 19th September 1864.

No. 766 *of* 1864.—Captain A. H. Lindsay, Brigade Major to the Inspector of Artillery, Northern Division, Bengal Presidency, is permitted to resign his situation, in view to his accepting an appointment on the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 767 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. F. Barter, of the Madras Medical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 768 *of* 1864.—The services of 1st Class Native Doctor Shaikh Elahee Bux, attached to the 37th Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 769 *of* 1864.—The promotion of Lieutenant Colonel M. Galwey, C. B., of the Madras Infantry, to the rank of Colonel, as announced in G. G. O. No. 751 of the 15th instant, is "subject to the approval of Her Majesty."

The 20th September 1864.

No. 770 *of* 1864.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 646, dated 8th August 1864, the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 256. *London, the 8th August* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatch dated 30th June last, No. 214, I have to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have suggested to me that claimants to participation in the Banda and Kirwee Booty should be apprized that, under the terms of the order in Council, referring all claims to prize, captured in Central India, to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, it is open to them on their own responsibility to submit their claims to that Court.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) C. WOOD.

No. 771 *of* 1864.—With reference to the 2nd paragraph of Foreign Department Notification No. 1225 of the 16th September 1864, the services of Assistant Surgeon S. T. Heard are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

The 21st September 1864.

No. 772 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel General Order, President in Council, dated 28th March 1811, and G. G. O. No. 1032, dated 9th November 1861, and to direct, under instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the substitution of the following (admiralty) scale of victualling and forage for sea-going vessels:—

SCALE OF VICTUALLING AND

SCALE OF

The Quantities of Provisions, shown in the following Scale, are to be allowed to every Soldier, Male ordered to

IN HEALTH.

No.	When to be issued.	ARTICLE.		Troops or Third Class Passengers	Women.	Children under 10 years of age.	No.
1	Daily	Biscuit	lb.	1	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
		or					
		Soft Bread	lb.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
2		Porter*	pint	1	...	...	2
3		Sugar	oz.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
4		Chocolate	oz.	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
5		Tea	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	5
6		Rice	oz.	...	...	1	6
7		Milk†	pint	..	...	1	7
8	Weekly	Oatmeal	pint	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	8
9		Mustard	oz.	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	9
10		Pepper	oz.	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	...	10
11		Vinegar	pint	$\frac{1}{6}$	...	...	11
12	Daily, when procurable	Fresh Meat‡	lb.	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	12
13		Vegetables	lb.	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	13
14	Daily, when Fresh Provisions cannot be obtained.	Salt Pork	lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	14
15		Split Peas	pint	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	...	15
		or					
16		Salt Beef	lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	16
17		Flour	oz.	6	6	4	17
18		Suet	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	18
19		Currants or Raisins ...	oz.	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	19

* Spirits, $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pint per diem may be issued instead of Porter, in special and exceptional cases, under the orders of the Officer in medical charge.

† When Fresh Milk is not procurable, each Child under ten years of age is to have daily of Preserved Milk sufficient to make a pint of Milk.

‡ When Fresh Meat cannot be obtained, Salt Pork, with Peas, and Salt Beef, with Flour, &c., are to be issued alternately.

N. B.—Preseved Provisions and Rice will not be supplied as an article of ration for Troops, Women, or Children, *unless specially ordered*, except on voyages to or from the Cape of Good Hope, or any Port to the Eastward of it, when such Provisions are to be issued to Troops in lieu of the Salt Meat ration *on one day in each week*, if Fresh Provisions are not procurable, in the following proportions, viz.:—

Preserved Meat (Beef or Mutton alternately)	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	per Man.
Rice	$\frac{1}{8}$ lb.	
Mixed Vegetables	1 oz.	

The ration for Women to be the same as for Men, and that for Children under ten years of age one-half.

Salt is to be provided in the proportion

(See

FORAGE FOR SEA-GOING SHIPS.

VICTUALLING.

Passenger of the 3rd Class, Woman, or Child, for whom Passage and Victualling shall have been be provided.

INVALIDS.

No.	When to be issued.		ARTICLE.	Troops or Third Class Passengers.	Women.	Children under 10 years of age.	No.
1	Daily		Biscuit or ... ... lbs.	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
			Soft Bread ... ... lbs.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	
2			Ale or Porter, bottled, alternately ... imperial pint	1	...	...	2
3			Sugar ... ... oz.	2	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
4			Tea ... ... oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	4
5			Oatmeal ... ... oz.	...	...	3	5
6			Milk* ... ... pint	...	...	1	6
7	Weekly		Oatmeal (for occasional use) ... pint	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	...	7
8			Mustard ... ... oz.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	8
9			Pepper ... ... oz.	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	9
10			Vinegar ... ... pint	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	10
11	Daily, when procurable		Fresh Meat ... ... lbs.	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	11
12			Vegetables† ... ... lbs.	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	12
13	When Fresh Provisions cannot be obtained.	Two days in the week ...	Salt Pork ... ... lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	13
14			Split Peas ... ... pint	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	14
15			Preserved Vegetables (dried) ... ration	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	15
16		One day in the week ...	Salt Beef ... ... lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	16
17			Flour ... ... oz.	4	4	2	17
18			Suet ... ... oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	18
19			Currants or Raisins ... ... oz.	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	19
20			Mixed Pickles ... ... oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	20
21			Preserved Potato ... ... oz.	4	4	2	21
22		Two days in the week ...	Preserved Meat ... ... lbs.	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	22
23			Preserved Potato ... ... oz.	4	4	2	23
24			Preserved Vegetables (dried) ... ration	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	24
25		Two days in the week ...	Preserved Meat ... ... lbs.	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	25
26			Rice ... ... oz.	4	4	2	26
27			Preserved Vegetables (dried) ... ration	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	27

* Any articles of the above scale to be stopped or changed in individual cases at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

† If the Fresh Vegetables consist solely of Potatoes, the ration to be not less than 1 lb. If Fresh Meat be procurable, but no Fresh Vegetables, issues of Preserved Vegetables, Preserved Potato. and Rice. to be substituted as laid down when Preserved Meat is issued.

of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce daily for four Adults.

Arts. 194 and 205.)

In case it should be necessary to issue substitutes for any of the foregoing

Soft Bread	1¼	lb.	are to be considered equal to each other.
Biscuit	1	lb.	
Flour	1	lb.	
Rice	1	lb.	
Wine	½	pint.	do. do.
Spirit	½	gill.	
Coffee	1	oz.	do. do.
Cocoa	1	oz.	
Chocolate...	1	oz.	
Tea	¼	oz.	

In long voyages a liberal ration of Preserved Vegetables is to be issued three times a week to

When the issue of Salt Meat shall be renewed after Fresh Meat shall have been served, the Salt the last day of Salt Meat serving.

The before-mentioned provisions are to be served out by full imperial weights and measures.

Children above ten years of age are to be considered as adults, and victualled accordingly—

Boys under seventeen years of age, and prisoners, are not to be allowed spirits.

SCALE OF MEDICAL COMFORTS, AND OF LEMON JUICE AND SUGAR, FOR TROOPS

		MEDICAL					
		Sugar.	Tea.	Scotch Barley.	Sago.	Arrowroot.	Wine.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bots.
To or from Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, and Canada	For every 100 persons embarked.	30	4	18	6	4	12
To or from Gibraltar, Mediterranean, and Halifax ...		30	4	18	6	4	12
To or from the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena ...		50	8	30	12	8	24
To or from the Mauritius, Ceylon, New South Wales, India and China		60	12	40	18	12	36
To or from the Baltic		40	6	25	9	8	18
To or from the Black Sea		50	8	30	12	12	24

NOTE.—A proper supply of disinfecting fluid is also to be provided for use in the hold, in

A copy of this Scale is to be hung up in a conspicuous situation, between decks (and contiguous public passengers, may be embarked, in order that all persons may be made aware of the

Note.—Filtered Water is to be provided in sufficient quantities to the Crew) six pints of Water per day when out of the tropics, and one are to suffice for all purposes.

SCALE OF FORAGE AND WATER TO

	Oats.
For each Horse daily ...	6 lbs.

NOTE.—An increased quantity of Bran, not exceeding an additional quarter peck per day, may Military Commanding Officer. The full quantities of the daily ration should not be issued, unless

The above Scales of Allowance are not applicable to

species of Provisions, the following Scale of Substitutes is to be adopted :—

When issued with Meat Rations.	Vegetables	½ lb.	are to be considered equal to each other.
	Flour	¾ lb.	
	Peas (whole)	½ pint.	
	Do. (split)	⅓ pint.	
	Calavances	½ pint.	
	Dholl	½ pint.	
	Rice	¾ lb.	

Women and Children embarked without troops.

Meat on the 1st day of issue is not to be the same species as that which may have been issued on

Boys according to the scale for men, Girls according to the scale for Women.

AND PASSENGERS, TO BE PROVIDED IN ADDITION TO THE ORDINARY RATIONS.

Comforts.						Lemon Juice and Sugar.	
Preserved Meat.	Preserved Potato or Rice (in 1 or 2-lbs Cases).	Tapioca.	Essence of Beef.	Soap.	Chloride of Zinc.	Lemon Juice.	Sugar (additional).
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
29	8	9	Sixty ¼ pints for every 100 persons embarked.	7	15 lbs. for every 100 tons, the vessel measures, to all places except Gibraltar, for which place one-half that quantity is to be supplied ...	110	110
29	8	9		7		44 to 65	44 to 65
46	12	18		10		175	175
70	18	27		14		350	350
35	12	9		10		120	120
46	18	18		12		175	175

addition to the above quantity of Chloride of Zinc.

to where the provisions may be served out), in every vessel on board which troops, or other particulars of the Rations to which they are entitled.

ensure that there shall be issued to each individual embarked (including gallon per day to each individual when within the tropics, which quantities

BE PROVIDED FOR HORSES.

Hay.	Bran.	Water.	Vinegar.	Nitre.
10 lbs.	½ peck or 2¼ lbs.	6 gallons.	Such quantities as may be required for daily use.	

be issued in lieu of a portion of the Oats or Hay, whenever it may be deemed expedient by the in the opinion of the Military Commanding Officer they are actually required.

Coastwise Services between Ports in India.

The 22nd September 1864.

No. 773 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in future, Officers proceeding on public duty, under orders from competent authority, shall proceed by the most expeditious available mode of travelling, and, providing the journey is performed without unnecessary delay, at the public expense.

2. On occasion of Officers being ordered on duty, the General or Divisional or Garrison Order will specify the duty on which proceeding, the mode of travelling, and that the journey is "on duty at the public expense."

3. The term "on duty" will comprise all movements of Officers ordered from their stations for the advantage of the service, as distinct from their personal convenience.

4. It will include :—

Officers belonging to, or doing duty with, troops ordered to proceed more expeditiously than by marching or by water.

Officers ordered on Courts Martial, Courts of Enquiry, or Committees, at other stations than their own.

Officers employed on special, periodical, or other authorized tours of inspection.

Officers ordered to join their corps proceeding on service, or on any emergency rendering their presence necessary, or when their corps are ordered to embark for Europe or the Colonies.

Officers ordered to join the depôts of their corps in England, or coming from those depôts to join their Regimental Head Quarters in India.

Officers removed for the convenience of the service from one Staff appointment, or from one Corps or Battery to another, or from Head Quarters to a separate wing or detachment, as also Officers doing station duty when removed from one station to another.

Officers on first arrival in India to join their corps from the regimental depôts, or on first appointment.

5. When a Commissioned or Warrant Officer is ordered to travel under any of the above conditions, he must apply to the Divisional Officers of the Quarter-Master General's Department, or, if time does not admit of a reference to the Head Quarters of the Division, to the Brigade or Station Staff Officer on the spot, who will furnish him with an extract of the Division or Station Order directing him to proceed by rail or horse dâk, or as the case may be.

6. The bills for such passage, vouched by a certified copy of the extract of the Order and by the receipt of the Officer for the passage supplied, will be payable on demand by the Pay-master of the circle, who will include all charges on such account in his monthly disbursements.

7. When the mode of transit has to be changed during the journey, the Officer of, or representing, the Quarter-Master General's Department supplying the Government passage for the first portion, will, if practicable, arrange for the whole journey. If this cannot be done, he will supply the Officer with a certificate of what portion has been provided, and a requisition on the Quarter-Master General's Department, or any authorized Staff Officer, for further assistance when required.

8. Commissioned and Warrant Officers proceeding by rail or horse dâk will be allowed to take one personal servant with them, with the regulated amount of baggage for one adult passenger, according to the mode of conveyance.

When travelling by palankeen or doolie dâk, or by mail cart, two bangee-walas will be allowed.

9. Mounted Officers, permanently transferred from one station or corps to another, will be allowed to take the regulation complement of their own *bonâ fide* charges with them when proceeding by rail. But if detached on temporary duty—for the performance of which it is necessary they should be mounted—they will be allowed free passage for one charger only.

10. All Commissioned and first class* Warrant Officers will be allowed first class passages by rail, and cabin passages by steamer.

* Deputy Commissaries.
Assistant ditto
Deputy Asst. ditto

11. When travelling by horse dâk, a field Officer will be allowed a carriage for himself and servant; Captains, Subalterns, and Warrant Officers, will be allowed each one inside and one outside seat.

12. Officers proceeding to or from railway stations, or other starting points within a distance of five miles from their station, will pay their own expenses.

15. No deduction on account of tentage, or batta, will be made from Officers consequent on their being provided with free passages.

16. Officers moved at their own request, or for their own convenience, or in consequence of regimental or departmental promotion, to join a staff appointment, or when transferred to a more lucrative appointment, or when proceeding on, or returning from, furlough, or other leave of absence, are not entitled to passages at the public expense.

17. This order is applicable to the several Presidencies.

No. 774 *of* 1864.—Having taken into consideration the existing facilities for travelling, which are steadily increasing, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that the rules now in force for regulating the periods allowed to Officers and others proceeding, in ordinary course, from one station to another, are no longer suitable or adapted to meet the interests of the service or the general convenience of Officers.

2. G. G. O. No. 770 of 14th September 1853 is therefore cancelled, and the following rules will be observed from the 1st November next :—

3. Officers returning from furlough to Europe or leave beyond sea, or Officers removed from a regiment, appointment, or station, at their own request, or on regimental or departmental promotion, or to join a new appointment, will be allowed fifteen days for preparation from the date of arrival, or being struck off duty. On special grounds, this period may be extended to 30 days by the Officer Commanding the Division, District, or Garrison.

4. Every Officer, at the expiration of the period allowed for preparation, is required to join his corps, station, or appointment, by the most

expeditious available mode of travelling, and without unnecessary delay on the road.

5. Officers who may be unavoidably delayed by sickness or other circumstances, must report the cause and period of such delay, furnishing medical or other certificates to the Officer Commanding the Station, at or nearest to which such delay may have occurred.

6. In very special cases, Officers Commanding Divisions may sanction a slower mode of travelling, either for a part or for the whole of the journey; but any such indulgence, and the reasons for granting it, must be reported at once to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or to the Government, according to the nature of the Officer's employment.

7. This ruling is to be made applicable to all three Presidencies.

No. 775 *of* 1864.—The services of Assistant Surgeon G. K. Poole, Civil, Rungpore, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 776 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Student of the Military Class, attached to the Medical College, having been reported qualified to serve as Native Doctor, is admitted into the service accordingly, with effect from the 7th instant, and placed at the disposal of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department:—

Shaik Mohabuth.

No. 777 *of* 1864.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 19th and 26th July 1864, are published for general information:—

War Office, the 16*th July* 1864.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct during the operations at Umbeyla, on the North-Western Frontier of India, as recorded against his name, viz.:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Acts of bravery for which recommended.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant Henry William Pitcher, Adjutant, 4th Punjab Infantry. Date of acts of bravery—30th October and 16th November 1863.	For the daring and gallant manner in which, in the course of the recent operations against the Frontier Tribes, on the 30th October 1863, he led a party of his regiment to re-capture the Crag Picket, after its garrison had been driven in by the enemy; on which occasion sixty of them were killed in desperate hand to hand fighting. From the nature of the approach to the top of the Crag amongst the large rocks, one or two men only could advance at one time; "and "while I ascended one path," relates Major Keyes, Commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, "I directed Lieutenant Fosbery, of the late 4th "European Regiment, to push up another, at "the head of a few men. He led this party "with the greatest coolness and intrepidity, and "was the first man to gain the top of the Crag; "on his side of the attack Lieutenant Pitcher, "equally cool and daring, led a party of men up "to the last rock, until he was knocked down "and stunned by a large stone thrown from "above, within a few yards of him." Lieutenant Pitcher, also displayed great gallantry in leading on a party of his regiment to endeavour to recover the Crag Picket, when it again fell into the enemy's hands, on the 13th of November, as related in the following extract from Major Keyes' report of the 16th of that month:— "The duty of leading the first charge devolved "upon Lieutenant Pitcher, and I beg to bring "to the special notice of the Brigadier General "Commanding the admirable manner in which he "performed this important duty. He was by "many yards the foremost of his party, and the "gallant bearing of this excellent young Officer

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Acts of bravery for which recommended.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant Henry William Pitcher, Adjutant, 4th Punjab Infantry.	"was the admiration of all spectators. It is "impossible to say too much, or to overrate his "services on this occasion, Lieutenant Pitcher, "was severely wounded, and was obliged to be "carried back."

War Office, Pall Mall, the 26th July 1864.

Brevet.—Assistant Commissary General Charles David Magrath, Madras Presidency, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, dated 26th July 1864.

No. 778 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant John Mackie Stewart, of the late 35th Regiment, Native Infantry.	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 779 *of* 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Major C. T. Hallett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Allyghur, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 379 of the 29th April 1864.	"Alphee," 4th May 1864.
Lieutenant A. C. Padday, of the Royal Engineers, 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, Baree Doab Canal, Department Public Works, Punjab, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 481 of the 9th June 1864.	"Alphee," 4th June 1864.
Lieutenant T. G. Macaulay, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant of the 15th (the Loodianah) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 542 of the 30th June 1864.	"Mooltan," 24th June 1864.
Lieutenant J. H. Worsley, of the late 71st Regiment, Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Cherra Poonjee, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 584 of the 13th July 1864.	"Nemesis," 10th July 1864.
2nd Captain J. Sconce, of the Royal Artillery, Revenue Survey Department, Central Provinces, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 614 of the 25th July 1864. Lieutenant J. Finnis, of the late 6th European Regiment, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 610 of the 25th July 1864.	"Bengal," 24th July 1864.
Lieutenant C. S. Noble, of the late 72nd Regiment, Native Infantry, Assistant District Superintendent of Oude Police, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 610 of the 25th July 1864. Lieutenant F. H. Hood, of the late 30th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twelve months, G. G. O. No. 595 of the 21st July 1864. Lieutenant F. H. Tyrrell, of the 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 560 of the 7th July 1864. Lieutenant E. G. Clayton, of the Royal Engineers, on leave to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for six months, without pay, G. G. O. No. 612 of the 25th July 1864.	"Bengal," 24th July 1864.
Major P. H. P. Gill, of the Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough for two years, G. G. O. No. 643 of the 6th August 1864. Lieutenant B. Rogers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 15th (the Loodianah) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 627 of the 2nd August 1864.	"Clan Alpine," 3rd August 1864.
Lieutenant J. J. Johnstone, of the late 68th Regiment, Native Infantry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Luckimpore, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 659 of the 11th August 1864.	"Rangoon," 10th Aug. 1864.
Major A. S. Smith, of the late 24th Regiment, Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 38th Regiment, Native Infantry, on furlough for two years, G. G. O. No. 686 of the 23rd August 1864.	"Simla," 24th Aug. 1864.

Inspector General of Hospitals John McClelland, Officiating Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 703 of the 30th August 1864.

Surgeon G. E. Givins, of the Medical Department, on furlough for one year, G. G. O. No. 679 of the 18th August 1864.

Lieutenant G. F. Graham, of the late 5th European Regiment, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 699 of the 26th August 1864.

Lieutenant B. Cracroft, of the late 50th Regiment, Native Infantry, Adjutant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 678 of the 18th August 1864.

Lieutenant P. Ward, of the late 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, Quarter-master of the 30th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 699 of the 26th August 1864.

Lieutenant E. E. Grigg, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Gowalparah, Assam, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 699 of the 26th August 1864.

"Simla," 24th Aug. 1864.

No. 780 *of* 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Major John Naismith, M. D., attached to Her Majesty's 107th Foot, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with effect from the 3rd July last, the date on which Dr. Cardew, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Oude Circle, obtained extension of leave to remain at Simla on medical certificate.

No. 781 *of* 1864.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1210, dated 14th instant, the services of Surgeon John Wilson, of the Madras Medical Establishment, are re-placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

H. W. NORMAN, *Col.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bye-Laws framed by the Municipal Committee of Lucknow.

The following Rules for the conduct of business and execution of Act XVIII. of 1864, by the Municipal Committee, within the city and suburbs of Lucknow, are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the 1st day of October 1864:—

Conduct of Business.

Meetings of Committee.

I.—There shall be two Meetings every month, viz., on the first and third Thursday, at 6 o'clock A. M., in summer; and 7 o'clock A. M., in winter.

Emergent or Special Meetings.

II.—The President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, or in the absence of both, the Secretary may, on any occasion arising, call an emergent Meeting by circular, or separate summons, upon not less than twelve hours' notice; but no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Meeting may be called.

Postponement of Regular Meetings.

III.—Should occasion arise to postpone the regular Meeting, due notice must be given, otherwise the bye-law must be the guide of each member.

Chairman in absence of President.

IV.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall take the chair. In the absence of both, the Meeting to elect their own Chairman.

Number of Members to form a quorum.

V.—Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Chairman to have a casting vote.

VI.—The Chairman shall, in case of an equal division, have a second or casting vote.

Regulation of Business.

VII.—The President shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order. No discussion on any point of order shall be allowed, unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the members present.

Submission of point of order to President.

VIII.—Any member present may submit a point of order to the President.

Mode of proposing or discussing any question.

IX.—In proposing or discussing any question, each member shall speak from his place, always addressing the President.

Members not to speak twice on any motion.

X.—No member shall speak twice upon any motion or amendment, except the mover in reply.

Votes how to be taken.

XI.—Votes shall be taken by a show of hands, if the mover of any question demands a poll.

Propositions or amendment to be in writing.

XII.—Every proposal or amendment shall be in writing, but unless required by the President, the proposal or amendment need not be seconded.

Questions from Members how to be put.

XIII.—All questions from one member to another, relating to the business of the Meeting, shall be put through the President.

Meetings of Committee open to the Public.

XIV.—The Meetings of the Committee, are, as a rule, open to the public; but strangers can be requested to withdraw, if necessary.

Communications to be sent in a day previous to Meeting.

XV.—All communications intended for the bi-monthly Meetings must reach the Secretary not later than noon of the day previous to any Meeting.

XVI.—All correspondence to be referred by the Secretary to the Sub-Committee to which it belongs, immediately on receipt, and their report to be made at next General Meeting through the Secretary.

Correspondence to be referred to the Sub-Committee concerned.

XVII.—The division of duties, among the members, shall be as follows, subject to alteration as occasion may arise :—

Division of duties.

1ST.—CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

The Vice-President.
Major Aitken.
The Secretary.
Mr. O'Mealey.
Lalla Khyrateelall.
Meer Wajid Ally.

2ND.—SITES, BUILDINGS, REPAIRS.

The President.
Captain Ward.
The Secretary.
Dr. Cannon.
Native Members of the district concerned.

3RD.—DRAINAGE, CONSERVANCY.

Police and Roads.

The Vice-President.
Major Aitken.
Dr. Douglas.
Captain Ward.
The Secretary.
Native Members of the district concerned.

4TH.—ESTIMATES.

The President.
Captain Ward.
Dr. Cannon.
Meer Wajid Ally.

XVIII.—In all cases of exigency, the Sub-Committee shall have authority to act without immediate reference to the General Committee, if the cost does not exceed Rs. 500, provided the work is one of urgent necessity, and the Secretary, if the exigency be great, may act alone to the extent of Rs. 100, but in all other cases an emergent Meeting at 12 hours' notice should be summoned.

Emergent Works.

XIX. Any person desirous of purchasing or renting ground belonging to the Committee for building or other purposes, shall submit a written application with plans to the Secretary, describing the locality and extent of the ground required. Such application will be made over to the Sub-Committee concerned for report. In case of sale, the ground shall be measured and marked off, an upset price fixed, and the lot be put up to public auction, after being advertised in the local public newspapers for fifteen days; such sales will be held at the office of the Secretary, who will furnish a printed copy of the general terms of sale.

Absolute Sale of Land.

XX.—In cases of applications for land on lease the Committee shall be at liberty to determine the maximum rent, and to select their tenant.

Tenants of Land.

XXI.—The Committee may reject an application for ground without assigning reasons to the applicant, or may impose as one of the conditions of sale and delivery, that buildings, out-buildings, and surrounding walls or enclosure, shall be of a certain character or value, and be completed within such time as may be fixed at the time of sale or lease, subject in case of failure to resumption of the ground.

XXII.—The names of streets shall be gradually put up, and any person guilty of destroying or defacing such indicators, shall be subject to fine.

Name of Streets.

XXIII.—No tenant of a house, holding a permanent or temporary lease, shall be allowed to sublet, without permission of the Committee first obtained.

Sub-letting of a House without permission interdicted.

XXIV.—No member of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to take any contract, or have any pecuniary interest in any contract granted by the Municipal Committee or their Engineer.

Members of Committee not to take contracts.

XXV.—The Municipal Engineer will be the referee of the Committee in all engineering questions, large and small, and be guided in the performance of his duties by such rules as may be framed by the Committee.

Municipal Engineer.

NUISANCES.

XXVI.—In addition to the nuisances provided for by the Acts quoted in the margin, the following are now defined as local nuisances within the city of Lucknow, and prohibited under the authority vested in the Municipal Committee, under Section XV., Act XVIII. of 1864, and subject to the penalty declared therein :—

Act XLV. of 1860. Penal Code.
Act XXV. of 1861. Criminal Procedure Code.
Act V. of 1861. Police Act.

1st.—Quarrying kunkur and digging for bricks without permission, or cutting down trees or grass on public ground.

Excavations, or cutting Trees, &c.

2nd.—Leaving land or buildings so neglected as to afford shelter to thieves, or disorderly persons, or otherwise becoming a nuisance.

Neglected Buildings or Land.

3rd.—Erecting any temporary or permanent building, wall, shed, awning, chabootra, or enclosure, without license.

Erecting Walls, Sheds, &c.

4th.—Growing high crops without permission, such as are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, or to affect the public safety by affording cover or shelter to thieves and other bad characters.

High Crops.

5th.—Picketting animals or collecting carts, or forming encampments on any public grounds without permission.

Picketting Cattle or forming encampments.

6th.—Flying paper kites, or engaging in any other games in such manner as to be a nuisance, or likely to endanger passengers on the public roads.

Flying Kites.

7th.—Collecting or depositing night soil and other filth in any place not specially set apart for that purpose.

Filth deposits.

8th.—Begging in the bazaars or other public streets or thoroughfares, or otherwise causing annoyance to passers by.

Begging.

9th.—Using driving roads during driving hours by camels and elephants or loaded carts, and using any portion of the road, excepting the sides, at other times.

Camels, Elephants, or loaded carts.

10th.—Driving carriages, buggies, dog carts, or other conveyances after dusk, without clear lights on both sides of the same.

Lights to Carriages.

11th.—Driving otherwise than on the left hand side of the road, or passing any other conveyances otherwise than by leaving them to the right hand.

Driving on proper side of Road.

12th.—Letting loose, or allowing to stray or graze any cattle whatsoever in any public place, without permission.

Stray Cattle.

13th.—Storing more than five maunds of saltpetre, or one maund of gunpowder, on five maunds of fire-works.

Combustibles.

14th.—Establishing depôts of hay and bamboos within city limits, excepting at the following places, and under the conditions specified, *i. e.*, large depôts at Aysh Bagh, Secundra Bagh, and Gaoo Ghât. Smaller ditto in each Thanna Division, on sites to be selected for the same by the Secretary and native members.

Hay and Bamboos.

The quantity to be stored at each, to be determined by the Superintendent, City Police.

15th.—Forming up or moving of processions at night on any public road, without a written order from the City Superintendent.

Processions.

16th.—Failure on the part of native musicians in processions, whether by night or by day, to cease playing at the approach of any carriage or other conveyance to which horses may be harnessed.

Native Musicians.

17th.—Disobeying any order of the Committee acting as a Board of Health for the removal of vegetation, and underwood calculated to obstruct ventilation, or neglecting to keep in repair and properly clean any enclosure or premises.

Committee as Board of Health.

18th.—Neglecting in any estate, compound, onclosure, or premises, to keep in proper repair and properly clean any privy or latrine.

Neglecting Premises or Latrines.

19th.—Constructing drains or cess pools, or neglecting the same in such a manner as to affect the health of the public.

Drains and Cess Pools.

20th.—Burying in any ground once publicly declared by the Committee as closed, or using an unlicensed cemetery.

Burying Grounds.

21st.—Disposing of any corpse in the river Goomtee within the city limits, or in the canal, or in any ravine or nullah leading to the river.

Throwing Bodies into River.

22nd.—Neglecting the removal, within a reasonable time, to the place set apart for the burial of the carcass of any animal which may die on the owner's or occupier's premises.

Carcasses of Animals.

23rd.—Fishing with nets in the Goomtee, except by permission, within the limits of the city.

Fishing with nets in the Goomtee.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 12th September 1864.

	4 per cent. of 1824-25	4 per cent of 1828-29.	4 per cent. of 1832-33	4 per cent. of 1835 36.	4 per cent. of 1842 43	4 per cent of 1854-55.	5 per cent Public Works of 1854-55	5 per cent of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. of 1859 60	3½ per cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per cent of 1856-57.	Total Rupees.
Amount outstanding in London up to 21st August 1864, as per advice received up to date.	53,000	2,300	24,40,300	23,71,000	93,76,500	64,16,700	31,34,300	4,62,05,400	2,26,14,300	18,600	16,500	9,26,48,900
ADD—												
Amount enfaced at Calcutta from 22nd August to 7th September 1864.	... ...	.. .	84,700	... ...	23,800	70,600	17,000	29,500	4,80,000	... .	... ...	7,05,600
Total ...	53,000	2,300	25,25,000	23,71,000	94,00,300	64,87,300	31,51,300	4,62,34,900	2,30,94,300	18,600	16,500	9,33,54,500

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 12th Sept. 1864.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH.

Notice is hereby given that several plots of waste lands, in the District of Gonda, as shewn in the accompanying list, will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of Rs. 2-8, two Rupees eight Annas, per acre, on the 10th December 1864, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, should no objection be preferred, such as to render it necessary to defer the sale, under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by the rules for the sale of waste lands in Oudh, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 Copies of the Local Rules for the sale of waste lands, and forms of the Deed of Sale, can be obtained on application at the Chief Commissioner's Office

Maps on the scale 1,320 feet to an inch of all allotments can be seen at the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

J. S. Ross,
Depy. Commr. of Gonda.

List of Jungle Grants available for sale in the District of Gonda and Province of Oudh.

General Number	Pergunnah	Name of Grant	Approximate No of Acres	Boundaries
			Acres	TURRUFGUNGE TEHSEEL
1	Mahadowa	Gourah	1,301	East by the Nawabgunj pergunnah and Tikery jungle, from which this grant is separated by the river Chimnai, north by mouzah Kurdoh, and pergunnah Munkapoor, Tehseel Utroulah, west by mouzahs Chundowa, Purrainee, Ramaipoor, Ajibnugger and Chundaha, south by mouzah Dabey and mouzah Gowriah
2	Ditto	Seherya	626	North and east by river, on the other side of which is pergunnah Munkapoor, Tehseel Utroulah, south by mouzah Admulpoor and a tributary of Chimnai, west by mouzah Seherya, whence the grant takes its name
3	Nawabgunje	Surjapoor	1,058	East by Sujway river, north by mouzahs Kurrowndy and Bittawa, and Muzrah of Hurdwa, west by grant No 4, Pertab Singh's Fort, south by Surjapoor and mouzah of Hurdwa
4	Ditto	Pertab Singh's Fort	1,327	East by grant No 3, north by Bukkrya and Bittowrah, west by Ummerpoor and Chimnai river, south by grant No 5, (Ramgurh)
5	Ditto	Ramgurh	2,983	East by Guraraya grant, and grant No 6, (Liddhana), north by Hurdwa and Pursapoor, west and south by river Chimnai
6	Ditto	Liddhana	163	East by Dr Balquer's jungle grant, north by Guraraya grant, west by Chimnai river, and grant No 5, (Ramgurh), south by zillah Goruckpoor, and mouzahs Liddhana and Gudnay, and river Chimnai
				UTROULAH TEHSEEL
7	Munkapoor	Chittowna Kote	3,080	East by the Munawar river, north by Munawar river, and Sujway river south by grant of Dr Balquer, west by No 8, (Sujway and Sookary)
8	Ditto	Sujway and Sookary	1,982	North by Sujway river, east by No 7, (Chittowna Kote), south by grant of Dr Balquer, and mouzah Gundaray, west by No 9, Tindoony.
9	Ditto	Tindoony	1,063	North by Sujway river; east by No 8, Sujway and Sookary, south by Sookary stream and Gurraray jungle grant, west by mouzah Hurdwar, pergunnah Nawabgunje, Tehseel Turrufgunje
10	Ditto	Kutahur	746	North by Yakoot Allies' grant, east by mouzahs Jullaha, Akkooray, and Munawar Nuddy, south by Munawar Nuddy, Chitteona jungle, west by mouzah Kutahur
11	Ditto	Chowbaypoor	1,749	North by Biswee Nuddee, and Sadoollanugger pergunnah; east by mouzahs Khurka, Sooraha, Umghutty, and grant of Rajah of Munkapoor, south by mouzahs Koorasin, Mechka, Choubeypoor, Byrama, and Murdhegurah, west by mouzah Duttowlee Anuanaala
12	Ditto	Gayghaut	961	North by Biswee river, east by mouzah Gayghaut, south by mouzahs Munsookpoor, and Taipoor, and Kuttwa, and Bursanyah, west by mouzahs Huttance and Goputpoor
13	Bubnipan	Gowrah	1,238	North and east by Biswee river, with Mr Cooke's grant on the other side, south by mouzahs of Goruckpoor zillah, west by mouzah Sookoolpoor and the Biswee river
14	Ditto ...	Umwah	651	North by river Biswee, east by Sookoolpoor and river Biswee; south by mouzahs Muddunpoor, and Saburpoor, and Bunkutwa, and Bundraha; and west by river Biswee

List of Jungle Grants available for sale,—concluded.

General Number	Pergunnah.	Name of Grant.	Approximate No. of Acres.	Boundaries.
			Acres.	UTROULAH TEHSEEL.
15	Bubnipair ...	Bidowly	771	North by mouzah Moorleejote, and Mahowlee Koree; east by Awratowrda mouzah; south by mouzah Soorwa; west by mouzahs Munjwa, Bidowly, and Hurriah.
16	Ditto ...	Mahowlee Koree	1,145	West by Munawar Nuddee; north by Awlad Hossain's grant; east by mouzahs Gunraha, Doorayna, Bukkraha, Misrowlee, Mushmoura, Bishnawpoor, and river Sowhee; south by Mahowlee Koree mouzah.
17	Ditto	Bugdur	612	North by river Biswee; east by mouzahs Bundhaha and Jumnaha; south by Ramdutpoor, and Materia maafee, and Misrowlee maafee, and Chundabhur maafee, and Chutkonoora; west by Bhurpoor.
18	Boorapair ..	Gharry Ghant ..	2,034	South by Biswee river; east by Mr. Cooke's grant; north by Assamee Gorrary and Bussyna; and west by grant of Hurruttun Singh.
19	Ditto	Soomahee	888	East by river Kooany; north by Allipoor grant; west by mouzah Nurrainyah and Bumman goan; and south by Mr. Cooke's grant.
20	Ditto	Sawukpoor ...	1,409	North and east by Kooany river; south by mouzahs Chunderdass and Rajubaree; west by Hajeejote and Busteejote, and Bahadoorpoor, and Bustee, and Buhway, and Mahomedpoor.
21	Ditto	Sujjuniah	1,243	North by mouzahs Chandpoor, and Sahary, and Dowlutpoor, and Hutteeagurh; east by mouzah Hussunpoor; south by Hurruttun Singh's grant; west by mouzahs Burrowleepoor and Muddapoor.
22	Ditto ..	Suggragurh	1,387	North by river Kooany; east by Soothea; south by mouzahs Muthwapoor, and Purranda, and Hussungurh, and Auradhuah; west by mouzah Islampoor.
23	Ditto ..	Humeerpoor ..	1,913	North by zillah Goruckpoor Kooany Nuddee; east by Kooany Nuddee, and mouzah Bundaha, and mouzah Etyah; south by Bungoosra, Allipoor, Nurrainyah Sommaihye; west by Allowdeepoor, Asseepoor, Byspoor, Jullalpoor.
24	Sadoollanugger	Bundraha	2,230	North by river Kooany; east by Kooany and pergunnah Boorapair; south by mouzahs Raneepoor, Achulpoor Tindooah, Bhanpoor and Khoreepoor and Bhurowah, Lowkeeah Tahir; and west by Lowkeeahbhur and Manceghurrah.
25	Ditto	Byaskooeah, ..	4,264	North by Kooany river; east by mouzah Badheepoor; south by mouzah Dhowrapoor, and Dewary, and Kuttra, and Nawa Kote, and Bussawun Bunkut, and Prawunpoor, Sindhooah Raneepoor, Bunkuttwa, and Bitteeah, and Burrooah, and Roodowlee; west by Gonda Tehseel.
26	Utroulah ..	Pukkree	1,400	West by Kooany river; north by Gour grant, and mouzahs Mohullee and Mohulla; east by Muddar Bux's grant; south by jungle grant, Goomree, and mouzah Pukkree.
27	Ditto	Gowur ...	1,222	North by mouzah Ramnugger, muzra Agaya; east by mouzah Agaya Sirsia; south by river Kooany; west by mouzah Goomree.
28	Ditto	Goomree	1,338	North by mouzah Rookhaya munjharee; mouzah Moojhany on the east, and mouzah Bungowa; south by mouzahs Agaya and Goomree; and west by mouzahs Gowrar Goodhaina Sewdialpoor, and Sawa Nuddee.
29	Ditto	Jufferabad	693	North by mouzah Jufferabad; east by mouzah Bahalee, and grant No. ; south by Kooany Nuddee and Sadoollanugger pergunnah; and west by grant Bhulwar
30	Ditto ...	Bhoetee (Etaie)	1,313	North by grant of Moulvie Mohomud Hossain; east by jungle grant Ramgurh; south by mouzah Islarah; west by mouzah Pukree, and grant Pukree.
31	Ditto ..	Ramgurh ...	1,577	East by river Kobany; south also by river Kooany; north by grant of Mohomud Hossain; west by mouzah Islara, and by jungle grant Jufferabad
32	Ditto ...	Gujpoor ...	2,000	East by zillah Goruckpoor; south and west by Kooany river; north by mouzah Rampoor Etaie.
33	Ditto ...	Sonra ..	862	North by mouzah Imlea and Nallah Khujjooah; east by pergunnah Utroulah; south by mouzah Chittaie; west by mouzah Shahpoor Etaie, mouzah Chunroopoor, mouzah Billaha.

GONDA; DEPY. COMMR.'S OFFICE,
The 11th May 1864.

W. KNIGHTON,
Offg. Depy. Commissioner.

ALLAHABAD CURRENCY NOTES.

Notes of the ALLAHABAD Circle of Issue of Paper Currency are available, to a limited amount for cash, at the Office of Issue of Paper Currency at the Calcutta Mint.

These notes are payable on presentation at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, ALLAHABAD, or at the Office of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

DEPT. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY, CALCUTTA MINT, *The 10th September* 1864.

H. HYDE, *Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

LAHORE CURRENCY NOTES.

Notes of the LAHORE Circle of Issue of Paper Currency are available, to a limited amount for cash, at the Office of Issue of Paper Currency at the Calcutta Mint.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, LAHORE, or at the Office of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

DEPT. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY, CALCUTTA MINT, *The 10th September* 1864.

H. HYDE, *Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

NOTICE.

The Mint and the Currency Departments close for the transaction of business with the public, on Saturdays at 1 P. M., and on other week days at 3 P. M.

H. HYDE,

CALCUTTA, *The 1st Sept.* 1864. *Mint Master & Head Commr. of Paper Currency.*

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During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 38.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Platelaying in the Punjab Railway.

Progress Report of Platelaying for the month ending June 1864.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required.	Previously		This Month		Total		Remarks.
					Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			District No. 1.	M. C.							
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	30 73	30 73 0	30 73 0	.....	.....	30 73 0	30 73 0	
To	31	65	Umritsur Station								
			District No. 2.								
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station	53 8	49 40 0	48 70 0	.....	.....	49 40 0	48 70 0	
To	54	...	„ towards Mooltan								
			District No. 3.								
From	54	...	Main Line	56 0	6 40 0	.....	.....	.....	6 40 0		
To	110	...	„ towards Mooltan								
			District No. 4.								
From	110	...	Main Line	56 0	35 0 0	.....	7 40 0	.....	42 40 0		
To*	166	...	„ towards Mooltan								
			District No. 5.								
From	166	...	Main Line	54 30	*54 50 0	50 30 0	.....	.....	*54 50 0	50 30 0	
To	220	30	SherShahTerminus, 11½ miles beyond Mooltan Station.								
			Total for Main Line ...	250 31	176 43 0	130 13 0	7 40 0	.....	184 3 0	130 13 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings ...	30 67	16 20 8	11 54 98	0 32 0	0 32 0	16 52 8	12 6 98	
			Total ...	281 18	192 63 8	141 67 98	7 72 0	0 32 0	200 55 8	142 19 98	

LAHORE,
5th *September* 1864.

* See March Return.

(Signed) J. HARRISON,
Chief Engineer.

Experiments in Cotton cultivation in British Burmah for 1863-64.

From CAPTAIN W. S. OLIPHANT, R. E., Asst. Secy. to Chief Commr., British Burmah, in the P. W. Dept., to Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.,—(Dated 1st August 1864.)

I have the honor, by desire of the Chief Commissioner British Burmah and Governor General's Agent, to submit copy of Report on experiments in cotton cultivation in British Burmah for 1863-64, by Mr. H. Leeds, Officiating Conservator of Forests, together with copies of this Office letter No. 38 H of the 20th July 1864, and Mr. Leeds' reply No. 94 A of the 25th idem, on the same subject.

2. The Chief Commissioner has no remarks to offer on the subject of these experiments, which appear to have been more or less unsuccessful from various causes fully detailed in the report. He trusts, however, that the experiment proposed for the ensuing season on the somewhat more extended scale in the vicinity of Myanoung, will be productive of more satisfactory results.

Experiments in Cotton Cultivation, 1863-64.

Localities where tried.

Experiments were tried during the past year in the Tharrawaddy District and in the Cantonment of Rangoon.

The localities were not chosen so much with regard to richness of soil as from their situation being such as to ensure close supervision.

Varieties sown.

Two boxes, containing 260 lbs. of seed of the Egyptian and New Orleans kinds, were furnished to this Department by the Chief Commissioner, who had received them from Calcutta. The seed was distributed, but not a single plant was obtained from it. Though packed in tin and tied up carefully in parcels of 2 lbs. each, the damp had penetrated to the destruction of the seed. So soon as this was discovered, more seed was sent for to Calcutta, but the stock there appears to have been very small, and, with the exception of 20 lbs. of Egyptian sent by Messrs. Mosley and Hurst, none could be obtained for sowing early in the rains.

In November 1863 a small parcel of New Orleans seed was received through Dr. Brandis from Calcutta. This was acclimatized seed from Lucknow.

Tharrawaddy experiment.

Under these circumstances, as the ground was already prepared, it was necessary to fall back upon the Nyoungusbin seed of the former season in the Tharrawaddy District.

Preparation of ground.

The ground was cleared of jungle, which was burnt upon it in May and June. It was then dug up to a depth of 14 or 15 inches, and trenched in July, after being exposed to the air and carefully weeded.

Time of sowing.

Seed was sown on the 24th of August, and germinated by the 29th. Hoeing and earthing round the roots was repeated four times, and the plants began to flower on the 19th of October. Their average height was then from 5 feet and 6 feet 6 inches, the height of the latest plant.

Picking.

Picking was carried on during January, February, and March, every care having been taken not to expose the ripe pods to wet of any kind.

An experiment was tried of picking some of the pods just before they burst, so as to prevent all damp reaching the cotton. The pods thus picked on being placed in the sun, burst in a few hours. On examining the cotton, however, it was not found to be so good as that which was allowed to remain on the plants until the pods had burst and opened freely.

Area sown and results.

The area sown was 1¾ acres, and the yield 500 lbs. of cotton with seed, which, on being ginned, produced the usual quantity of 1 lb. of cleaned cotton to 2 lbs. of seed. This gives an average of 95 lbs. of cleaned cotton to the acre, rather more than was produced last year at Nyoungusbin, which was 78 lbs. to the acre.

The soil near Myodwin, where the experiment was tried this year, was not nearly so rich as that in the Cotton Field of the previous year on the banks of the Bohen stream, and squirrels and monkeys did great damages to the crop, so that the increased yield is not easily accounted for.

An attempt was made to cut back the old plants to see what they would produce the second season, but it was given up, as the experiment would scarcely have justified the expense which would have been incurred for clearing away the heavy elephant grass and watching in a locality situated 7 miles from a station.

A considerable quantity of acclimatized seed from the former year's plantation was distributed to the villagers of the neighbourhood, who now readily admit its superiority over their own cotton seed, and are ready to take a much larger quantity.

Rangoon experiment.

In Rangoon a piece of ground, one acre in extent, was prepared in an enclosure in Cantonments, where the Egyptian seed from Calcutta and some acclimatized New Orleans seed from Lucknow was sown. The experiments were superintended by Mr. Buchanan, the Head Accountant of the Forest Department, who devoted much attention and care to them.

Preparation of ground.

The ground was prepared much in the same manner as has been described in the Myodwin experiment. It had not been previously under cultivation, and was not manured.

Kinds of seed sown.

Here the seed first sown was some of that sent by the Chief Commissioner, which, as in the case of the Tharrawaddy, did not come up.

Egyptian.

The next, which was the Egyptian seed, was not sown until the 15th July, in order to prevent the bolls

ripening before the cessation of the rains. Sowing was completed on the 16th, and on the 24th most of the plants had their third leaf, and averaged 4 inches in height. Weeding and earthing up the roots were carried on through August and September, and by the 5th of October the plants were in flower. But now they began to appear sickly, attributable to the excess of rain which did not run off the ground freely. The field was frequently submerged for hours after heavy showers, the road-side drainage on either side being defective. By the end of October, the earth having been loosened round the plants and some manure added, a large number of bolls appeared; but in November numerous kinds of insects settled down on the plants, doing great damage to them. The amount of damage done is thus shown by Mr. Buchanan:—"the total number of plants raised on half an acre was 1,485, or 2,970 to the acre. Taking 15 pods as the average observed on each plant, the total yield for the half acre should have been 22,275, or an equal number of drachms (1 pod furnishing on an average 1 drachm of lint), or 87 lbs. clean cotton, or 1,74 lbs. to the acre. The actual yield, however, has been only 22 lbs. to half an acre, or 44 lbs. to the acre. From this some conception may be formed of the immense loss sustained by ravages of insects and other concomitant evils to which the cotton plant is subject."

Result.

The bolls took on an average 4 weeks to ripen, and produced only 60 lbs. of cotton, with seed in the proportions of 38 lbs. of seed to 22 lbs. of cotton, or nearly 2 lbs. seed to one of cleaned cotton. A sample was sent to the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society on the 21st March, but no report has yet been received.

An American gentleman who visited the plantation in January 1864, and who has had some experience in the matter in the Southern States, upon being asked to give his opinion, pronounced the cotton to be very good, the staple being very firm, silkly, and strong.

New Orleans.

The seed of the New Orleans variety, received from Dr. Brandis, was tried in the same locality, and sown in the similar manner on half an acre, on the 27th November, after the rains had ceased. The seed germinated freely by the 5th December, and on the 21st the plants had shot out their third leaf, and the usual processes of weeding and hoeing were resorted to during January and February. On the 31st January, the plants began to flower, and to keep off the heat of the sun, they were now covered with dunnee mats during the middle of the day, and freely watered in the evening. On the 15th of March, the 1st pod ripened. The highest plants were only 20 inches in height, and the pods took about 5 weeks to ripen.

The crop obtained from this variety is not worth mention, the quality of the cotton obtained off some of the plants, however, was very fine, showing what might have been expected had the sowing taken place at a proper time of year and under average circumstances. A few pounds of this New Orleans seed was sown in November 1863 in some rich soil on a bank from which the waters of the Hlyne River had just receded. The plants came up were kept shaded from the heat of the sun and freely watered, the river being close, but nothing could save them, and in March they had all died.

These two experiments were tried to test the cultivation of cotton during the dry season; but so far as they go, although every care was taken in protecting the plants, they were both failures.

Mr. Slym's experiment.

The Overseer referred to last year, to whom some Nyoungusbin seed had been given, cultivated one acre of ground, with a view to testing at what minimum cost cotton might be cultivated in the district.

The cost on his experiment was Rs. 26; but as he did not gather the produce, no satisfactory result can be come to from this trial. It is certain, however, that cotton can be cultivated for Rs. 20 an acre, and the produce delivered at Rangoon cleaned under 3 annas a ℔. The market value of cotton is now 8 annas per ℔, so that taking a small average crop from an acre at 120 ℔s of cleaned cotton, a gain of about 5 annas per ℔, or Rs. 40 per acre nearly, may easily be realized.

The operations proposed for next season are the formation of one cotton field of about six acres, situated near Myanoung, the Head Quarters of the Deputy Conservator, Irrawaddee Division, where the remainder of the acclimatized seed from Lucknow will be sown, together with our acclimatized seed of the different varieties.

RANGOON,
The 13th July 1864.

H. LEADS,
Offg. Conservator of Forests,
British Burmah.

From CAPTAIN W. S. OLIPHANT, R. E., Asst. Secy. to Chief Commr., British Burmah, in the P. W. Dept., to Offg Conservator of Forests, British Burmah.—(Dated 20th July 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Report on experimental cotton cultivation for 1863-64.

1. The Chief Commissioner regrets to hear of the total failure of the Egyptian and New Orleans seed supplied by himself, and also of the acclimatized New Orleans received from Dr. Brandis, which latter appears to have failed in consequence of having been sown during the dry season.

2. The plants from the Egyptian seed sown at Rangoon, though yielding a crop of very good quality, are reported by you to have sustained such damage from the ravages of insects that the outturn of clean cotton per acre only amounted to 44 ℔s.

3. The result of the Tharrawaddy experiment with the Nyoungusbin seed appears to have been, on the whole, successful, exhibiting a yield of 95 ℔s of cleaned cotton per acre, being an advance of 17 ℔s per acre upon last year's produce, and this under unaccountable circumstances, the land having been of an inferior quality to that on which

the seed was sown the previous year, and the crop itself more exposed to the attacks of squirrels and monkeys.

4. Commenting upon the cost of Mr. Slym's experimental cultivation with Nyoungusbin seed, which amounted to Rs. 26 per acre (outturn unknown), you state—"It is certain, however, that cotton can be cultivated for Rs. 20 an acre, and the produce delivered at Rangoon cleaned under 3 annas per ℔. The market value of cotton is now 8 annas per ℔, so that taking a small average crop from one acre at 120 ℔s of cleaned cotton, a gain of about 5 annas per ℔, or Rs. 40 per acre, nearly, may easily be realized."

5. The Chief Commissioner does not understand how this deduction is arrived at, even if the most favorable experiment noted in your Report be taken as the basis of the calculation, and would feel obliged by your affording such further information on the subject as may be explanatory of your reasons for coming to the above conclusion.

From H. Leeds, Esq., Offg. Conservator of Forests to Asst Secy. to Chief Commr. British Burmah, in the P. W. Dept.—(Dated 25th July 1864.)

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that the remarks at the close of the cotton report were not made with reference to the experiments made by this Department, which suffered materially, the one from monkeys and insects, the other from wet, or by Mr. Slym, but from information drawn from various sources.

Referring, however, to Mr. Slym's experiment, which cost Rs. 26 for one acre, there is no doubt that if large tracts of more than one acre were put under cultivation and squatters with their families were employed, instead of daily paid coolies, as in his case, the expenses would be much less.

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor-General, under the 19th of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to make better provision for the administration of Criminal justice in connection with Railways constructed in Native States.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the administration of Criminal justice within the limits of Railways constructed or in course of construction by Companies or persons under the superintendence or control of the Government of India within the Dominions of Native Princes or States in alliance with the Queen, and further to provide for the speedier trial of persons employed on such Railways charged with offences committed beyond their limits: It is enacted as follows:—

Governor General may appoint a person to exercise the powers hereinafter declared, within certain limits.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to appoint a person to exercise the powers hereinafter declared, within the limits of any line of Railway or part of a Railway constructed or in course of construction by a Company or person or persons under the control of the Government of India, in the Dominions of any Prince or State in India, and to exercise such powers within the limits of any land in such Dominions set apart for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, or working such Railway.

Over what persons the powers hereinafter declared shall be exercised.

II. The person so appointed shall further exercise the powers hereinafter declared over all subjects of the Queen, European or Native, employed on or attached to such Railway, part of a Railway, or land set apart as aforesaid, who may be charged with offences committed beyond the limits described in the last preceding Section and in Foreign Territory.

Title of person so appointed.

III. The person so appointed shall be called the Judicial Superintendent of the Railway or part of a Railway assigned to his charge.

Powers of Judicial Superintendent.

IV. The Judicial Superintendent shall exercise, within the limits described in Section I of this Act and over the persons described in Section II of this Act, the like powers as may be exercised by a person invested with the full powers of a Magistrate and by a Justice of the Peace under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Provided that in cases falling under Section II of this Act, it shall not be necessary for the Judicial Superintendent to report such cases in the manner required by Act I of 1849 (*to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States*), or to await the orders of Government

thereon, but it shall be lawful for the Judicial Superintendent to proceed, save as is otherwise provided in this Act, exactly as if the alleged offence had been committed on British Territory.

Jurisdiction over British-born subjects.

V. The Judicial Superintendent shall exercise over British-born subjects travelling or proceeding upon the line of Railway under his charge, or the Railway whereof such line may be part, and over British-born subjects employed on or attached to any Railway, part of a Railway, or land set apart for the construction or working of a Railway, which may be under his charge, the like jurisdiction as is vested by the Statute 53 Geo. III, cap. 155, Section CV, in the Magistrate of a Zillah or District over any British subject resident in such Zillah or District, and shall exercise such jurisdiction both in respect of offences alleged to have been committed on the Railway or land under his charge, and also in respect of offences committed beyond the limits of such Railway or land in Foreign Territory.

Who may be appointed to hear appeals from decision of Judicial Superintendent.

VI. The Governor General in Council may appoint the Sessions Judge of any District adjacent to the Railway or part of a Railway assigned to the charge of a Judicial Superintendent to hear appeals from such Superintendent.

Committal of offenders in cases required to be tried by a Court of Session.

VII. In any case required to be tried by a Court of Session, the Judicial Superintendent shall commit offenders to be tried by the Sessions Court of such District, adjacent to the Railway or part of a Railway assigned to his charge, as the Governor General in Council may appoint.

And in cases required to be tried by a High Court.

VIII. In cases required to be tried by one of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature, or by some Court specially empowered by law to try British-born subjects for offences not cognizable by the Judicial Superintendent under Section V of this Act, the Judicial Superintendent shall commit the offender to such High Court or other Court as aforesaid as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Trial of offences committed on boundary of jurisdiction, or begun without, and completed within, the jurisdiction.

IX. When any offence shall be committed beyond the limits or on the boundary of the limits described in Section I of this Act, or shall be begun in any District subject to the General Regulations and be completed within such limits, every such offence may be enquired into and determined within such limits in the same manner as if it had been actually and wholly committed therein.

Where persons sentenced by Judicial Superintendent may be imprisoned.

X. Any person liable to be imprisoned in any Civil or Criminal Jail under any sentence of the Judicial Superintendent may be imprisoned in the Civil or Criminal Jail in any District indicated by the Judicial Superintendent, and it shall be lawful for the Judicial Superintendent to transmit such persons to the Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the Jail so indicated by him, with a copy of the commitment or sentence under his the Judicial Superintendent's hand, and the said Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the Jail shall give effect to such commitment or sentence.

Act when to come into operation.

XI. This Act shall be of effect in reference to any line of Railway or land set apart in manner described in Section I of this Act, and in reference to the persons described in Section II of this Act, from such date as the Governor General in Council shall fix by notification in the Gazette of India.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bill now published with the Governor General's permission provides for Judicial powers to be conferred on an Officer attached to Railways running through the territory of Native Princes. This Officer it is proposed to call the Judicial Superintendent of the Railway.

The Bill does not alter in any respect the principles of the existing Law, but it corrects certain inconveniences, which at present attend their application.

All subjects of the Queen, European and Native, are amenable to the Law for offences of any kind committed in the territory of Native Princes in alliance with Her Majesty, in precisely the same manner as if those offences had been committed within the British Dominions. The general principle is declared in Section LXVII of the English Statute 33 Geo. III, cap 52, and the mode of committing and bailing alleged offenders is regulated by Act I of 1849.

At present, however, a double process has to be resorted to before the conviction of an offender can be secured. Authority has first to be obtained from the Native Prince to deport the accused person beyond the limits of the State in which the offence is said to have been committed, and it is not until he has been brought before some Court in British territory that the powers conferred by the English and Indian Statutes can be exerted. It is true that, as regards British-born subjects, a Justice of the Peace holding a commission from the High Court of Madras, may, under Statute 26 Geo. III, cap. 57, Section XXX, commit them for trial by the

High Court from certain parts of Native India, and there is eminent authority in favour of the proposition that committals may be made, not only to the High Court which issued the commission, but to any other High Court in India. At the same time, an authority almost equally eminent has ruled that accused persons can under the Statute only be committed to Madras—a course often highly inconvenient and involving considerable oppression—and moreover the powers of Madras Justices do not extend to all Native territory in India in which Railways are being constructed, but are limited in the words of the Act of Parliament to "the dominions or territories of the Soubah of the Dekkan, the Nabob of Arcot, or the Rajah of Tanjore."

The present Bill simplifies, without changing the Law. The Judicial Superintendent will be allowed to deal at once in the usual way with cases falling under his cognizance as a Magistrate with full powers, and, in cases requiring a committal to some other tribunal, he will commit direct to the High Court or Court of Session. But sentences of imprisonment passed by him will of course be carried out on British territory.

The necessity of some such measure as the present has been brought to the notice of the Government of India by some disorders of which servants of a Railway Company appear to have recently been guilty in Native territory. It is only just to say that such cases are exceptional, and that the general good behaviour of Railway officials and Railway servants, when employed beyond the British dominions, is amply attested.

SIMLA, *The 31st August*, 1864. } HENRY S. MAINE.

THE following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor-General, under the 19th of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

A Bill to give effect to rules for the management and preservation of Government Forests.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that Rules having the force of law should be made from time to time for the better management and preservation of Forests wherein rights are vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the Government of India; It is enacted as follows :—

Constructions.

I. The following words shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a contrary intention shall appear from the context, that is to say :—

"British India."

The words "British India" shall denote the territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic, cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca :

"Local Government."

The words "Local Government" shall denote the persons authorized to administer Executive Government in any part of British India : and shall include the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council, whenever such Officer may be authorized by the Governor-General in Council to exercise the powers of a Local Government under this Act.

"Government Forests."

The words "Government Forests" shall mean such land covered with trees, brushwood, or jungle, as shall be declared in accordance with Section II to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

"Magistrate."

The word "Magistrate" shall mean the Chief Officer charged with the Executive Administration of a district or place in criminal matters by whatever designation such Officer is called, and shall include any person invested by the Local Government with the powers of a Magistrate or of a subordinate Magistrate, with a view to the exercise by him of such powers under this Act.

The causing or procuring an act to be done is punishable in the same manner as the doing of the act.

Where the doing of any act is made punishable by this Act, or by any of the Rules to be made in pursuance thereof, with any penalty, the causing or procuring such act to be done shall be punishable in like manner.

Governor-General in Council and the Local Governments may render certain lands subject to the provisions of this Act.

II. The Governor-General of India in Council within the Provinces under his immediate administration, and the Local Governments within the Provinces under their control, may, by notification in the Official

Gazette, render subject to the provisions of this Act, such land covered with trees, brushwood, or jungle, as they may define for the purpose by such notification. Provided that such notification shall not abridge or affect any existing rights of individuals or communities in reference to Forests, or abridge or affect existing rights in reference to land granted by the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

Local Governments may make Rules for management and preservation of Forests, and for regulating the conduct of persons employed on them.

III. For the management and preservation of any Government Forests or any part thereof in the Provinces under their control, the Local Governments may, subject to the confirmation hereinafter mentioned, make Rules in respect of the matters hereinafter declared, and from time to time may, subject to the like confirmation, repeal, alter, and amend the same. Such Rules shall not be repugnant to any law in force.

What may be provided for by Rules made in pursuance of this Act.

IV. Rules made in pursuance of this Act may provide for the following amongst other matters :

First.—The preservation of all growing trees, shrubs, and plants within Government Forests or of certain kinds only ; by prohibiting the marking, girdling, felling, and lopping thereof, and all kinds of injury thereto ; by prohibiting the kindling of fires so as to endanger such trees, shrubs, and plants ; by prohibiting the collecting and removing of leaves, fruits, grass, wood-oil, resin, wax, honey, elephants' tusks, horns, skins and hides, stones, lime, or any natural produce of such Forests ; by prohibiting the ingress into and the passage through such Forests, except on authorized roads and paths ; by prohibiting cultivation and the burning of lime and charcoal, and the grazing of cattle within such Forests.

Second.—The regulation of the use of streams and canals passing through or coming from Government Forests or used for the transport of timber or other the produce of such Forests ; by prohibiting the closing or blocking up for any purposes whatsoever of streams or canals used or required for the transport of timber or Forest produce ; by prohibiting the poisoning of or otherwise interfering with streams and waters in Government Forests in such a manner as to render the water unfit for use ; by regulating and restricting the mode by which timber shall be permitted to be floated down rivers flowing through or from Government Forests and removed from the same ; by authorizing the stoppage of all floating timber at certain Stations on such rivers within or without the limits of Government Forests for the purpose of levying the dues or revenues lawfully payable thereon ; by authorizing the collecting of all timber adrift on such rivers, and the disposal of the same belonging to the Government.

Third.—The safe custody of timber the produce of Government Forests ; by regulating the manner in which timber, being the produce of Government Forests, shall be felled or converted ; by prohibiting the converting or cutting into pieces or burning of any timber, or the disposal of such timber by sale or otherwise, by any person not the lawful owner of such timber, or not acting on behalf of the owner ; by regulating the manner in which property marks shall be affixed to timber and other Forest produce in Government Forests ; by prohibiting the affixing of property marks to timber by any person not the owner of the timber or acting on behalf of the owner so long as such timber shall be within certain territorial limits, or shall be in transit on certain rivers ; by prohibiting within certain territorial limits the effacing or alteration of property marks on timber ; by prohibiting, within such limits, the use of the property marks employed by the Government, or the fraudulent use of the property marks of private persons ; by requiring the registry within certain territorial limits of implements for affixing property marks on timber ; by directing the levying of fees for the registration of such implements.

Fourth.—The regulation of the duties of the Government Officers and Establishments charged with the management and conservancy of Government Forests and with the levy of Forest dues and revenues ; by prohibiting their engaging in any employment or office other than their duties as public servants ; by fixing penalties for the wilful neglect of the rules laid down for the guidance of such persons in all matters connected with the guarding of the boundaries of the Forests, the marking, girdling or felling of trees, the marking and passing of timber, the reporting and preventing of offences against the Rules made in pursuance of this Act and the collecting of Forest dues or revenues.

What punishments may be prescribed for infringement of Rules.

V. In cases where the penalty of confiscation is not provided by this Act, the Local Governments may affix punishments for the infringement of Rules made in pursuance thereof, either by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or by simple imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Rules when confirmed and published to have the force of law.

VI. Such Rules when confirmed by the Governor-General in Council and published in the Official Gazette shall have the force of law.

What may be confiscated in case of infringement of Rules.

VII. All implements used in infringing any of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act, and all timber or other Forest produce, removed or attempted to be removed, or marked, converted, or cut up contrary to such Rules, shall be confiscated.

Who may arrest persons infringing Rules, and what in such case may be seized.

VIII. Any Police Officer or person employed as an Officer of Government to prevent infringement of the Rules made in pursuance of this Act may arrest any person infringing any of such Rules, and may seize any implements used in such infringement, and any timber liable to confiscation under this Act.

Persons arrested for infringement of Rules how to be dealt with.

IX. Any person arrested on the ground that he has committed an infringement of such Rules shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate, who may, if he see reasonable cause, order such person to be detained in custody until the case shall have been disposed of.

Proceeding in respect of property seized as liable to confiscation.

X. When any timber or other property shall be seized as liable to confiscation, any Magistrate or Officer empowered to enforce penalties under this Act within the district or division of a district wherein the same may be seized, may, upon information, summon the person in possession of such timber or other property, and upon his appearance, or in default thereof, may examine into the cause of the seizure of such timber or other property and may adjudge the same to be confiscated, and sold on account of the Government.

Confiscations and penalties under Rules how to be enforced.

XI. All fines and penalties under the Rules made in pursuance of this Act shall be enforced by a Magistrate in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Rules therein contained for the trial of cases and for appeals shall be applicable to confiscations adjudged under this Act.

On confiscation of any property, the same shall vest in Her Majesty.

XII. When the confiscation of any property shall be adjudged under the last preceding Section, the same shall thereupon belong to and vest in Her Majesty, and a Warrant shall be issued by the Court to a Police Officer directing him to hold the property confiscated at the disposal of the Local Government.

Penalties how to be remitted.

XIII. When any confiscation or penalty shall be adjudged under this Act, the Local Governments may, within three months after final judgment, call for the proceedings of the case, and, if they shall see cause, may direct that the seizure or any part thereof be restored, and may remit the penalty or part thereof, and direct that the offender be discharged.

Penalty for vexatious seizures and arrests.

XIV. Any Police Officer or Officer of Government who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person under the pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess beyond what is required for the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Limitation of suits, &c., under this Act.

XV. No suit, action, or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended suit, action, or other proceeding and of the cause thereof; nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit, action, or other proceeding.

Charges within what period to be brought.

XVI. No charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted except within six months after the commission of such offence.

Commencement of Act.

XVII. This Act shall come into operation on such day as the Governor-General of India in Council shall fix by notification in the Gazette of India.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bill now published has been prepared at the instance of the Forest Branch of the Public Works Department. Its object is to arrest the waste and dilapidation of Government Forests in India by enabling the local Governments to make Rules for their management and preservation. The breach of these Rules is rendered punishable under Section V of the Bill by a maximum penalty of five hundred Rupees fine, and six months' simple imprisonment.

The extent to which the destruction of Forests in India has proceeded,—sometimes through fraud, but chiefly through acts from which the perpetrators derive little or no advantage—is thus described in a memorandum by Dr. Brandis, the Inspector General of Forests.

"If we take a review of the present impoverished state of a large proportion of the Forests in British India, we come to the conclusion that certain main causes have co-operated to reduce them to their present unproductive condition.

"Indiscriminate felling and reckless mutilation of trees, the lopping of branches for fodder and litter, the wholesale cutting of young trees for fences and roofing, have contributed much, and still contribute, to prevent the improvement of the Forests, and many tracts have been entirely denuded, especially in the more arid parts of the country. The effect of this kind of injury is felt principally in districts where Forest is interspersed with villages and cultivation, or where the facilities for export have created a demand for timber and other Forest produce. The unrestricted collection of leaves, the extraction of varnish, wood-oil, and various gums and resins, has been another source of extensive injury to the Forests.

"Another cause of deterioration and destruction of Forests is the practice of temporary and shifting cultivation by clearing and burning the jungle, which is general in almost all hilly Districts of India and Burmah. In the Madras Presidency alone, where it is known as Koomree cultivation, has this destructive practice been entirely stopped. The injury done to the Forests is manifold. Besides the destruction by cutting and burning on the spot where the clearing was made, the neighbouring Forest is injured by the spread of the fire. The tem-

porary character, however, of this cultivation is the principal source of evil. The spot cleared and burnt this year is deserted after yielding only one harvest, and thus a new portion of the Forest is every year doomed to destruction.

A large proportion of the finest Teak Forests in Burmah has, since the British occupation of the country, been rendered valueless by these hill clearings. On the slopes of the Himalayas, miles and miles of splendid Forest may be seen completely destroyed by the fire of the cultivator, and in the Central Provinces extensive tracts have been denuded to such an extent by Dhya cultivation that they do not now produce any thing but a scanty and low scrub.

"Independently of this destructive practice of clearing and burning, the jungle fires which every year pervade the greater portion of the Forests in this country, do great harm. The origin of these fires may sometimes be traced to accidental circumstances; they are frequently caused by the erratic hill clearings just mentioned, or by the practice of herdsmen to set fire to the jungle during the hot season in order to produce a fresh crop of young and tender grass. These jungle fires are most mischievous. They destroy annually an immense quantity of timber felled and lying in the Forests; a portion of the young trees and saplings is killed by them, and another portion is so injured as to produce unsound and hollow stems.

"Cattle in the Forests do much injury to seedlings and young trees, but the far greater injury is done by the camp fires of shepherds and herdsmen, and by their systematic practice of firing the jungle during the dry season.

It results from this passage, and from other communications supplied by the Forest Department, that some of the finest Forests in the world are being rapidly lost to the Government of India and to the public, through acts which conduce to the benefit—sometimes the scarcely appreciable benefit—of an inconceivably small minority of the population.

There is no doubt that many of the acts which contribute directly or indirectly to the dilapidation of Forests might be punished under the Penal Code. But the imposition of special penalties on these acts, and on others, which under different circumstances would be innocent, or at all events not legally cognizable, is justified by the exigency of the case, and by the principle, applied in the legislation on the subject of Customs, Excise and other Duties, that where peculiar facilities for fraudulent or violent injury exist, and where detection is peculiarly difficult, the interests of the public may be protected by special penal laws. It may be further observed that Rules analogous to those indicated in the Bill are in force in several Non-Regulation provinces and have been clothed with the force of law by the Indian Council's Act; but the power of amending these rules from time to time, and of adapting them to changed circumstances has to be given to the local Governments. Nor should it be forgotten that, even if rules were to be made on all the subjects on which the Bill permits them, and were to be applied to all Government Forests in India, and even were the maximum penalties to be prescribed—events in the highest degree improbable—the Forest Code thus formed would be infinitely milder and less stringent than that which is in force in most European countries where the care of the Forests is considered matter of urgent public concern.

It would probably have been sufficient for legal purposes to give the local Governments a general power of making rules directed to certain objects. But, in the view of the Forest Department, an efficient system is more likely to be set on foot if some particular indication is given of the character of the rules which may be made. Hence, in Section IV, not only the object, but the nature of the rules to be made under the Bill is explicitly set forth. Each class of rules there indicated is affirmed to be required by some special form of fraud or mischievous practice prevailing in Forests.

Some difficulty has been experienced in framing the definition of a Forest. Practically, there is no question as to what tracts of land constitute Government Forests, nor is any dispute likely to arise on the matter of fact. But, while almost the whole domainial right over Forest lands has been vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the Government of India by the Act of Parliament transferring the Government of India to the Crown, it would appear that various petty rights over the soil or produce of Forests have been prescriptively acquired by individuals, villages, or wandering tribes. These rights the Government of India does not wish to affect or abridge, but they exhibit such diversity of character that it is impossible to include them, for purposes of reservation, in any one definition. Hence, the course has been adopted of empowering the Governor General in Council or local Government to define in particular cases, by Notification, what lands are to be deemed Government Forests, but a proviso is added that no such Notification shall affect or abridge any private right, or shall apply to land sold by Government as waste.

Since the Bill was framed, it has come to the knowledge of the Government of India that a Bill, directed to the same object, has been submitted to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations. Should the Bombay Government, after examining this Bill, prefer its own, there can be no objection to excepting the Bombay Presidency from the operation of this measure; and a similar course may be followed if necessary with reference to Madras.

SIMLA, *The 14th September*, 1864. } HENRY S. MAINE.

THE following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor-General, under the 19th of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

A Bill to provide for the extension of Act XXI of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), to the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to empower the Governor General of India in Council to extend the provisions of Act XXI of 1856 *(to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)*, and of Act XXIII of 1860 *(to amend Act XXI of 1856)*, to any province or place under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab: It is enacted as follows :—

Provisions of Act XXI of 1856 and of Act XXIII of 1860 may be extended to the Punjab.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, to extend all or any of the provisions of the said Act XXI of 1856 relating to the manufacture of spirits and the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and of the said Act XXIII of 1860 to any of the provinces or any part or parts thereof under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Powers to be exercised under said Acts in what Courts and Officers to be vested.

II. The powers to be exercised under any of the provisions of the said Acts shall be vested in such Courts and Officers as the said Lieutenant-Governor may with the sanction of the Governor General in Council appoint for the purpose.

Levy of Duties under said Acts under orders of Punjab Government legalized.

III. No proceedings at law shall be taken against any Officer, for any act done or omitted on or after the eighteenth day of April 1864 by virtue of any order of the Government of the Punjab heretofore made, directing the levy of any such Duty as is authorized by the said Acts XXI of 1856 and XXIII of 1860 to be levied.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is rendered necessary by the change in the position of the Punjab Government, which has taken place between the passing of Act XXI of 1856 and the passing of Act X of 1864.

Act XXI of 1856 (with its supplement, Act XXIII of 1860,) applies only to the Bengal Presidency.

Act X of 1864 enables the Governor-General in Council to extend the provisions of Acts XXI of 1856 and XXIII of 1860 to any province under the immediate administration of the Government of India.

Between 1856 and 1864 the Punjab has been constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship, but has not been "annexed and made subject to" the Presidency of Bengal. Hence, it is neither in the strict legal sense part of the Presidency, nor is it under the immediate administration of the Government of India. The two Abkaree Acts, therefore, do not apply to it, and cannot at present be extended to it.

Inasmuch, however, as the Punjab Government is desirous of having the benefit of those Acts, the present Bill is submitted to enable the Governor-General in Council to extend to the Punjab Act XXI of 1856 and Act XXIII of 1860.

SIMLA; *The 15th September*, 1864. } HENRY S. MAINE.

C. BOULNOIS,
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